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# 1883 HISTORY

OF

## PERRY COUNTY

OHIO.

PAST AND PRESENT,

*Originally Published as part of History of Fairfield & Perry Counties. The Northwest Territory & Ohio sections are omitted.*

### CONTAINING

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, VILLAGES, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIES, STATISTICS, ETC.; A HISTORY OF ITS SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; MISCELLANEOUS MATTER; MAP OF THE COUNTY; BIOGRAPHIES AND HISTORIES OF PIONEER FAMILIES, INDEX TO BOTH COUNTIES INCLUDED

County History By E. H. Colburn

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COMPILED BY A. A. GRAHAM.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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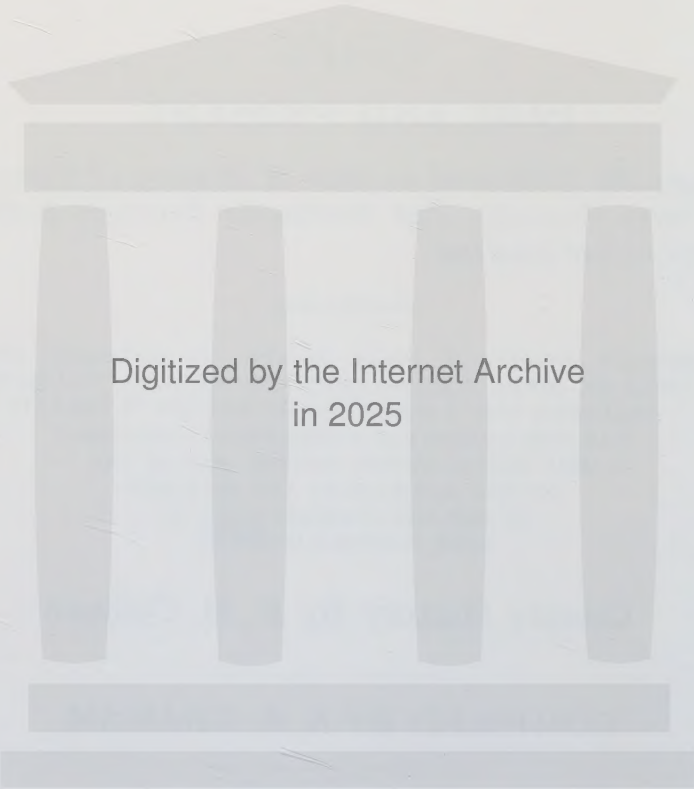
CHICAGO:

W. H. BEERS & CO.

1883.

REPRINTED 1977 BY THE BOOKMARK  
P.O. BOX 74, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND. 46148

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## COMPILER'S PREFACE.

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LESS than a century since not a white man dwelt in the present limits of the two counties, the history of which these pages chronicle. Now not an acre is unclaimed, and the eye sees the surface of the land dotted with comfortable homes.

The PIONEERS, whose lives are dimly portrayed in these pages, are the remote cause of all this; the labor of their children, the immediate cause.

The aim of this volume is to preserve the deeds and lives of those who have done all this. That errors are made, and that omissions occur, none are more sensible than the compiler and publishers. A diligent effort was made to get all, and a vigilant effort made to be correct. But as long as human minds are forgetful, so long will history contain errors.

In the preparation of Fairfield county the various newspapers freely lent all the aid they possessed. Competent writers were sent to every township and every town, and thus every church, school, academy, and other public enterprise, was faithfully recorded. Very many conflicting opinions arose among the oldest inhabitants, but these were carefully compared, and the one bearing the impress of truth preserved.

The compiler desires to extend his thanks to all who aided him in any way in the preparation of the part pertaining to Fairfield county. Although the patronage from that county was not so large as from Perry county, yet no effort and no expense was spared to obtain a complete and reliable history. In this he thinks he has been materially successful.

The history of Perry county is entirely the work of Mr E. H. COLBURN, who, in a faithful manner, has preserved his county's history—in fact, better than any resident historian it has been the compiler's lot to meet.

A. A. GRAHAM,

COMPILER.



## AUTHOR'S PREFACE.--PERRY COUNTY.

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SOME eight years ago the idea presented itself that a history of Perry county might be written, or compiled and published, which would be of permanent value and benefit. Not long after I began collecting materials and, as time and opportunity premitted, preparing the manuscript. Not being able to secure sufficient capital to bring out the work as desired, the publication was necessarily delayed, and finally the manuscript disposed of to Mr. A. A. GRAHAM, who was regularly engaged in publishing county histories. He concluded to publish Perry and Fairfield counties together; hence, the present volume. The Perry County History is, with slight modifications, the same as contemplated by the author several years ago.

In addition to the direct credits given in the book, the author is, of course, indebted to various sources for information, including the county newspapers, "Ohio in the War," and a large number of citizens, who have manifested an interest in the work. The late J. W. STINCHCOMB, of Nebraska, furnished many of the facts concerning the early history of Thorn township, and T. SPENCER STILLMAN, of Somerset, contributed most of the information in relation to the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. Mr. WILL PEOPLES gathered most of the information for the township histories of Madison, Bearfield, and Pleasant townships, and presented it in form very nearly as published.

It is impossible that such a publication should be free from errors, though great pains have been taken to make the history fair, correct and trustworthy, and one that will increase in interest and value as the years pass away.

If it may appear, in some respects, that proportionate space has not been given to matters of equal interest, it should be remembered that available materials are not the same in all cases, and that persons from whom information must necessarily be obtained are not always equally ready or able to give it. Nevertheless, it has been the aim of the author and compiler to accord a fair and impartial presentation of all subjects and matters embraced within the scope of the work.

I have had no control over the Biographical department, though that will, no doubt, prove to be one of the most interesting features of the volume.

"With malice toward none," and charity and good will toward all, the Perry County History is respectfully submitted to the consideration of patrons and readers.

E. S. COLBOEN,

AUTHOR.



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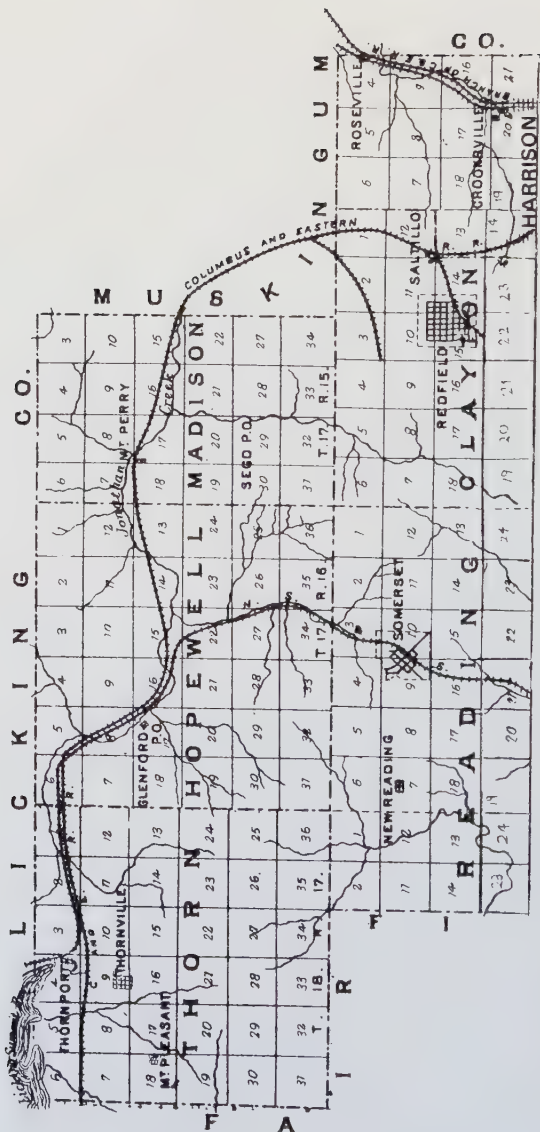
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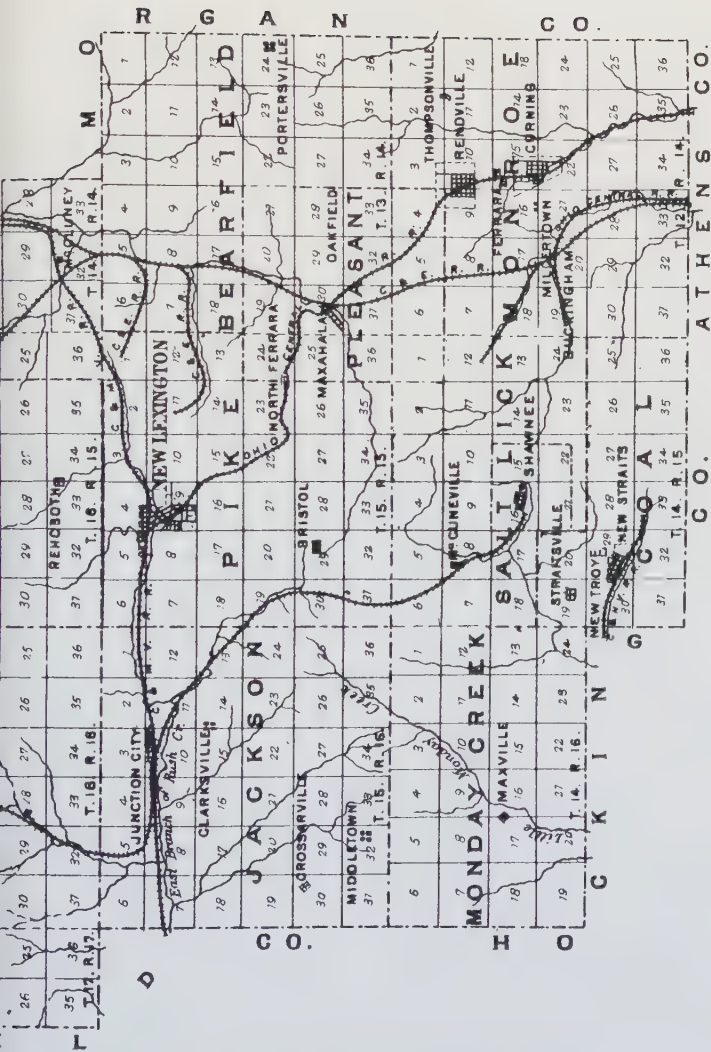






# MAP OF **PERRY CO.** OHIO.









# HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

PERRY COUNTY is situated in the southeastern part of the State of Ohio, is bounded on the north by Licking and Muskingum, on the east by Muskingum and Morgan, on the south by Athens and Hocking, and on the west by Hocking and Fairfield. Its area is four hundred square miles. It is of irregular shape, and is longest from north-west to south-east.

The divide, separating the waters which flow into the Hocking, from those that flow into the Muskingum, reaches the long way through the county, coming in at the north, in Thorn township, west of Thornville, and going out at the south, in Bearfield township, near Porterville. The highest parts of this divide, are about 500 feet above the level of Lake Erie; and about 1000 higher than the Atlantic ocean.

About one-third of the county is drained into the Muskingum, and the remaining two-thirds into the Hocking. The Moxahala, (more commonly called Jonathan's Creek,) and its tributaries drain that portion of the county whose waters flow into the Muskingum; and Rush Creek, Monday Creek, Sunday Creek and their tributaries, that portion, of the waters which flows into the Hocking. The Moxahala, or Jonathans' Creek, has a principal north and south branch, the sources of which are comparatively far apart. The head-waters of the north branch are in the neighborhood of Thornville; those of the south branch are several miles southeast of New Lexington. The north and south branches of the Moxahala do not, in fact, unite within the limits of the county, but several miles over the line in Muskingum. Rush Creek also has two main branches, (known as north and south,) which, like those of the Moxahala, have their source in different parts of the county. The head waters of the the north branch are in the western part of Thorn township; those of the south branch are near Rehoboth, nearly twenty miles distant. The north and south branches of Rush Creek do not come together in the limits of Perry, but near Bremen, in Fairfield county. Monday Creek has its chief sources in the neighborhood of Bristol, Maxville and Middletown, and Sunday creek consisting of three principal branches, in the vicinity of Whipstown, Oakfield and Thompsonville. All these creeks have numerous tributaries, and the natural drainage system of the county is one of the best in the State.

The description of the divide, and what has been said about the water courses and drainage, has already indicated, in a great measure,

the general topography of the county. The divide, as has been stated, extends through the county from northwest to southeast, its line being crooked and irregular. Between the streams that flow from this backbone ridge, and its numerous spurs, are other ridges, many of them nearly as high as the great divide itself. In other places, the elevations between the streams are only small plateaus, sufficiently elevated to be picturesque and healthy. But Perry has, in fact, all kinds of land, from narrow valleys, gentle slopes, and moderately rolling country, to winding and tortuous ridges, and steep and almost inaccessible hills.

As to soil, that of Perry County is neither the best nor the worst. A considerable portion of it has ever been, and is now, quite productive. Nearly all of it would originally produce very good crops. Much of it, in course of years, became worn-out and would yield no more, but is fast being reclaimed, and bids fair to produce more than ever, under a good system of farming. The virgin soil was thin, and would not hold out a great while, without a care and attention that was seldom given. But a new day is dawning on the farming community.

When the first white settlers arrived, the country in general was well timbered. The timber consisted of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, ash, elm, sugar, maple, beech, gum, chestnut, sycamore, wild cherry, dogwood and some other varieties. Many of the oaks were very large and of a fine quality.

Wild beasts were not scarce when the early settlers came. Bears, deer, panthers, wild-cats, wolves and catamounts roamed at will through the dense forests with none to molest them or make them afraid. Bears, indeed, lingered around long enough to capture fattening hogs from pens and to eat peaches under trees planted by the pioneers. Foxes, coons, opossums, ground-hogs, rabbits, squirrels and other small animals abounded. Wild turkeys were plentiful, and the hoot of the owl, the cry of the whippoorwill and the call of the pheasant, were familiar sounds in the ears of the men and women who left civilization behind and went forth to battle for existence and homes in the wild forest.

Nearly all of Perry county lies within the coal measures, the only exception being about six-sevenths of Thorn township and about one-fifth each of Reading and Jackson. It is not to be inferred that all the remaining portion of the county lies in the workable coal area, for such is not the fact. But the surface and all projecting rocks are such as belong to the geological structure known as the coal measures, though the coal seams in some parts of it may be found wanting. The coal measures, so-called, consists of seams of coal with interstratified deposits of limestone shale, sandstone, iron ore and fire-clay. The coal seams are not scattered haphazard through the series, but have their proper places in the formation. Though this is true generally, it sometimes happens that a coal seam becomes thin and worthless, and in some places fails altogether; but each seam has its own place in the series, and hence the classification as given by the professional geologists. The series of deposits known as the Coal Measures, is said to rest on the Maxville limestone, and when that is lacking, upon the Logan sandstone or upper Waverly stone.

The principal coal seam of the series is known as number six, or the

Nelsonville seam, the Straitsville seam, the "great vein," the great seam, and perhaps by other names. It was first mined at Nelsonville, but is the same seam as the Shawnee, Straitsville, Corning, Rendville and Buckingham seam. This seam is six feet thick at Nelsonville, from ten to eleven at Straitsville and Shawnee, and from ten to thirteen at Buckingham, Corning, Rendville and other points on Sunday Creek. A seam from three to four feet in thickness, generally believed by geologists to be the same as the "great seam" further south, extends over nearly all of Pike, Clayton, Harrison and much of Reading, Bearfield and Madison townships. This is the seam generally mined. Another coal seam from four to five feet thick, about sixteen feet lower in the coal measure formation, is found in the neighborhood of New Lexington, and it is thought will be found generally wherever the other seam exists. Some geologists express the opinion that those two seams taken together, are the equivalent of the great seam of Straitsville and Sunday Creek, as there they appear to be two distinct seams, though found close together.

From forty to fifty feet above the "great vein," where the hills are high enough, is what is to be found the Norris coal, the seam from five to six feet in thickness. This seam, however, is not persistent, and sometimes is wanting altogether. But it is a good coal and is found in several places. Another seam of coal known as the Stallsmith, from eighty to ninety feet above the great seam, and from four to five feet thick, is tolerably persistent, though it sometimes is not found when due. This coal has been mined, is pronounced a good coal, and is said to be highly valuable for some purposes. What is called the lower New Lexington seam, because it has been mined at this place, if it be persistent, as it probably is, may prove to be a very valuable coal of commerce. It is from five to six feet thick in places, and is a dry-burning coal, and valuable for many purposes. If this seam extends over a wide area to the north and east, it will in the aggregate be of very great value. There are some other veins of coal that are soft, in the geological structure of the Coal Measures, but they are unimportant, and may be omitted specific mention.

The iron ores may be grouped into two divisions—those situated below the great coal seam No. 6, and those found above it. A seam of ore is often found resting on the Maxville and Newtonville limestone. Prof. Andrews states that he has found a good ore above the horizon near Maxville, and also in Reading and Madison townships. He has found other ores near Crossenville, entirely belonging to the lower coal measures, but he could not ascertain their places definitely. The Baird ore, so called because it is the one chiefly used at Baird's iron works in Monday Creek township, is a well defined and valuable seam, and is situated about thirty-five feet below the great seam, No. 6, of coal. This places it below the lower New Lexington coal. This has proved to be a very valuable ore, but as it dips to the east, and is too thin to admit of drifting, it is only available near the western margin of the coal measures. The "sour apple" ore, situated above the Norris coal, has been discovered in many places, and traced all the way from Sunday Creek to New Lexington. It has not been much used yet, but it is believed to be a good ore. The "Iron Point" ore is an important

deposit and is situated about one hundred feet above the great coal seam, No. 6. The equivalent of the Iron Point ore has been discovered at several places, varying in thickness from one to thirteen feet. The "Hone ore," two miles east of New Lexington, discovered by the Moxahala Furnace Company, was, on a purchased area of something over an acre, from seven to eight feet thick, and of good quality. Another deposit of ore, believed to be on the horizon of the Iron Point ore, was found on the Whitlock farm, in Pleasant township. In the neighborhood of Bristol in Pike township, a large area of the Iron Point ore has been found, ranging from two to thirteen feet in thickness. There are other outcrops and deposits of ore in various places and at different horizons, but geologists have not fully studied or classified them, and a sufficient number of borings has not been made to fairly test their extent or value. Experience, the best of all teachers, has proven that good and valuable ores exist in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Pleasant, Monroe, Saltlick, Coal and Monday Creek townships, and there is little doubt that Harrison, Bearfield, Clayton, Hopewell and Madison townships will ultimately be found rich in the same commodity. General theories and opinions go for something, particularly those of learned and trained geologists; but there are so many variations and limitations to the general recognized structure of the Coal Measures with their limestone, ore, coal, sandstone, shale, etc., that only actual and minute inspection and investigation can fully disclose the wonders that directly underlie the surface of the Coal Measures of Perry county. Even the great coal seam is sometimes wholly or partially missing where geologically due; the iron ores often lie in pockets, and are sometimes discovered where no geologist with all the information available would expect to find them. Hence, it will take time, more or less, and certainly it will require some expenditure of money and not a little labor, and careful, untiring investigation, to fully determine the area, extent and value of iron ore deposits in Perry county.

As has been stated, the coal measures rest upon the Maxville limestone, and that rests upon the Logan sandstone, or Upper Waverly. The Maxville limestone, or its equivalent, is sometimes missing, and in that case the coal measures rest directly upon the sandstone of the Upper Waverly. Geologists state that the Maxville and Newtonville limestones are one, and that their equivalent is found along the lowest valleys in both the eastern and western parts of Perry county. The northern branches of Rush Creek and Jonathan's Creek, both, in places, uncover the limestone and expose it to full view. In many other places it is believed that it might be easily uncovered and found. What is asserted to be an equivalent of the Maxville and Newtonville limestone was largely quarried in Reading, Clayton, and Madison townships, for use in constructing the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. There are several limestone quarries in Perry county, developed since the erection of blast furnaces, of a higher horizon than the Maxville limestone, but geologists do not appear to have traced them carefully, and whether they belong to the Putnam Hill, Zoar, or Cambridge series, or to independent and unclassified formation, is a subject of conjecture, and to be decided by future investigations. Many of them are known to be of good quality, whatever may be their relation to the



general geological structure of the coal measure system. In the recognized limestone horizons, there is sometimes found bastard limestone deposits, which are of little or no value. In other localities flint or chert appears to take the place of limestone. The chert is used for pikeing roads or streets, and is very useful and durable for that purpose.

Fire clays are often found interstratified among the coal measure rocks, though there has been, as yet, no special investigation of this subject, or considerable test of the qualities of the clay. There is little room to doubt, however, that a very considerable portion of Perry county will prove to be rich in this important material. Potter's clay is found to exist, in a greater or less degree, in all parts of the county, though the best and richest beds appear to be in the eastern part, in which section many potteries are in operation and large quantities of ware manufactured.

When the white settlers came there was a salt spring, or "deer lick," on the present site of McCuneville, hence the name of Saltlick township. There is a sulphur spring on a branch of Sunday Creek, and there is also a similar spring of medical virtue in the south-western part of Reading township. There are a few alum springs, and a number of alum wells of no special value or economic importance, and only interesting as indicating the various composition of the coal measure system.

The county is extremely well watered, considered in the aggregate. In addition to the creeks and smaller streams, that are hereinbefore outlined, the surface of the county is dotted with numerous springs, affording a bountiful supply of pure water the year round. Digging wells was one hardship that few of the pioneers were called upon to undergo. Wells are even yet infrequent, except in towns and villages, and good, pure water is almost everywhere secured at no very great depth and at no inordinate expense. The spring water is usually "soft" and the well water "hard," though both have exceptions.

Sandstone of a durable nature, suitable for building purposes, is found in almost all parts of the county. The most of this stone quarries easily and works well. Though the county abounds in stone quarries and outcrops of stone, very little of it, comparatively, lies so near the surface as to disturb the plowman, or in any way to interfere with the proper cultivation of the soil. If the Maxville or Newtonville limestone is good for building purposes—and it is now almost universally so considered—the county surely has an abundant supply of different kinds of stone for building, both for home and foreign consumption. A few stone houses were built, quite early in the history of the county, which have withstood the storms, freezes, and thaws of many a year, and are yet but little the worse for the wear. If these may be taken as testimony, the stone may be considered as of a fairly durable character.

It is not within the scope or general purpose of this work to enter into a discussion of speculative or minutely descriptive geology. Nearly all of Perry county is included within the coal measures, and the soil is all, or nearly all, supposed to be native, and composed from the decaying and pulverization of the underlying rocks. Nearly all of Thorn township, and small portions of Reading and Jackson townships, are in the "Drift" section, which comprises about two-thirds of the State,

and all the north-western part. The soil and directly underlying deposits of the Drift are of foreign origin, and came, at some unknown and remote period, probably from the far north, the round gravel-stones found in it, rounded and rolled, probably, by the strong glacial currents that bore down from the north. The little smooth, roundish stones, of various colors, that are seen along the railroads in most of Perry county, are not native inhabitants, but have been brought in from the Drift region west and north, where they have been long enough to gain a residence; and yet, in the long ago, they were unconscious immigrants from a far-off country. The stones and pebbles of the coal measures are of quite a different character. Whoever reads what is herein written concerning geology, will obtain a hint of the uncertainty and incompleteness of the science; whoever studies carefully the various printed works upon the subject, will be yet more deeply impressed with the same fact. Yet it is undeniable that much valuable and economic knowledge has been gathered and assorted by learned and patient geologists and investigators; and further information that will bear good fruit to commerce and mankind, is sure to be secured by their study and industry; yet it is but simple candor to admit that there is much about the changes and making of the earth which they cannot fathom or disclose, and that, in view of the many useful pursuits which may occupy every energy of the mind and body, it seems something like folly to waste time upon mere speculation or guesses as to the inert, unconscious, unknown and unknowable.



## CHAPTER II.

## COAL, IRON ORE, SALT, AND OTHER MINERALS.

Many of the early settlers of Reading, Clayton, Pike, and Harrison townships, who came from coal counties in Pennsylvania, knew the article when they saw it, and it was not long before their eyes detected the outcrops in the hill-sides, or the uncovered seams in the beds of small streams, where the action of the water had washed away the covering of earth. Yet such discoveries were of no present significance or value. There was no demand for coal: no grates or stoves, even, in which to use it for home consumption. Besides, the settler's cabin consisted, in most cases, of but one room, and good wood of all kinds was plentiful everywhere.

The first demand was for blacksmith coal, and for many years it was thought a good article for this purpose could be obtained in only a few favored places. Coal for this purpose, was at first stripped where the covering of earth over it was not very deep, or taken from the beds of streams where the surface had been entirely washed away. About 1816, or soon thereafter, the blacksmiths began to use coal at Somerset, Rehoboth, New Lexington, and a few other places. Also, about this time grates and coal were introduced into Somerset, and a little later, as the villages grew, into Rehoboth and New Lexington. Coal first found its way into taverns, public offices, stores and shops, and gradually into the sitting rooms of well-to-do persons in town and country, in the coal region and near its neighborhood. It is impossible to tell at this time, who mined the first coal, in this or that neighborhood, or in the county at large. Tradition tells that a colored man named Shedron, was the pioneer miner in the St. Joseph region. It is said that he carried the coal from the bottom of his shaft or pit, up a ladder on his back, where he dumped it in reach of his customers. Of course the enterprising colored man did not then know of any place where the coal could be drifted from the hillside, or he would have dispensed with his sack and ladder. What is now known as the Isaac Denny bank, one mile north of New Lexington, was opened on the undermining plan, about 1830, and operated somewhat extensively, by Dr. Poujade, a Frenchman. He imported a Frenchman from somewhere, the old country, probably, and he was the first professional miner that the old citizens remember to have seen in the neighborhood of Rehoboth or New Lexington.

He was a polite, polished fellow, and it was rarely that the American girls got a glimpse of him until he had seen his bath tub and made his toilet. Poujade sold coal to the people of New Lexington, and Rehoboth, and to the farmers for miles around. Soon after 1830, the great vein was discovered and opened at different places on Sunday and Monday Creeks. In some instances the coal-house was the coal

bank, situated only a rod or two from the cabin door. New mines gradually began to be opened all over the coal region, and many land-owners commenced mining coal for their own use, and perhaps, to accommodate a few neighbors; and so, in general terms, coal came into common use in Perry county.

Coal was not much used for cooking purposes, prior to 1860; and nine-tenths of the good house-wives of Perry vowed, honestly enough, no doubt, that they would never, never, have a coal cooking stove. But, for all that, now, in most parts of the county, a load of wood is a curiosity, and the race of women who always intended to have a wood cook stove is well nigh extinct.

The coal question did not become much of a factor in public affairs, until the first railroad—the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville—came to be located. As stated elsewhere, there were three rival routes, claiming the location of the road. These were commonly known as the Somerset, the St. Joseph, and the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley route. The valley of Rush Creek formed a natural route, a goodly portion of the way through the county, and this had its influence in determining the course of the road, though it brought it miles away from a direct line. The New Lexington route tapped a coal section, and ran twelve or fifteen miles through it, and this fact was pleaded early and late, in season and out of season, and the most possible made of the situation. It is highly probable, if not an undisputed fact, that the advantages offered by the proximity of coal along the New Lexington line, determined the result and secured the location of the road.

Soon after the completion of the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, some eight or ten mines were opened along the line, between New Lexington and Roseville, the most westerly mine being situated only one mile east of the former place. The demand for coal was good from the start, but cars were not in sufficient supply, and the business, for a time, was very much hindered on that account. A few years later, all the principal mines consolidated, under the name of the Perry County Coal Company, employed an agent to travel and look after the selling of coal, and had regular officers and managers, for the management and government of the mines. This company prospered, for a number of years, and built up a good trade for their coal at Circleville, Washington, C. H., Wilmington, Dayton, Xenia, Troy, Springfield, Urbana, Piqua, Hamilton and other towns in Ohio and Indiana, and occasionally, during a low stage of water, had a good demand, at high prices, from the city of Cincinnati.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, however, about 1865-6 the Coal Company became so embarrassed by the rates and rules of transportation, adopted by the railroad management, that their trade was hindered, crippled, and eventually destroyed. The Perry County Coal Company disbanded, the miners were discharged, and all the coal works along the line, for the time being, went to ruin. But, after a few years, when the railroad came under the management of the Panhandle system, and several of the coal mines had passed into new hands, the works were repaired, new mines opened, new houses built, miners again set to work, the coal trade along the line revived, and the business has been in successful operation down to the present time.

The next road which the coal region of Perry influenced in locating, was the Old Scioto and Hocking Valley, with terminal points at Newark and Portsmouth. It was at first confidently expected that this road would be located by the way of Lancaster, and down the valley to Logan; but, in the meanwhile, certain of the public spirited citizens of Somerset, who had failed to secure the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville road, concluded to make an effort to have the Scioto and Hocking Valley located by Somerset instead of Lancaster. Years before this, the great vein had been opened near Straitsville, (Old) and instead of a thickness of twelve or thirteen feet, which the seam actually has, by some sort of slide, or covering of slate, the coal seemed to show a frontage of, and thickness of over one hundred feet. The men who were engineering the Somerset interest made the most of this wonderful phenomenon, and had it thoroughly written up, and advertised it both in this country and Europe. It is sufficient that the great Straitsville coal bank turned the scale in favor of the Somerset and Perry county route. The main line was to go only within four miles of Straitsville, and the great coal vein was to be reached by a four mile switch from Maxville.

Though the old Scioto and Hocking Valley road failed in the panic of 1854, and the road-bed, and all the franchises passed by judicial sale into other hands in 1864; still it had its influences, remote and direct, in developing the Perry county coal fields. The old road bed was used by the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, to the neighborhood of Junction City; and north of Logan the old road-bed of the Scioto and Hocking Valley, was used a goodly portion of the way to Straitsville, (New) by the Hocking Valley branch. There was this important change: The N. S. and S., was diverted far enough from the old line to reach the great vein directly at Shawnee; and the Hocking Valley branch diverted far enough from the old line to reach the great vein at New Straitsville. Thus the great coal seam originally deflected the location of the old Scioto and Hocking Valley, from Fairfield eastward into Perry; and again, when the N. S. and S., and the Hocking Valley roads were constructed upon the ruins of the former road, they were both deflected so as to reach the "great vein" direct, instead of by a four mile switch, as the old Scioto and Hocking Valley proposed.

In 1871-2, Shawnee and New Straitsville, both being laid out and reached by rail, coal mines began to be opened, and suitable coal works erected. New Straitsville had a little the start, but in all material aspects the growth of the coal trade in one town, has been that of the other, with the exception that New Straitsville shipped its coal by way of the Hocking Valley, and Shawnee by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trade has grown until some eight or ten companies in each town, with large capital and vast resources, are pushing the work with great energy and success, with a large number of skillful and experienced miners employed, and paying out, in the aggregate, sums of money that seem almost fabulous. Strikes and other drawbacks have occasionally occurred, but as a general thing, the business has steadily progressed, satisfactorily and profitably to all parties concerned. Coal is also extensively mined at Bristol, Dickson, and other places north

of Shawnee, on the same railroad. The coal at Bristol is only a three foot seam, but it is in large demand for some purposes, and is said to be a superior engine coal. Mining began at Bristol before Shawnee was reached, and has never ceased. The Shawnee and New Straitsville coal is shipped to various points, mostly long distances, and the demand is all the while increasing. About the time it was sought to reach the great vein, at the neighborhood of Straitsville, (Old) an enterprise was set on foot at New Lexington, the design of which was to reach the same great seam in the Sunday Creek Valley. This movement eventuated in the organization of the old Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with proposed terminal points at Toledo and Pomeroy. The mineral deposits of the Sunday Creek Valley, were the basis and impetus of this railroad movement, and all its successors. The Great Vein Mining Company; The Sunday Creek Valley Company; The Hurd Company; The Brier Ridge Company, and several other companies, corporate and private, were in connection with, or supplementary to this railroad movement. Work was commenced on the road in 1870, and it was completed from New Lexington to Moxahala in 1874. Soon after, there was some mining done at various points between New Lexington and Moxahala, but transportation was inadequate, the outlet unsatisfactory, and the mines were subsequently abandoned.

It was not until the fall of 1879, and after the road, under new owners and new management, had been driven through the tunnel at Oakfield, and down into the valley of Sunday Creek, that the mining of coal was commenced in a large way. Soon after this date, however, various companies, and notably the Ohio Central Coal Company, sunk their shafts in the valley, and erected coal works preparatory to a large business. With the completion of the railroad to Columbus, and also to Toledo, and the accumulation of cars and other equipments pertaining to railroads, new mines were opened, the number of miners largely increased at Rendville and Corning, and the out-put proportionately augmented. In the latter part of 1880, and the early part of 1881, a branch road was constructed from the main line below Corning, up the west branch of Sunday Creek, to Buckingham and Hemlock, where new mines have been opened, and nearly eight hundred skilled miners imported from Germany to work in them, and these new men are daily putting out coal in enormous quantities. It is estimated that from five to six hundred cars per day, will soon be shipped from the Sunday Creek Valley, on the Ohio Central Railroad. There is a steady demand for the coal, and it is shipped to numerous points north and west. The great vein in the Sunday Creek Valley is reached by means of shafts, and lies from twenty-five to eighty feet beneath the surface. Coal was mined in the Sunday Creek Valley and hauled in wagons to various parts of Morgan county, a long time before there was any railroad in the valley; but this was taken from a seam higher in the hills than the great vein, and was reached by drifting.

Bairds' was the pioneer furnace in Perry County. Mr. Baird who had been connected with the Logan Furnace, which used a very considerable portion of ore from the neighborhood of Maxville, knew all about its qualities, and consequently, it was not an uncertain enterprise,



when he concluded to establish a furnace in the hills, where the ore, coal and limestone were all ready at hand. It has been stated on the best of authority, that iron has been made at Bairds' Furnace, cheaper than anywhere else on the face of the globe.

The Fannie, XX., and New York Furnace at Shawnee, the Besse, at New Straitsville, and the Moxahala Furnace, followed the original one in quick succession. Also Winona and Gore Furnace. They are situated a little over the line in Hocking county, but they draw a large part of their ores and limestones from Perry county. The manufacture of iron in the county is believed to be yet in its infancy.

The old Salt Works, at the present site of McCuneville, were erected about 1826, and for a few years, were run with success and profit; but the decline in the price of salt, the erection of large works in other parts of the country, combined with other causes, broke up the proprietors, and the works were abandoned. All was razed or burned, except the large stone chimney, which stood firm, tall and erect, forty-five years, a faithful sentinel, ever on duty, pointing to the dead past, silent and mute, and prophesying of the future. When the N. S. and S. R. R. had been determined upon, John McCune, of Newark, Licking county, who now owned the premises, decided to erect new works, on the site of the old, which he proceeded to do, with persistent energy and perseverance, spending more than forty thousand dollars before he realized a dollar. He sunk the old well deeper, bored new ones, and put up modern and expensive machinery, of all kinds. Mr. McCune made salt for several years, apparently with profit. The establishment was finally sold to the Consolidated Salt Company, that owns nearly all the works in the country. This company run the McCuneville works for a while, but finally stopped them, and they now remains as silent as when the old stone chimney stood a lone sentinel of the narrow valley.

However, it is within the range of probability, that the works will again be put in operation, and that similar ones will be erected in other parts of the county. There is little doubt that salt can be obtained in many places, in profitable paying quantities, but borings have never been made.

The manufacture of Potter's ware was, on a small scale, a very early industry in Perry county. Ware has been made at Somerset, Relioboth, McLunev, New Lexington, Crooksville, Roseville, Saultillo, and at a number of other places in the county. The manufacture of Potters ware is now mostly confined to the eastern portion of the county, where it has grown to be a large and profitable industry, so much so that the ware has reached a high state of perfection, and large quantities are exported to distant Western and Southern States. There are indications that the industry will, in the near future, be introduced into parts of the south end of the county, where it has not hitherto obtained a foothold. The clay is practicably inexhaustible, and only awaits the enterprising, plastic hand of the potter, to shape it into vessels of use and beauty.

Limestone, abundant, in more than three fourths of the county, has never been much used or developed. A considerable quantity was used in the construction of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, and



the Maxville limestone is well known far and near, at which place a superior article of lime has been manufactured, and in large quantities, for a great number of years. It has also been much used in the furnaces of that neighborhood. Lime from the vicinity of Shawnee, New Straitsville and Moxahala, has been used in furnaces, and is known to be good. There are several limestone stratas in the county, and there is no doubt that they are in the aggregate of immense value; but their development and use have only begun. Building stone, of various kinds and grades, including limestone, is so inexhaustible and widely diffused, that no aggregate conception can be had of its extent or value, until further developed, and brought into more extensive use, at home and abroad. A commencement has scarcely been made.

## CHAPTER III.

## INDIANS AND FIRST WHITES.

INDIANS.—There is no history or tradition of any permanent Indian town in what is now Perry county, though Indians often encamped temporarily, especially on Sunday and Monday creek, and near the "Great Swamp," as named by the explorer, Christopher Gist, or Big and Little Lake, now the old part of the Licking Summit Reservoir. The Indians came to these lakes to fish, and to hunt bears, which were quite numerous in that vicinity. There was an Indian trail which crossed the Muskingum near where Zanesville now is, and crossed what is now Perry and Fairfield counties, to "Standing Rock," (Mount Pleasant) which was followed the most of the way by "Zanes Trace" and is not far from the line of the present Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike. There was another Indian trail from near where Dresden now is passing through Muskingum, Licking and Perry to the Great Swamp, (Reservoir.) For fifty years or more previous to the time Perry county was settled, the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandots, were the principal occupants of the country, along the Muskingum and Scioto rivers, and they all roamed over the great stretch of country that lay between them. It is probable that these tribes tacitly agreed to occupy the intermediate ground between the Muskingum and the Scioto as a common hunting ground. The Shawnees originally came from Florida. The Wyandots came from the north, and, at one time inhabited the Peninsula of Michigan, at another time the north side of the St. Lawrence river. The Indians, chiefly the Wyandots, it is to be presumed, came into what is now Perry county, after its first settlement by the early pioneers; but they were peaceable, though some of them were unprincipled, and would steal horses, and children, too, if they had an opportunity. But there is no account of any successful attempt at child stealing by them, in this part of the country, though the mother, brothers and sisters of a child stolen by the Indians, lived a long time, three or four miles east of Somerset. About 1790, a boy child of the name of Armstrong was stolen by the Indians east of the Ohio, and carried him from home and friends into captivity. The child grew to manhood among the Indians, in the Maumee country, became an Indian in appearance and habits, married an Indian girl, and went to battle with the Indian braves. After Wayne's victory and the treaty of Greenville, and after the war of 1812, and the arts and ways of peace were once more cultivated, young Armstrong longed to know something of his parents, brothers and sisters, of whom he had some recollection, and for whom he cherished an affection, after all the years of his savage life. His father was dead, but the rest of the family had removed to the neighborhood of Somerset, Ohio. From Missionaries

in the Maumee country, or some other source, Armstrong learned where his relatives lived, and resolved to pay them a visit, and accordingly did so. He was now married, had an Indian wife and children, but the meeting was affectionate and touching. Armstrong lingered among his kin-folks as if loth to leave, and was at length prostrated with fever of a dangerous character. Armstrong in his weakness and sometimes delirium, longed for his Indian wife, who was a sort of a Medicine woman, and pleaded that she be sent for. Robert Colborn, an old friend of the family, who lived one mile east of Somerset, hearing those appeals, resolved to go for the Indian woman, the sick man's wife. He had a wearisome ride of over one hundred miles; he safely reached his destination, rode into the Indian village, sought out the sick man's wife. She immediately mounted a pony and accompanied the messenger on his return trip. They did not let the grass grow under their horses feet, and in an incredible short time they arrived at the house where the sick man lay.

The squaw wife "powwowed" over her husband awhile, then went a short distance from the house, up and down a ravine, gathering roots and herbs. She returned to the house, went into the kitchen, and prepared a decoction of some nature, and administered it occasionally to her sick companion. In a few days he was better, and in a short time became so much improved that he returned with his wife to their Indian home, and never again visited the homes of his pale faced kinsmen.

**THE FIRST WHITES.**—It is not in the power of historian's pen to tell who was the first civilized or white person, to set foot upon, or traverse the soil of what is now Perry county; but as the great Indian trails from the East to the West, passed directly through the territory of which it is now composed, it is in the highest degree probable that scores if not hundreds of captives, young and old, from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, passed through here the latter part of the last century. It is also known that Christopher Gist, an acquaintance and companion of Washington, who was one of the members of the land company represented by him, passed by and camped all night near the Big Lake, (Reservoir,) in 1751. This company had heard wonderful stories of the richness of the country west of the Ohio, but it was then as little known to civilization as the heart of Africa is to-day. Capt. Gist was a surveyor, as well as explorer. A man of considerable note and great daring. In the service of the land company, before mentioned; and accompanied by a few attendants, he set out from the forks of the Ohio, (Pittsburgh) and followed an Indian trail to the forks of the Muskingum, (Coshocton) and thence by way of Wakatomika (Dresden) to the old Indian town on the Scioto and Miami. This trail led through Muskingum and Licking, to the "Great Swamp," (Reservoir). The original lake was in Perry county, near where Thornport now is. Captain Gist's Journal, which was subsequently published, shows that his party encamped upon its shore, and "the next day" he continues, "we set out from the Great Swamp." Gist was joined at the Muskingum, by a white man and a half breed, who accompanied him through the remainder of his journey.

There is also authority for the statement that chaplain Jones and an

Indian trader by the name of David Duncan, passed along this same trail by way of the Big Lake in 1773, on a journey from the Indian towns on the Scioto to the Indian towns on the Muskingum. Rev. David Jones had been a missionary among the Indians on the Scioto, sent out there by the Philadelphia Baptist Association. His diary shows that he followed a trail from the Indian towns on the Scioto to Standing Stone, Lancaster, "where was an Indian town consisting chiefly of Delawareans, and which was situated on a creek called Hock Hockin. It appears muddy, is not wide, but soon admits of large canoes." This Rev. Jones was chaplain in Wayne's army of 1795, and preached the first sermon January 13th, 1790, ever preached in the neighborhood of Cincinnati.

The surveyors came along in the closing decade of the last century. They simply run the section lines, but their camp fires blazed in many places. They run the lines and sunk the corner stones; the marks on some of the witness trees blazed by their axes could be seen not very long ago.

Soon after the surveyors, and in some cases contemporaneous with them, came the explorers and also the first hunters. Many of them built their camp fires and erected temporary places of abode. Several of these men subsequently became permanent settlers. This part of the country received quite a number of emigrants who had first settled in the level country, a short distance farther west. Two cases of these are well known. Robert Colborn, who had emigrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to the neighborhood of Lancaster in 1800, became dissatisfied, loaded a few effects on horseback, and started east along Zane's Trace. One mile east of where Somerset now is, he came upon a good spring, liked the appearance of the country, unloaded his goods and resolved to stay. He subsequently entered a half section and lived there about twenty years, when he removed to Indiana. One of his daughters, Mrs. Mary Cole, born near Somerset in 1803, now lives at Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, and is in the eightieth year of her age. A brother, Jonathan Colborn, but born in Pennsylvania in 1799, lives in the same place. Robert McClellan, who also lived near Lancaster, started out with a companion or two to hunt and spy out the land. They came over by where Rushville now is and down where Bremen is, then up Rush Creek to where New Lexington now is. At this place they left Rush Creek and started up the Oxa-woosie. About a mile south of the present site of New Lexington, they diverged from the stream and soon came upon a big spring. Robert McClellan sat his gun against a tree, stooped and took a drink of water, then rose and said: "Here will I live and here will I die." He did subsequently enter the land, became the second settler of Pike township, lived and died there, and one of his descendants resides upon the land until this day. James Comly also fled from the malaria of the Pickaway plains, and became the original proprietor of New Lexington. In ways similar to these the county received many of its earliest pioneers.

**THE PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS.**—For the benefit of those who would like a glimpse of the country as it appeared to the Indians and first whites, the following description is reproduced from the Centennial Ad-



dress of James Taylor at New Lexington, Ohio, July 4th, 1876. The pen picture may be a trifle fanciful and colored, but it is near enough reality to be read and studied with interest:

"One hundred years ago to-day, the sun in his course looked down upon no spot of earth more picturesque and lovely than the territory now known as Perry county. The entire area from east to west, and from north to south, was covered with the primeval forest, "planted by the Lord at creation's dawn:"—a wild paradise, an untrained and unpruned Eden, to which our first parents, condemned in just retribution for their disobedience, to spend their day and centuries of life amid the arid deserts and on the barren hills of Asia, would have been glad to have gained an entrance. Here the Arcadians could have tended their flocks on greener pastures, in a happier climate, and in more impenetrable shades than in their native land; here could have been found the realization of the poet's conception of a "boundless contiguity of shade;" and here, if man had remained in his fabled simplicity and purity, Utopia might have found "a local habitation and a name."

The valleys, slopes and hilltops bore unmistakable evidence that the tenth, and perhaps the fortieth, generation of trees was then standing, each of which had withstood the lightnings and storms of a thousand years. Upon the summit of the water-shed between the Muskingum and the Hocking, where now stand Somerset, Bristol, Oakfield and Porterville, there then stood white oaks, and perhaps other trees, which may have been in the green before the enunciation of the Sermon on the Mount, and before Paul preached on Mars Hill: which were goodly trees prior to the battle of Hastings; and which were giants among their fellows before Columbus dreamed of or discovered the western world, and before John Cabot set foot on the shores of North America.

From April till November the ground was covered with wild pea vines, which afforded pastures as green, as luxuriant and as nutritious as our best fields of clover. At the approach of winter it dried up, retaining its foliage and nutritious properties, so that in summer it afforded pasture, and in winter hay and grain for the herds of buffalo, elk and deer, as well as food for swarms of wild turkeys, pheasants, quails and pigeons, which fed and fattened on the wild pea, and the fruit of the juneberry tree, the black and the red haw, the wild cherry, the dogberry and the gum, the beechnut, the chestnut and the acorn; the birds sharing their fruit with the bear and the beaver, the raccoon, the opossum, the hedgehog and the woodchuck, and gray squirrels, equal in number to the promise of the seed of Abraham. Nature prepared the food, and the herbeating and graniverous beasts and birds fattened themselves to fatten the panther, the catamount, the fox and the wolf, the eagle, the hawk and the owl; while the feathers and skins of the latter were made to do service in adding to the comfort and adornment of the cabins and persons of the wild men of the woods.

In summer and winter, at morning, noon and night, the forest was vocal with the chirpings, twitterings, calls, cries and songs of birds, of which there was almost an infinite variety, and in numbers beyond calculation or estimate—eagles, hawks, owls, ravens, crows, robins, blue-jays, anteaters, tomits, woodpeckers, thrushes, sparrows, snipes and swallows. From May to August the night air seemed to vibrate with



the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill; throughout the year, and all the night long, the laughing and talking owls (species now extinct in this region) met in companies to chatter, laugh and scream, imitating the human voice in conversation, in laughter and the Indian war-whoop; orioles of many varieties, with plumage of orange, blue and gold, abounded everywhere; and myriads of flying squirrels, inhabiting the cavities of trees, excited the wonder and admiration of Europeans and inhabitants of the trans-Alleghany States.

In spring the blossoms of the wild plum, the crabapple and the grape, perfumed the air, and in autumn brought forth their green, golden and amber fruit for the use of the red man and for beasts and fowls."

## CHAPTER IV.

## PIONEER HABITS AND CUSTOMS—"THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

The pioneers of Perry county were mostly young married men and women; the former from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, and the latter from twenty to thirty. They usually had a number of little children, the oldest not often over ten years. The intention to emigrate was generally formed soon after marriage—sometimes before that important event. Economy and frugality, of course, were practiced in order that a little property might be acquired and a little money laid up. Sometimes the head of the family came out alone and entered the land, and returning removed the family and effects afterward.

When the surplus household goods and other property were disposed of, away back in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New York or New Jersey—for the early settlers of this county were principally from those States—preparations were soon completed for the move to Ohio. The pioneers came in all sorts of ways; governed more or less by their pecuniary circumstances and general surroundings at the old home. The majority moved in covered wagons, drawn by two, three or four horses. Oxen were sometimes used in place of horses. Others brought all they possessed on horseback, not being well enough off to own or hire a wagon. Yet others moved with one horse and cart. Emigrants were usually from three to six weeks on the way. The western Pennsylvanians made the journey in about three weeks. A cow or two was driven along. A trusty rifle was always a part of the movables, and a faithful dog was chained or tied to the hind part of the wagon. The women and children slept in the wagon, and the family meals were cooked and prepared at the roadside. In some cases where the wagon or wagons were very full of goods, the family pitched a tent and camped upon the ground. The journey was a long, tedious one; but it was generally looked back to and remembered with pleasure. The crossing of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers frightened many of the women and children, and was in fact attended with difficulties and even perils.

The breaking up of old homes, and the sundering of the ties of kindred and friendship, was a thing of sadness and a great trial to many; to those who laughed, as well as to those who cried. For the merriest heart was only the mask of sadness. Ohio seemed a long way off, and the distance appeared much greater than now. Yet all hoped, after a few years, to be able to visit the old home and friends left behind. Most of the men who lived long, did get to return; some of them several times. And a few of the women—a very few, however, after passing middle life, rode back in carriages or stage coaches, and revisited the scenes of their girlhood. But the great majority of the young pioneer women, when the emigrant wagon started out, looked back with tearful eyes, for the last time, upon the old familiar scenes, and were, in fact, bidding them good-bye forever.

When the emigrant wagon reached its destination, sometimes, though not often, a cabin had been made ready for occupancy, and a few acres cleared; the head of the family having come out previously and done the work or employed some one to do it. In most cases, however, the pioneers went into this unbroken forest, and the family lived in the wagon, or camped upon the ground, while a small cabin was prepared. If neighbors were handy, or within five or six miles, it did not take very long to accomplish this; for timber was plentiful and convenient, axes were heavy and sharp, and the men knew how and were willing to wield them. In some cases, indeed, when hands were plenty, a cabin was built from the stump in one day, and a family living in it next day. But it ordinarily took a longer time than this. The first cabins were small—fourteen to sixteen, or sixteen to eighteen feet, and built out of round poles or logs. The floor was made of puncheons, split out of larger logs, and one side hewed tolerably smooth with a broad-ax. The roof was made of clapboards rived out with a mallet and frow and held to their places on the roof with weight poles, straightened on one side to closely fit the roof, and separated the proper distance by heavy short sticks, of the required length. A door was also made out of smooth, light puncheon boards, hewed on both sides, fastened by cross-pieces and nailed or pegged on. A piece of a log or two was cut out for a window, and greased white paper was pasted on to admit the light. It was sometimes a difficult thing to get flour to make the paste, and corn-meal or hominy would not answer. A large hole was left or cut in the lower part of the center of one end of the cabin for the fire-place.

The chimney was built of sticks and mud on the outside, and carried to the highest part of the roof. The hearth, usually a very large one, was laid with large flat stones, when such could be had. In their absence, the best available stone was used. The upper floor was also laid with puncheon, and the room above was called a loft or garret. This was reached by a ladder, sometimes from within, and sometimes from the outside of the house. In other cases, where the ground at one end of the cabin was a little high, the loft was reached from the outside by a long puncheon, one end of which was laid upon the ground, and the other against the bottom of the door or opening of the loft. Again, the ladder on the inside was sometimes dispensed with, and in lieu thereof, there was a row of long stout pegs driven into holes bored in the wall, reaching from the ground-floor to the ceiling. It is astonishing how quickly and gracefully the girl of the period—the pioneer period, of course—would glide or fly up this row of pins to her sleeping chamber. The nimblest girl of to-day, might be equal to the performance, but she would be likely to hesitate before undertaking it. The furniture of the pioneer cabin was of the scantiest and rudest kind. Bedsteads were sometimes made out of rough dog-wood poles, and bottomed with strips of stout elm bark for cords.

Benches and three-legged stools took the place of chairs. A cupboard, usually called a "dresser," was constructed by boring holes in the logs, driving strong wooden pins into them and placing boards on the pins. A row of wide shelves was made in much the same way; furnishing a place to store bed-clothes. Other families had a chest or

box for this purpose. Large round boxes, made from the bark of a smooth elm tree, were often made and used for the clean and safe keeping of clothing and other cherished articles. Trammels and hooks soon came into use, but the "lug pole" reaching across the chimney, at about the height of the chamber floor and the wooden hook attached to it, often served to suspend the pots over the fire. Iron was not plentiful, or easily obtained, in those days, and pots were scarce enough. With all the iron underlying the hills, many a pioneer woman has cooked a meal for company in one pot,—boiling water for home-made coffee or tea, baking bread, boiling potatoes and frying meat all in the same vessel. This required skill and fine management; but the feat was frequently accomplished. A family who owned an iron pot, a skillet and a dutch oven, were considered very fortunate, and well off for cooking utensils. One pot and one skillet was the more common outfit.

There was, of necessity, not much in the way of adornment in the homes of the pioneers. The battle for bread and life was too sharp and earnest for this. Yet, in many houses, small and inexpensive articles of mingled use and adornment were not uncommon. Pewter was the composition of the plates, and most of the other dishes in use of which there were not many. The drinking cups were mostly made of gourds. Splitwood brooms were the instruments with which the pioneer mothers swept, scrubbed and scoured the rough puncheon floors. The cradle, an indispensable article in almost every household, was rough and homely enough, but in it has been rocked some of the proudest, brightest and most honored men and women of the land.

Distance, or lapse of time, lends much enchantment to the view, no doubt; for the lot of the pioneers was a hard one, and it is much to their credit, that they encountered and overcame hardships and privations that were enough to appall the strongest arm and the bravest heart. Before a crop could be raised, a heavy growth of timber had to be cut off, logs and brush burned, rails split and fences made. In addition to this a luxuriant growth of underbrush and saplings, rendered it necessary to grub and literally dig up almost every rod of ground. Barns, stables, cribs and other out-buildings, were to build, and wood chopped to keep the cabins warm and comfortable for more than half the year. Buildings could not all be erected, and the land all cleared, at once. But little by little, day after day, year after year, the forest went down, buildings went up, fields were cleared and cultivated, orchards were planted, gardens laid out, and thus was the solitary wilderness changed from its primitive condition into a suitable abode for civilized man. There were hardships enough at best; but the pioneers were neighborly and ever ready to assist each other, when necessary. If a house, barn or stable was to be raised, neighbors would gladly turn out and help, even from a long distance, and the hard work was often enlivened by jokes, stories, and songs. Neighbor women would also turn out and help with the baking and cooking, and the choppers, house-raisers and log-rollers were treated to the best that could be procured.

The pioneer women have seldom received the credit and praise that is justly due them. Many of them came from comparatively luxurious



homes in the farther east, and without a murmur took up their abode in a small, rough, cabin in the woods, upon the outskirts of civilization, and patiently endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. In addition to the cares of the children and household, many of them occasionally assisted their husbands in the fields. And, where they did not do this, with taking care of the children, cooking, washing, knitting, weaving, spinning and sewing, they had enough to do. The women of to-day cannot comprehend how the nursing pioneer mothers, could do all this for a large family. They could only do it by hard and constant work. They visited, to be sure, but when they went visiting, they took solid, substantial work along, and always accomplished their self-appointed task. Flax and wool were to be spun and woven, and the goods to be cut into garments and made up, and that without any sewing machine, except the deft fingers of the natural hands. Linen for Sunday and spare clothes was made of copperas and white, and checked or striped for pretty. When nicely handled it was soft and comfortable. Linsey-woolsey, or Linsey, was made of wool and cotton, and was a very durable goods, though not very handsome. Plain white linen on home-fulled cloth or jeans, comprised the clothing for the males; and copperas-checked linen, linsey-woolsey and flannel, that of the females. The flannel goods for dresses was often colored and striped quite handsomely, and a suit made of it looked comfortable and becoming. The hunting shirt and wamus were the most common garbs of the pioneer. The hunting shirts were often neatly cut and ornamented with fringe, and were picturesque and pretty. Father Dominic Young, spoken of in another chapter, who rode over a wide stretch of country here at an early day, once said to the writer that "almost every man he met carried a rifle and wore a hunting shirt."

Johnny-cake, hog and hominy, were necessarily the principal diet of the pioneers. Without corn and hogs the western country must have settled up very slowly. Mills were few and far away and early settlers had to go a good long distance, often on horseback. But there were mills at both Zanesville and Lancaster, and the pioneers of Perry were not so bad off for grinding facilities as those of many other counties in the State. A number of "corn-crackers" were early set up in the county, but they did not amount to much, and could not always be depended upon. Corn could be produced but sparingly, at first, and as a natural result, pork was for a time a scarce article with many. In its absence the pioneer's trusty rifle had to be depended upon for meat, and it seldom failed to bring in a supply of some sort. Bears were not uncommon, while deer and wild turkeys were plentiful. There were many squirrels, and fish could be caught in the creeks. Nearly every family had cows, and there was milk to drink, and some butter made. After the first few years, the pioneers in general had full and plenty, so far as substantial eatables were concerned. To be sure, tea, coffee, and other luxuries came in slowly.

Many of the pioneers were members of religious denominations. They were principally, Lutherans, Baptists, Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, German Reformed and United Brethren. They had not been here long until there was public religious worship and regular, sta-



ted service. The first public worship and preaching were at private houses, before the erection of buildings dedicated to the service of the sanctuary. Settlements were sparsely populated, and persons were accustomed to go a long distance to attend divine service, sometimes a-foot, but generally on horseback. The pioneer women found time to attend these ministrations, in the midst of all their other pressing duties. These occasions were often very happy ones to the neighbors and friends assembled, and the best of feeling appeared to prevail among those who were present.

The school buildings of the early days were not what they have been since, and are now. School houses were few, and school books were scarce, and good, competent teachers very rare, if not almost unknown. There were no regular text books. Every book was a school book. The "Master" boarded around among the parents of the pupils, but usually contrived to stay most at the places where there appeared to be the best living, and other accommodations. Reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, were taught, after a fashion. The girls studied spelling, reading, writing and geography. It was considered unlady-like for a girl to handle a slate and pencil and to study arithmetic. It was barely tolerated in girls who aspired to be teachers; but in no others. The greater part of these schools were curiosities, in their way; but it must be admitted that many persons managed to make them the foundation for a good and useful education, and for a worthy and successful career in life. It was customary to "bar out" the Master for a "treat" at Christmas; and it was not an uncommon thing for him to throw off the weight-poles, come down through the roof and call "books." In some cases where the roof was nailed on, he would lay a board over the top of the chimney, and smoke out his tormentors. At other times he would goodnaturedly treat to the apples and ginger-cakes, and then he would be considered "the best fellow in the world." Spelling-matches were quite frequent, and there were many good spellers among the early pupils. The pioneer men could nearly all read and write, and knew a little of arithmetic and geography. The women could mostly read write, and, also knew something of geography. They were all anxious that their children should receive a better education than their parents possessed, and the great majority of them did become better educated than their parents, though the early schools were crude and unsatisfactory enough. The school houses were very similar to the dwellings of the early settlers, except that in nearly all, one end was devoted to a fireplace, and a long, narrow window was made on three sides, with the invariable white paper pasted over to admit the light.

Before the time that the sons and daughters of the pioneers began to marry, the parents had mostly become well-to-do and in good circumstances. The farms were tolerably well cleared out, orchards were grown, and most of the settlers had moved out of the first cabins into better houses. An old-time wedding was a festive and joyous occasion; though there was seldom anything like indecorum or undue hilarity. A wedding, in those days, rarely occurred without a large assemblage of invited guests. Sometime previous to the day fixed for the nuptials, a suitable and authorized person would ride around the neighborhood,

often for miles, giving the invitations to the desired guests, on behalf of the bride or the bride's parents. The groom also had the privilege of inviting all his friends. It was commonly understood between the prospective bride and groom whom each was to invite, so that invitations might not be duplicated. But this precaution was not always taken. If the prospective bride and groom lived any considerable distance apart, which was usually the case, the invited friends of the groom came to his residence on horseback, at an appointed hour, and at another hour agreed upon, would proceed in procession to the house of the bride, where soon after the arrival of the groom, the marriage ceremony would take place. The wedding dinner would be in waiting, and soon after congratulations, the dining table would be filled, the bride and groom, and attendants, if any, having the place of honor at the table. The spread was always bountiful, and everything neat, clean and inviting, if not altogether stylish. Roast turkies, chickens, pies, cakes and custards were conspicuous at these great wedding dinners. Nice, solid, yellow butter, rolled and worked by the plastic hands of some one skilled in that art, were often fashioned and moulded in the form of chickens, ducks, or other fowls, and sometimes lambs, deer, rabbits or other animals, and placed at some little elevation on the table. Of course these were intended to be looked at and not chopped into or eaten. But now and then some bold and daring innovator, near the close of the wedding feast, would cut out a good-sized slice and try its virtue as a lubricator on bread or potatoes; always, no doubt, to his entire satisfaction. The wedding over, there was an informal, "go as you please" sort of enjoyment for the remainder of the day. Toward evening, most of the married guests would return to their homes, but the young people were enlisted during the campaign, and remained over night at the home of the bride's parents, or wherever the wedding took place. At night, often, there would be dancing, playing, singing or social converse, attended with mirth and jollity.

The infair, which took place on the day after the wedding, was celebrated at the home of the groom, and differed from the wedding day only by the absence of the marriage ceremony. About nine or ten o'clock, of the day succeeding the wedding, the bride and groom, attendants, and all the guests at the house, and probably a few others who had gone to their homes to remain over night, would prepare for a horseback ride to the residence of the groom, often miles away. Horses would be bridled and saddled and temporarily hitched to fences or trees about the yard, until the ladies had donned their riding suits, and gracefully made, one by one, the last important pose before the looking-glass. The horseblock, at this juncture, plays an important part in the programme. It is simply a short "cut," about three feet in length, from an oak log three or four feet in diameter, sawed off square at both ends, and set up on one end in the yard near the house. The horses of the bride and her "attendance" are brought up, then ladies step from a chair or stool on to the block, and in a twinkling are firmly seated in their saddles, and their horses probably prancing, for horses appear to have a sort of instinct for red letter days. Other horses are in turn brought up, and soon the ladies are all in their saddles. Very few of the young fellows bring their steeds to the block, but, putting the left

foot in the stirrup, bound into the saddle. Just before starting, except the spangled uniforms, the scene is not unlike a grand entree at a circus. The horses are mostly excited, and prance, and jump, and wheel or turn around in the yard. There are usually a few old stagers that stand quietly enough, and seem to wonder at the unnecessary excitement of their fellows. At last all is ready, the couples fall in, and the showy cavalcade moves off at a brisk pace. Grass does not grow much under the feet of the horses as the gay procession speeds on, over hill and dale, now through the woods and now through the open country, until it reaches its destination. As has been stated, the infair was simply a repetition of the wedding festivities, with the exception of the marriage ceremony. There was no wedding tour in the old-time days. Soon after marriage, the newly wedded couple set up housekeeping on their own account.

It must not be inferred that weddings and infairs were the only social occasions of the early times. The country was not settled long until singings and singing schools became a very prominent feature. The old style "buckwheat notes" were used, but in the opinion of the old-musicians and singers, at least, the music was generally better and more desirable than most of the music of to-day. The early sons and daughters mostly had good lungs and strong voices, and there was, no doubt, force and volume in their singing.

On the night of the Fourteenth day of February, there were singings in almost every neighborhood; and, after singing, there would be a "Valentine drawing." The names of the girls would be written on slips of paper and placed in a hat, from which the boys would draw. Then the young men's names would be likewise placed, and the girls would have their turn at drawing. These drawings were frequently the source of amusement. There were necessarily raisings and log-rollings in the first years of settlement, but there was, ordinarily, more prose than poetry about them. But later came the choppings, quiltings, wool-pickings, sewings, knittings, spinnings, and other industrial frolics, all of which helped to lighten and variegate the too monotonous days of the toiling, patient men and women, who opened the wilderness to civilization, and made it what it ought to be, a garden and paradise for the generations to follow. If the country is not the paradise anticipated, it surely is not the fault of the pioneer men and women, who emigrated far into the wild woods, encountered Indians, fought with wild beasts, lived in cabins on hard fare, felled the heavy trees, grubbed out the undergrowth, burned the debris, planted orchards and laid out gardens, and truly caused the wilderness to "bud and blossom as the rose." But they are nearly all gone. There are those yet living, who were children and came out with pioneer fathers and mothers. But the men and women themselves—persons who were grown when they came here—have all passed to their final rest and eternal reward.

Whatever is to be the future history of this county, and however interesting it may be, the time will never come again—certainly not for long ages—when men and women will leave old settled communities, and come here into a virgin wilderness to found new homes. This interesting period of history has closed. Tradition will soon begin to grow dim, and, without the aid of printing, the names, deeds, and

heroism of the pioneers would gradually fade from human view. But wherever this chapter of "The Good Old Days" is preserved and read by the fireside, and in the homes of present and coming generations, the dauntless, toiling pioneer men and women will be cherished and remembered, and the example of their noble deeds and precious sacrifices will not be lost upon the earth.



## CHAPTER V.

## NATIONALITY AND RACES.

The first settlers of Perry county, as a class, were Pennsylvania Germans. They located chiefly in Thorn, Reading, and Hopewell townships. Notwithstanding subsequent modifications, from various causes, the impress of the original type is very perceivable in Thorn, and much of Hopewell and Reading, at the present day. Industry, frugality, and thrift characterize these people and their descendants in an eminent degree. Along with the Pennsylvania Germans, or very soon after them, came other Pennsylvanians, of English descent; also Virginians and Marylanders, who were not German, who settled principally in Reading, Madison, Harrison, Clayton, Pike, Jackson, Saltlick, Monday-creek, and Bearfield. There were many exceptions, of course; but, as a class, these emigrants were light haired, with fair complexions and blue eyes. Some of them also settled in Thorn and Hopewell townships, in near proximity to their good neighbors, the Pennsylvania Germans. A little later, and not long after 1820, came a very considerable influx of people of Irish birth or parentage, who settled in something like colonies or groups, mostly in Jackson, Reading, Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Monroe, and Monday-creek townships. Previous to this time a considerable number of Scotch Irish, or their descendants, had sought and obtained homes in various parts of the county. There was also, about this time, and before and after, a considerable sprinkling of English, Scotch, German, and French, direct from the old country. The county also received some population from the New England States, and from New York, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Canada and Nova Scotia also added to its numbers. As a matter of course, many persons came in from adjoining, neighboring, or even distant counties of Ohio, and these and other causes have contributed still further to making the present population of Perry one of mixed nationality and race.

From 1840 to 1869 there was no sudden or marked change in the elements of population; but, soon after the latter date, the coal and iron development began, the mining towns grew with astonishing rapidity, and their inhabitants almost all came from outside the county. The Welsh, a race who had before made no foothold, now came in large numbers, erected churches, bought houses, and became, in every way, a factor in the permanent population. There was also an influx of English, Norwegian, and men of other nationalities of the Caucasian race. There has also come in a colored population, at Rendville and Corning, of nearly one thousand, and probably a majority of them from Meigs county, Ohio, and West Virginia, while others are from widely separated places, and some from distant southern States. The opening of mines at Buckingham and Hemlock, on the west branch of Sunday creek, was signalized by the introduction of a colony direct from Ger-



many, consisting of about one thousand persons, and embracing about seven hundred active German miners. This large concentrated German element, if it meets with no bad luck, will make its impress on the population of the region, which will be easily perceptible half a century from now. Of course, the building up of the mining towns has brought in many tradesmen, shopkeepers, and merchants, from various cities, towns, and villages, in different States; and this adds yet further to the mixed and varied character of the people; and this state of affairs is likely to be increased, rather than diminished, by events that are now clearly foreshadowed.

Intermarriages between the different classes of people referred to, except the colored race, have, in some respects, been the rule, rather than the exception; while, in other cases, the rule has been the other way, though the exceptions have been numerous. The marriages of persons of Irish descent with other races has probably been less frequent than any other mixed marriages, in proportion to numbers; but the exceptions are very numerous, where persons of this race have married with Germans or English, or their descendants, and sometimes with other races.

There is no other county in Ohio, outside of the large cities, that contains such a diversified population as Perry, as regards race, descent, or intermarriage. It is also worthy of note that, in most cases, it is next to impossible in the second or third generation, even of unmixed blood, to distinguish the race to which the youth belong. All races and people assimilate, and, in a little while, instead of speaking the mother tongue or dialect, and having the distinctive habits and customs of clans or factions of Old World origin, they become identified as an integral part of the great Anglo-Saxon race, which has, apparently, just commenced its influence and work upon the earth. While losing none of the intellect or virtues of the Old World ancestors, their descendants are quick to take in all the benefits and acquirements of better opportunities for self improvement in the American Republic of the New World. This assimilation of diverse nationalities is carried on faster in a rural and town population, like that of Perry county, than it is in large cities, where there is more disposition and better facilities for maintaining class societies and keeping up Old World habits and customs.

## CHAPTER VI.

## TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

THE MURDER OF DEARMAND.—The first noted tragedy that occurred in the county, after its organization, was the murder of a Frenchman, by the name of DeArmand, which occurred about one mile northeast of New Lexington, near the Rehoboth road, in 1822. DeArmand was a blacksmith by trade, had a shop in Somerset, and, had also worked in Rehoboth and New Lexington, and was well known to the citizens of those villages. He was a good mechanic, intelligent and of good manners, and was esteemed wherever known. On a Sunday afternoon of the year named, he was in Rehoboth, called at the Post Office, and received a letter. He at once opened the letter in the presence of several parties, took from it a ten dollar bill which the letter contained, and soon after started on foot for New Lexington. After proceeding some distance walking leisurely, he observed two men coming along the road behind him. They came up with DeArmand a little south of the township line, on the farm of John Colborn. The three men walked along conversing in a friendly manner, when one of the strangers proposed to go a short distance from the road into the woods and enjoy a game of cards, to which proposition DeArmand consented. The public road at that time was some rods further east than at present, and the place where the men stopped to play is within three or four rods of the present line of the road, near the head of a ravine, and about twenty or thirty rods from the present residence of Joseph Hammond. After playing a short time the men demanded the money, which they said they had seen DeArmand take from the letter at the Post Office. DeArmand, quick as thought determined to defend himself and money. He struck one of the men a heavy blow with his cane, which felled him to the ground. The other assailant closed with DeArmand, but he could probably have managed him also, when the one that DeArmand had knocked down with his cane, recovered and came to the assistance of his comrade. Both the strangers had been roughly handled by the plucky, mercurial Frenchman, but they now attacked him furiously with knives, he still fighting and struggling for his life. They stabbed and lacerated him in various places, in a most brutal manner. He became unconscious and his assailants left him for dead. He did not know how long he remained insensible, but when he regained consciousness, he could not walk, stand, or halloo loud enough to attract attention, and secure succor; but during the night he managed to crawl down the ravine one fourth of a mile to where it intersects the road. Here the next morning he was discovered by Napoleon B. Colborn, a small boy, who was attracted to the spot by the strange waving of the tall grass. DeArmand was weltering in

his own blood, and nearly dead. He was conveyed as soon as possible to the residence of John Colborn, the nearest house, and medical aid procured. DeArmand rallied to some extent, and his mind was clear enough to tell all about the great misfortune that had befallen him. It was clear that his assailants intended robbery, at least, but the general opinion was that he was in possession of some information, which if disclosed in court would bear hard against parties who had been accused or suspected of certain crimes or misdemeanors. DeArmand lingered for six weeks, but after all that medical skill could do, he passed away, dying as a result of the many fearful wounds he received in that unequal, bloody encounter, in the lonely, silent woods. He was a Catholic, in religion, and Father Dominic Young, then a young Priest, came and ministered the spiritual consolations of the Church, in his dying hours. Jacob Costigan, now an old citizen of Somerset, then a boy in his teens, was present with Father Young on this occasion. It is not known that DeArmand had any relatives in this country. Far from his native and beloved France, yet in the country of his choice, with only strange hands to smooth his pillow, and receive his dying grasp, he passed into the realms of the unseen and eternal. His mortal remains were interred at St. Joseph's cemetery, sixty years ago.

No arrests were made at the time, and the slayers of DeArmand were never apprehended. The two men were seen Sunday afternoon crossing the forebay of Comlys milldam, at New Lexington. One of the men had his head tied up. They did not go through the town, but passed around it near where the Ohio Central road now runs. They were seen by several persons crossing Rush Creek at the mill, but nothing was then known of the murder. It seems strange now that clues were not followed up, but the country was new, and at that time sparsely populated, and there were no professional detectives. Whoever the murderers were, they are doubtless dead, and slayers and slain have alike gone to their final account.

**THE EXECUTION OF DAVID WORK.**—An account of the trial of David Work for the murder of Christopher Hocker, is given in the chapter upon Courts. David Work was a citizen of Fairfield county and a man of property, residing about two miles west of Lancaster. He was about thirty-six years of age. He had living with him, a boy, Christopher Hocker, aged about fifteen or sixteen years. Work and some of his neighbors did not get along very amicably. Sometime in the spring of 1836, one of his neighbors got out a search warrant for missing property, consisting of a number of small articles, and they were found upon the premises of Work, who was subsequently arrested for the larceny, and at a preliminary hearing before a magistrate Christopher Hocker was a witness, and his evidence tended to criminate Work. Sometime after this preliminary trial, the boy, Hocker, was missing. Suspicion was aroused, a search was made, and his dead body was at last found buried in Work's cornfield. Work was charged with the murder, and by reason of change of venue, was tried, convicted and hung at Somerset, in Perry county.

Work was incarcerated in the old jail, on South Columbus St., and there he awaited his trial and afterward the day of execution. Daniel



Kishler was Sheriff and had the prisoner in charge about thirty-five days. When the fatal day came, there was an immense assembly of people congregated either to witness the execution or attracted by the military and civic display that was anticipated. Perry county at that time contained several military companies, known as the Somerset Guards, National Guards, New Lexington Guards, Rehoboth Guards, Perry Guards and two companies of calvary. They were all, or nearly all, present, and acted in support of the civil authorities in the execution of the law. Executions were then public, and multitudes were sure to be present on all such occasions. The clashing of sabers, the waving of plumes, the sound of martial music, the various companies all differently uniformed, and the thousands of people, all contributed to a spectacle the equal of which was never seen in the county either before or since.

When the fatal hour came Work was prompt and ready, and he, attended by the civil officers, filed out of the old jail, his last dreary abode, into a hollow square of military escort. The martial music struck up, and the word "forward march" was given. The gallows had been erected about one-fourth of a mile west of town, on a little knoll situated in a narrow valley, with surroundings very much in the nature of an amphitheater. The distance from the jail to the place of execution was about half a mile. The civic and military escort marched up Columbus street to the eastern Public Square, then down Main to the western Public Square, and on through the western end of town to the appointed place. Work walked all the way, and with military step, kept time to the sound of martial music, in unison with his military escort. Upon reaching the place of execution, the populace was kept back and the gallows surrounded by the military. Work was nerve to the last; he ascended the gallows stairs with steady step and took his place on the platform. There was little delay, and the trap was soon sprung and the soul of David Work launched into eternity. Many of the vast crowd had turned away before the final scene, and a deep feeling of awe rested upon all who were present.

Work had been convicted upon circumstantial evidence alone, though the proofs appeared to be very convincing; and everybody familiar with the case and the evidence brought forth at the final trial, both in Fairfield and Perry, came to the conclusion that the accused was guilty, as charged. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say—after a lapse of nearly fifty years, and the additional light thrown upon the inconclusiveness of circumstantial evidence, on both sides of the Atlantic—that David Work may possibly have been innocent of the murder of Christopher Hocker. In the light of a possible doubt that might exist in the case, there were persons who expected to the last that a reprieve might come, and Work be sent to the penitentiary. It is asserted by old citizens that a brother of the murdered boy—who was unknown to all but a very few, anticipating that a reprieve might come even after the prisoner had left the jail—rode along near the military escort, from the prison to the scaffold, armed and resolved to take summary revenge upon Work, if his execution should be, from any cause, postponed. It does not appear that Work hoped for any reprieve, and, during his last days, it is tolerably certain that he did not. All his

words and actions tended to show that he expected to meet death at the time and manner appointed. Forty-eight hours before the execution, Work, with the hand-cuffs upon his wrists, deliberately wrote a short sketch of his life, and gave his version of the circumstances which led to his arrest, trial and conviction. Without saying so directly, he intimates clearly that there were other persons who, for some cause, might have motives for putting Hocker out of the way, and that, at any rate he (Work) was innocent of the murder, and altogether ignorant of the manner in which the unfortunate boy came to his untimely and violent death.

It is but fair to all, living and dead, to conclude this sketch of the execution of David Work, with his own words, as written down forty-eight hours before his death. Accordingly, the closing paragraph of his address or proclamation to the public is here subjoined:

"I now wish to inform the public that I have been falsely accused and that I am as innocent of the murder of Christopher Hocker as the child that is unborn. I would not say so if it was not the truth; so you see the effect of exaggerated minds on an individual that suspicion may be fixed upon; the imagination is evil, and all his doings are evil; he will not be allowed credit for anything that ever was done in his life, even though he had never lifted his hand against his fellow in violence, he can, by a cold unfeeling world, and through the power of false evidence be sentenced to death. I myself, expect to be put to death in less than forty-eight hours. My death warrant was read to me on last Saturday week, by the Sheriff, my coffin is made, my shroud is made, the rope is made, the gallows is made that I am to be executed upon; and I now declare to the public that I am not guilty of the crime of murder. I defy the world to produce a man that can say in truth, that I ever lifted my hand against any individual in violence, and, in particular, I challenge the living friends of all that are dead to produce a single truth, as evidence taxing me with violence on the person or persons of any that are dead. Reports have come to my knowledge that I had murdered my wives, and that I had murdered a peddler, and that I was guilty of misdemeanors almost without number. I will here state that I never saw but one peddler in my house, and his name was Murray; and that I saw him in the month of May last in Greencastle, ten miles northwest of Lancaster, Ohio. It will be one hundred and forty-five days on the day of execution that I have lain inside of the walls of a prison, bound hand and foot. I write all that I have wrote, with my hand-cuffs riveted on, nor can I have them taken off until the day of execution, when I am to dress myself in my shroud, and be taken from the jail to the gallows. I am, myself, the first man I ever saw in irons; my trial was the first I ever had before a jury; I never have been before this, my trial, brought into a court house, not even as a witness in any case. I here state that a report has come to my knowledge, that some of my relations have been partners with me in misdemeanors that have been imagined against me. I say the world is cold and uncharitable. I will state here that I have enjoyed the best of health through all my imprisonment; my mind has been perfectly calm and collected; I have not had a single dream; my sleep is sound and sweet, and refreshing to the body. If I thought I



had time I could state something more ; but the hour of my death is just before me, and I must drop the pen. I forgive all those who have injured me, and I thank those who have waited upon me through this my imprisonment. I wish Zebulon Kennard to have twenty dollars for his kindness to me while guarding the jail, when collected. I subscribe myself the unfortunate  
D. WORK."

**THE HIPPODROME WAR.**—The Hippodrome War, as the disturbance is usually termed, which occurred in Somerset, in September, 1853, was a very serious affair, and for a time threatened far greater dangers.

Welch's Hippodrome, a large traveling show, was announced to exhibit in Somerset, Wednesday, September 7th, of the year before mentioned, and came on according to announcement.

At this date, and for months previous, work was in progress on the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. There were at least two hundred laborers engaged upon the "deep cut" at Somerset, and there were many other hands employed upon another section, not far away. Nearly all of these railroad hands were of Irish nationality and quite a number of them had been discharged from other places, and were generally looked upon as dangerous men. The great majority, however, were peaceable and industrious.

The Hippodrome had been extensively advertised and puffed, and brought out large crowds of people, day and evening, the weather being very fine. It had been arranged by Fink and Dittoe, the contractors on the cut, that the wives and children of the laborers should attend the show in the daytime, and the men at night. The showmen knew of this state of things, and had their fears for the night entertainment, especially as they had been informed at Thornville, or some other place, that the railroad laborers had planned and determined to take possession of the show at night. The strong probability is, that there was no ground for such a report, and it is not believed that the workmen had any such intention, though they were in and about the show in great force at night. This was only natural, under the circumstances. The report, however, made the showmen very suspicious and excited them very much.

The direct cause of the affray occurred inside the canvas, not far from the entrance, soon after the commencement of the Hippodrome performance. A railroad laborer took out his pipe and began to smoke, which was of course against the rules. Just here there is a discrepancy of statements. It is claimed on one hand, that the pipe was rudely knocked out of the smoker's mouth, who resented, and a fight commenced. It is alleged on the other side that the laborer who was smoking was requested to go out with his pipe, which he declined doing, and then force was used to eject him, which brought on the fight. It is certain that the fight began fifteen or twenty feet inside of the entrance, and that very soon a dozen or more engaged in it. The showmen at first appeared to be getting the worst of the battle ; then the performance stopped, when a number of men ran swiftly from the neighborhood of the dressing room and took part in the combat. The men on both sides all appeared to have clubs or other weapons, and the sound of the knocks

resounded thick and fast, as clubs struck other clubs or descended upon human heads. There was something of a panic among the throng of people inside the canvass; women screamed, children cried, and a number crawled out or were dragged out under the canvass, at points remote from the place where the fight was going on. Happily, however, the great majority of persons remained quietly in their seats, otherwise a disaster of great magnitude might have ensued. The showmen soon drove their antagonists outside of the tent, but there the contest continued with increased fury and additional numbers. Iron pins, clubs, stones and beer bottles were the principal weapons used. Near the entrance to the tent stood a wagon loaded with cronk-beer, in stone bottles, which were unceremoniously captured by the showmen and effectively used during the remainder of the fight, and it is not improbable that the beer vender's ammunition, pressed into the service, decided the result. It was a fearful scene, and attended by a hideous noise of growling, swearing, infuriated men. The melee did not last fifteen minutes, but seemed an hour. The showmen were victorious and soon their opponents withdrew from the grounds, taking their wounded with them. When quiet once more reigned the performance was renewed and the programme fully presented to an audience still large, though very considerably lessened.

A great many persons were bruised, cut and otherwise injured in the fight, but only one fatally. A peaceable laborer by the name of Sullivan, who was in no wise responsible for the melee that resulted in his death, was struck with a beer bottle on the head, which proved to be a mortal wound. Sullivan was a peaceable citizen, respected by his fellow workmen and resident citizens, and his friends state that he was not even at the show grounds, but hurried there as soon as he heard of the trouble, to induce a son to go home, and persuade other friends to do the same. He unfortunately reached the ground in time to be struck by a deadly missile, receiving a mortal hurt. Sullivan was a man of family, and lived in the "Old Exchange," on Main street. He was carried home and died a little after midnight. His death was a terrible blow to his immediate family, who could not be comforted, and many of the dead man's companions and fellow laborers threatened dire vengeance, and no doubt resolved upon swift retribution. They accomplished nothing that night, however, for the showmen had undisputed possession of the streets. If a stray Irishman was found, he was set upon and beaten fearfully. One poor fellow ran down Main street, pursued by five or six showmen, and at almost every step would cry out, "Let me die aisy; let me die aisy." He was overtaken on South Columbus street, and dreadfully beaten, though not killed. As a party of showmen were passing the house of the wounded Sullivan, not long before his death, they were fired upon from the second story windows of the building, at close range. The showmen thereupon attacked the house, but failed to gain an entrance and soon retired.

This was a memorable and fearful night in the history of Somerset. There was no military, the peace officers were powerless, and the possession of the town was vascillating between two infuriated mobs. The night was very dark, and citizens remained quietly at home and within doors. There was not much sleeping done, and many persons stayed up all night, patiently waiting for whatever might come.

Day at length dawned, and all felt relieved, but the end of the war was not yet. At a very early hour warrants had been issued by a Justice of the Peace for the arrest of Welch and his company, but they refused to go with the constables to the court house, while a band of Irish rail-rovers, now armed with guns, had possession of the streets. These armed men had previously attacked and smashed the hippodrome band wagon, which stood in front of the American House, kept by Samuel Gordon, at which house most of the showmen were stopping. "Disarm those rioters," said Welch, "or remove them to a distance, and we will go alone before the magistrate." There were about fifty State rifles in the place, which had been used by a military company then disbanded, and these, by some unknown authority, had been issued to excited railroad laborers, who were to act as special constables or police in assisting to arrest the showmen and taking them before a magistrate. The issuing of the arms to these men, by whatever authority, was very unwise action. Welch and his men would have gone before the magistrate without any force, and that is the way they did go, so many of them as were required. Quite a number of men connected with the hippodrome were permitted to remain, for the time being, in the second story of the hotel. While the preliminaries for the hearing were in progress before the magistrate at the court house, the armed Irishmen had returned to the neighborhood of the hotel. A musician connected with the show stepped out upon the pavement, was fired upon and shot down. Two or three men followed up and beat him with their guns, leaving him for dead. Simultaneously with this proceeding a general attack was made upon the hotel, and hundreds of shot were fired into the hall between the office and parlor. The side lights on either side of the hall door, and the doors, stairs and banisters were riddled with shot. The showmen who were on the second floor, armed themselves with bricks torn from the hearth and chimney, and also broke up bedsteads for the purpose of supplying themselves with weapons, in what they feared would be an unequal and terrible encounter. Two or three of the most turbulent spirits outside broke into the hall door, and a hand to hand fight ensued; but the Irishmen were expelled, and one of them very severely punished. In this engagement the showmen captured one gun. The doors were now closed and barricaded. There was a temporary lull, and then another and more furious attempt was made to storm the hotel, and by larger numbers. This was the most fearful moment of the battle. The shooting was incessant, the noise deafening, and it looked as though the rioters would "storm the fort." The treasurer of the hippodrome, who appeared at the head of the stairway, was struck in the side by a bullet and severely wounded. Several citizens, among them Mayor Morris and Gen. Lidey, at this time made strenuous efforts to quell the riot and restore order. Lidey commanded the peace in the name of the State of Ohio, and forcibly disarmed one rioter who was about to shoot into the building. Morris, who was expostulating with the men who were trying to batter down the door, was struck with a stray shot on the nose, which drew the blood freely. Enraged at the conduct of the rioters, and smarting with his wound, churchman and Methodist as he was, he roared out to the madmen, that if they did not desist, "He would bring out the cannon and blow



them all to hell." The rioters were finally induced to cease their bombardment of the hotel, but they occupied the streets during the remainder of the day, and refused to disband or give up the guns with which they had been armed.

It was thought at the time that the musician was mortally wounded, but after lying several weeks at the hotel, in front of which he was shot and beaten, he was sent to his home in Pennsylvania, and eventually recovered.

As a consequence of the preliminary hearing at the court house, nine of the showmen were committed to jail to await a further trial. They were finally released in some way, and they never had a trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

On Thursday morning, J. J. Johnson, Esq., who was then sheriff of the county, after trying in vain to restore order, communicated with the rightful authorities for military aid to quell the riot, whereupon the Zanesville City Guards, under command of Captain Graham and Lieut. Hazlett, by order of the Governor of the State, responded to the call, and arrived at Somerset, seventy-five or eighty in number, at six P. M. of the same day. When the strains of martial music were heard ascending the hill at the east end of town, the rioters quickly disappeared, and in five minutes the town was as quiet and orderly as on Sunday. The showmen soon after quietly and peaceably left the place.

The civil authorities decided to disarm the men who had been engaged in the riotous proceedings of the day, and the military was made use of for this purpose. The fire-arms were nearly all found, not in the hands of those who had used them, but secreted in beds, garrets, cellars and all kinds of out of the way places. There was not the slightest attempt at resistance to the military, but there was a general denial of arms being about premises, and apparently no knowledge of any riot. But they were well known and could not escape in this manner. In the course of a few hours over one hundred men were arrested, taken to the Court House and placed under a guard to await a hearing. The investigation finally came off in the Court House before George Morris, Justice of the Peace. T. J. Gallagher, who was then Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by James Sheward, appeared for the State, and Hon. Wm. E. Fink and T. J. Maginnis for the defendants. All were acquitted except two, and they were recognized to the Court of Common Pleas. None of the cases connected with the "Hippodrome War" ever came to a final trial.

The Zanesville Guards remained in town until Saturday morning, when peace having been fully restored, they returned home. They were very welcome and highly honored guests during their stay and received an ovation at the Court House just before they departed.

Many occurrences of a most ludicrous character took place during the Hippodrome War. Straggling showmen who ventured on the streets Thursday morning, were quickly and mercilessly pursued, and sought refuge in all kinds of hiding places. Five or six showmen retreated to the garret of the Carroll House, where they remained nearly twenty-four hours, their food in the meantime being passed up to them through a trap door, in a clandestine manner. The driver of the Hippodrome band wagon, sought refuge in the house of a citizen on



Columbus street, and after remaining several hours, borrowed a suit of female apparel, and left as a "forlorn female" on foot. This gentleman who was then quite young, afterward became a show proprietor of considerable prominence, and years afterwards, visited Somerset with his show. His fair benefactress was gone, but he visited the spot and enjoyed a hearty laugh over the manner of his escape from the seat of war. Another showman concealed himself in a cellar, where he remained three or four days until hunger drove him out, when he was both surprised and gratified to find that peace and order reigned supreme. A well known citizen was wending his way home on the first night when he was mistaken by the showmen for an Irishman and only saved himself by taking refuge in a neighbor's house, where he lay concealed until the next day. The transient guests of the different hotels became panic stricken and departed the town in haste. One man is said to have walked twenty miles before he considered it safe to stop for something to eat. The regular boarders, mostly young men, stood their ground pretty well until sent for to go to various parts of the town to remain over night in households where there were no adult male persons. How much valor, or the contrary, these young men would have shown in case of emergency, the world will never know.

It is possible that some of these ludicrous stories may be slightly exaggerated, but it would be a difficult matter to overdraw the actual facts.

The foregoing is intended to be a fair and impartial statement of all the principal difficulties and occurrences connected with the so called "Hippodrome War." The account is collected from various published resources, made at the time and since, and by personal interviews with eye witnesses of the proceedings of that eventful time.

**THE TUNNEL HILL WAR.**—This so-called "War," which looked serious enough at the onset, terminated in comedy and farce. In the summer of 1854, the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company broke up. At the time of the failure of the company, a Mr. Taylor, who had the contract at Middletown Tunnel, was working two or three hundred men. When work was suspended all along the line, the laborers at the tunnel were discharged. The contractor, unable to get his pay from the company, could not pay his men, and he was considerably in arrears with them at the time of the discharge. The men became greatly incensed, refused to leave, clamored for their pay and threatened serious violence against Taylor and his bosses. Some of them would fire off guns, threaten to kill, burn buildings and do sundry other deviltry if not paid what was due them. The contractor and bosses became alarmed, and a formal requisition was made upon Sheriff Johnson to come with a sufficient posse to quell the disturbance and prevent the threatened riot. Sheriff Johnson conscripted about fifty men into the service. The "boys" did not fancy the expedition, for they had seen something of the temper of the "wild Irish railroaders," as they called them, during the "Hippodrome War" of the previous year, and did not care to encounter them. The posse was not a very formidable looking body, for the men comprising it were variously, and the most of them indifferently, armed. They were hastily loaded in wagons,

expresses, etc., and started for "the seat of war." Upon the arrival of the Sheriff and posse at the tunnel, they were surrounded by quite a large number of excited and exasperated men, but some of the laborers, despairing of getting their pay, and wishing no trouble, had already left. Those who remained hooted, howled, fired off guns, and acted as though they might eat the entire posse who had come to subdue and disperse them. They would have their money, or revenge. The Somerset boys were not scared, but some of them said they were a little nervous in consequence of a light breakfast and a long ride over the rough, stony hills. They remained over night, and a strong guard was placed around the house in which the Sheriff and his chief counsellors made their headquarters.

A reporter at the time, himself one of the posse, relates some of the adventures of the night, and tells how the war came to a peaceful termination. Some pickets had been sent out on the Crossenville road, as it was apprehended an attacking party might come from that direction. The night was dark and it was thought the enemy was heard in fence corners. Some of the pickets went forward to make a reconnoissance, when one of them, who was armed with an old musket and bayonet attached, in feeling and punching around, stuck the bayonet into the hind-quarters of an innocent calf, when such loud and plaintive bawls broke out upon the stillness of the night as frightened the army of Middletown out of their wits for the time being, and effectually subdued the warlike spirit of all, so that when morning came both parties were prepared for a truce. The Sheriff's posse wanted to leave as soon as possible, as they believed the war was over. The desperately excited mob of only the day before came in, one by one, and said if the contractor would buy their pigs and chickens they would make no further demand, but go away peaceably, and seek work and wages in some other part of the country. This was the Appomattox, and the details of the capitulation were formally agreed upon satisfactorily to all parties. The Sheriff and posse, all safe and sound, left for Somerset, and the poor Irish laborers, true to their promise, with their women and children, gathered up their scanty effects and quietly left the scene of their misfortunes. Thus ended the famous "Tunnel Hill War." Only the blood of an inoffensive calf was shed, and that proved to be as oil poured on the troubled waters.

**THE KILLING OF JAMES FAGAN.**—A most unfortunate difficulty occurred in 1856, in Monroe township, between the families of O'Neill and Fagan. The dispute arose as to who had the right to the possession of a certain field or tract of land. Both parties claimed the right of possession, and both sides were no doubt honest in their belief as to such right. The Fagans, however, took possession, and James Fagan was plowing or about to plow the land in dispute. The O'Neills ordered him and the rest of the family from the premises, but they refused to go. The O'Neill's, then attempted to eject the Fagans by physical force. Both parties became very determined, and eventually guns were used. A shot, fired by one of the O'Neills, struck James Fagan in the region of the heart, and he expired almost instantly. This ended the affray. One of the O'Neills, who it was supposed fired the fatal shot,

fled. Patrick O'Neill, the father, was arrested and indicted for the offense, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He died there before his time expired.

It is a remarkable fact that two fatal accidents also happened near the spot where James Fagan was killed. A fatality appeared to be connected with the place.

**THE KILLING OF GEORGE DODDS.**—George Dodds was an Englishman by birth, a coal miner by occupation, had been in this country ten years, and for a few years previous to his death, lived in New Straitsville, and boarded for some time with Mr. Raybold, who kept the saloon where he was killed. Sometimes, in the absence of Mr. Raybold, he tended bar, but drank but little himself. September 2nd, 1876, Dodds, Phillips and several other persons were in the saloon. Dodds was not tending bar that day. Phillips and Dodds appeared sociable and friendly. They drank together, though Dodds had to be strongly urged. After awhile Phillips went into a back room or cellar connected with the saloon. Raybold made an excuse to go in and see what he was doing there. He was sitting on the steps, and told Raybold to "Tell Georgé (meaning Dodds) to come in." Dodds started in, but before he was scarcely inside the door, there was a report of a pistol, and Dodds fell, mortally wounded. Phillips declared the shooting was an accident, and hurried out of a side door, but was arrested and lodged in the calaboose. Dodds was shot in the abdomen on the left side, the ball penetrating the liver. He died the next morning.

Phillips was a Welshman by birth, and a blacksmith by trade. He had married an American wife, after coming to this country. He was a man of genteel appearance, and good address, and had a good reputation, except that he was inclined to be a little quarrelsome when drinking. Dodds was an unmarried man, about thirty-eight years of age; sober, industrious and highly respected by those who knew him. The homicide created a great commotion at New Straitsville, and excited interest everywhere in the county. Phillips acted strangely, in some respects, both before and after the shooting of Dodds. He had been drinking. He was at once arrested, and had a preliminary trial before the Mayor of New Straitsville, and was soon sent, under guard, to the county jail, at New Lexington. The trial, which came on at the January term, 1877, occupied more time, perhaps, than any other case ever heard in the county. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The witnesses were numerous, and examined at great length. There was much diversity of opinion as to what would be the result of the trial; some were of the opinion that the defendant would be acquitted, others that the verdict would be for manslaughter, and still others thought they could see the dark shadow of the gallows as the result. But the verdict was murder in the second degree, and finally, to avoid another trial, the sentence was five years for manslaughter, as stated in the chapter on Courts. The Judge would have granted the prisoner a new trial, and the Prosecuting Attorney and counsel for defense both agreed that a plea of guilty to manslaughter might be entered, thus saving costs and doing what was believed to be substantial justice.



**THE KILLING OF JACK DAVIS.**—The killing of Jack Davis, at Shawnee, occurred January 1st, 1879, under the following circumstances, as disclosed at the trial: It appeared that David A. Davis, a Welshman by birth, and coal miner by occupation, kept a disreputable house. He was a married man, but his wife had, for some cause, gone off and left him. All parties connected with the tragedy had been drinking freely, as it was New Year's Day and nobody at work. After dark, probably about nine o'clock, Jack Davis and other persons visited the house of David A. Davis, and asked to be admitted. They were informed by the inmates that their company was not wanted and told to go away. After some parleying they tried to force the doors of the house, or hammered loudly against them, when David A. Davis snatched up a gun, fired through the window, shooting Jack Davis in the head and killing him instantly. He was also a Welshman, having a wife and one child, and stood comparatively well in the community among those who knew him. His sudden death, under the circumstances, caused intense excitement, and there was, at first, strong talk of lynching David A. Davis, if he could be found; but he had made his escape. He, however, subsequently came back and gave himself up. He had a preliminary examination and was committed to jail. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. The trial was a long and tedious one, and of much interest. The jury rendered a verdict of Manslaughter, and Judge Wright sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for a term of four years.

**THE STREET BATTLE IN CHAPEL HILL.**—There was on a Sunday, in the year 1879, a sanguinary street fight in Chapel Hill, resulting in the death of Frank Weiner, a young man about twenty years of age, the wounding of John Weiner, his father, and also of several others. Timothy Shaw was apprehended and tried for wounding John Weiner, the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. It was generally admitted, also, that Shaw gave young Weiner the fatal stab, but there was never any arrest or trial for this offense, and the word was given out, that young Weiner said, after he knew that he was mortally hurt, that he was himself to blame, and did not want Shaw prosecuted for stabbing him. At any rate he was never brought to trial on the more serious charge.

This fight caused considerable sensation at the time, and was, indeed, an unexpected and most extraordinary occurrence. That the quiet of the Sabbath day, and what, to all outward appearance, was at first a friendly mingling of neighbors and acquaintances, could so suddenly be turned into a scene of strife and blood, was a matter of astonishment to all, and well calculated to produce reflections of the most serious character.

**THE CORNING WAR.**—This is the name by which the mining troubles at Corning and Rendville, in September 1880, are generally known throughout the county and State. Their origin is briefly this: at the time of the outbreak, and for sometime previous, the Ohio Central and other Coal Companies in the Sunday Creek Valley, had adopted and put into operation what was known as the "sliding scale" system of



paying for mining coal. The price for mining, according to this system, was represented to be based on the selling price of coal, instead of at a fixed rate per ton. This system of payment was, from the first, looked upon with suspicion by the miners at Shawnee, New Straitsville and Nelsonville, and also by the principal portion of the white miners in the Sunday Creek Valley, though some of them continued working after the system was adopted. Finally they were induced to quit, one by one, until very few, except colored men, were at work. A large number of colored miners had been gathered up, and set to work, and their numbers were constantly increasing. The colored men were employed chiefly at shaft No. 3, situated near the head of the ravine, at the upper end of Rendville. The white miners of the valley, and also those at Shawnee, Straitsville and Nelsonville, were dissatisfied with the course of affairs, and soon rumors came that the colored men were to be taken out of the shaft by force, and sent out of the valley. The Coal Companies employed armed guards to protect their property, and those who were in their employ. The negroes were armed. Now word came that large numbers of Shawnee, Straitsville and Nelsonville miners were coming over, determined to destroy works and drive the negroes out of the Sunday Creek Valley. The managers of the coal companies were in constant telegraphic communication with the State authorities and alarming reports of the situation were received by the Governor and Adjutant General. The principal Military Officers remained up and watchful all one night, and highly exaggerated reports of the condition of things in the Sunday Creek Valley, were given to newspapers and circulated throughout the State and country. Then all was quiet for a few days, both at Columbus and Corning. However, on Saturday about six P. M., T. J. Smith, Captain of Ewing Guards, at New Lexington, received an order from Governor Foster, to assemble his company at once, properly armed and equipped, prepared to go at a moment's warning, to the seat of war at Corning. The long roll was beaten at Armory Hall, and the Orderly Sergeant, hurried here and there, notifying all the members of the Guards to report at Armory Hall forthwith. They were not long in donning the army blue and reporting. About 10 P. M. an order came to move, and the company was marched down to the Ohio Central Depot. By the time they arrived there, however, the order was countermanded, and the guards marched back to the Hall. They were not to disperse, but hold themselves in readiness to move at any time. They bunked all night on the floor at Armory Hall. About ten o'clock the next day, a special train came quietly into town and stopped at Water street crossing, instead of moving on to the depot. It was soon known that the train had come for the Guards, for there was hurrying to and fro, and soon the company, fifty in number, to the sound of martial music, was marching down Water street. There was not much jollity, for all knew that there might be serious work before them.

When Captain Smith and his company arrived at Rendville, the streets of this place and Corning were filled with ten or twelve hundred excited men. The Ewing Guards were placed on duty at Shaft No. 3, where the negroes were quartered. The company was divided into three detachments. About twenty were stationed, under command of

Capt. Smith, at the mouth of the ravine, and about fifteen men under command of Lieutenant Holmes were placed up in the woods, nearly a fourth of a mile to the south. The remainder of the company were on duty about the shaft, or in the woods north of the ravine, to support a number of armed employes of the Coal Company. Many dissatisfied miners came steadily up the valley road, and pressed around the works, claiming that they came on a peaceful errand, and were there for the purpose of adjusting the price of mining. A line was marked at a certain distance in front of the barricade and Captain Smith told the advancing crowd not to cross it, or he would order his men to fire upon them. They came up to the line, several hundred strong, with a flag in the hands of a leader. Just at this time, which was between sunset and dark, three or four hundred of the dissatisfied miners were observed to move from the direction of Corning, through a field into the woods which was held by the detachment under Lieut. Holmes. They hurried swiftly across the field, and were soon lost to sight in the woods. A brief parley was held between Lieutenant Holmes and the man who appeared to be leader of the advancing column, which now opened fire and continued to come on. Lieut. Holmes now ordered his men to fire, which they at once obeyed. His men were well armed, and continued to fire in quick succession. The attacking column now turned and fled precipitately. At the sound of the firing up in the woods, those who were pressing in front of the barricade, at the mouth of the ravine, also fled in great haste, the leader even dropping the flag which he was carrying. The contest was over. Two or three of the men in front of Lieut. Holmes' detachment were wounded rather seriously, and probably fifteen or twenty others slightly. It is understood that the leader who headed the advancing column in the woods, asserts that the first stray shots to which Holmes' command responded, weren't only without, but against, orders. There was a rumor for many days, that one man was killed outright, and his body taken away, secreted and buried. This is not probable, however, for there seems to be no adequate reason for such a course of action.

The brief skirmish herein recited, practically closed the "Corning War," though the Military were retained two or three weeks. Three companies of the Fourteenth Ohio National Guards, from Columbus, under command of Col. Freeman, had been ordered down and were on the way to Corning, when the Ewing Guards had the skirmish, which has been described. Col. Freeman's command was hurried on with extra speed, but the battle was over when they reached their destination.

The Ewing Guards remained in camp one week, and were then relieved, the Columbus troops remaining. These were finally relieved by troops from other places, and then the military were altogether withdrawn.

The military encampment, as seen at night, in the narrow valley, with sentinels pacing to and fro, and the bayonets gleaming in the moonlight, was a striking miniature representation of a nation at war, and one that is not desirable to see.

The Ewing Guards were reluctant to be called into such service, so near home, against neighbors and friends, and many of them, in some

degree, at least, sympathized with the course of the dissatisfied miners; but they readily comprehended the fact that they were part of the State and county police, and under obligation to obey orders, at whatever hazard.

The result was that the Military and Civil authorities were sustained, and the colored miners and their employes remained unmolested. It is worthy of note, however, that the "Sliding Scale" system of prices, which was the apparent cause of all the trouble, was not long after abandoned.

## CHAPTER VII.

## COURTS, COUNTY OFFICERS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

COURTS.—The act creating the county of Perry became a law in December, 1817, and the first Court of Common Pleas for the county convened at the house of John Fink in Somerset, April 26, 1818. This court consisted of Hon. Wm. Wilson, President, and C. C. Hood, David Beckwith and John McMullen, Associate Judges. The Judges, Chief and Associate, were elected by the legislature until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, and of course this bench had been chosen in this manner. Judge Wilson resided at Newark, Licking county. History and tradition represent him as no great lawyer, but a man loving justice and dispensing it to the best of his ability. Hood, Beckwith and McMullen were well known citizens of the county at that time, but not members of the legal profession. The judges organized by appointing John Beckwith Clerk. Thomas Slaughter of Lancaster, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. There was probably no resident lawyer in the county at that time. On the first Monday of April, 1818, an election for a number of county officers had been held, and Leonard Ream was elected Sheriff. He appeared and opened court with the "Hear ye! Hear ye!" that has been handed down for many generations. This term of the court appears to have been held for the purpose of hearing the report of the commissioners who had been appointed to fix the place for the seat of justice for the new county of Perry. Said commissioners made their report as follows: "We, the commissioners appointed, etc., having been duly sworn, and having satisfactorily explored and examined said county, have selected the eastern public square in the town of Somerset, as the most eligible place for the permanent seat of justice, and we do accordingly report that the seat of justice shall be fixed at that place."

The Court of Common Pleas convened again in July, 1818, the bench the same as before, excepting that George Trout appears in the place of David Beckwith as one of the associate judges. Beckwith had died, and the County Commissioners had probably filled the vacancy by the appointment of Trout. The first business at this term, with the exception of receiving the report of the locating commissioners, was an application by Jacob Dittoe for an order vacating the town of Hanover, the first platted town within what is now the county limits. Hanover was laid out in 1804, fourteen years before the creation of Perry county. It was in Fairfield county and situated about four miles west of where Somerset was afterward located. The petition of Mr. Dittoe was granted, and an order made, vacating and making null and void the plat of the town of Hanover. The second trial was for fighting. James Bullion was indicted and tried for assaulting Samuel Swinehart. The indictment among other allegations solemnly avers that at the time of said assault, "The body of Samuel Swinehart was in the peace of God



and the State of Ohio." Bullion was fined one dollar and costs, amounting to ten dollars and ninety-nine cents. The following is the grand jury that indicted Bullion, and the first grand jury of the county: Joseph Beard, Joseph Shaffer, Jacob Beard, William Fate, Jacob Jackson, Robert Colborn, William Keith, Thomas Carroll, Samuel Ream, Jacob Mechling, Caleb North, Owen Elder, Philip Crist, James Collins, Smith Goodwin, James Ritchey. The following is the first petit jury of the county, and the one which tried Bullion, the first prisoner at the bar before a Perry county court: Peter Cool, Amos Roberts, Jacob Long, Wm. Dusenbury, Evan Kelsey, John Wilson, James Henthorn, John Murray, John Lidey, Tuba Taylor, Joseph Ferguson, George Richards. At this term of court it also appears that at the instance of David J. Walters, Henry Warner and Wm. P. Darst had been arrested by the Sheriff and held for a debt claimed by Walters to the amount of \$200. It does not appear that the defendants had been imprisoned, but they were doubtless in the custody of the sheriff. The case was tried, and Walters obtained a judgment of \$80 on debt, \$3.34 damages, and \$3.33 costs of suit. The court records indicate that this trial was the source of future trouble between the parties, and other litigation. The first session closed with a slander suit. It appears that two women had a quarrel, and as a consequence had related some disgraceful things concerning each other, and one of the husbands brings suit for character. The judgment in this case is, that the "Defendant receive of the plaintiff the sum of \$21.81, costs of suit, and that the plaintiff in mercy, etc." This is a curious verdict, and scarcely intelligible at the present day. The wickedness charged was alleged to have occurred in one of the ancient towns of the county, which afterward assumed a different name. It is in the hearing of this slander case that attorneys first appear on the record. Beecher and Ewing for the plaintiff, and Sherman and Orton for the defendant. The early times seem to have been tolerably rough, for much of the court proceedings are concerning fights and matters of a kindred character.

William Wilson served as President Judge from 1818 until 1820; and was succeeded by John A. McDonald. Little is now known of him, though he held court in Perry for about three years. Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county, succeeded him in 1823. Judge Harper resided in Zanesville, and was a well known, upright man and lawyer. He served two or three terms in Congress. He presided in the courts of Perry county about ten years. Judge Grimke succeeded him in 1834. Grimke resided in Chillicothe, but not much else appears to be known of him. It has been stated, however, that he was one of the most learned of all the judges. He was succeeded in 1836 by John H. Keith, who served until 1840 or 1841. He was an able and popular judge. After leaving the bench, he practiced law successfully at Chillicothe, more than twenty years. He died only a few years since. Keith was succeeded by C. W. Searle of Zanesville, who served until 1847. Searle is highly spoken of as a judge and as a man. He died several years ago. Judge Stillwell, also of Zanesville, succeeded Searle, and served until 1851. Stillwell had his peculiarities, but he was an able, conscientious and upright judge. He was succeeded by Henry C. Whitman of Lancaster. Whitman was first elected by the legislature,

as all former judges had been; but upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, providing for the election of the judges by the people, he became a candidate, and was elected in October of that year, for a term of five years. He was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1861; the last time without opposition. He resigned shortly after his last election, and went to Cincinnati to practice law, where he still lives. Whitman was remarkably quick in the dispatch of all public business, and was popular with the people. He served ten years and was succeeded by Philemon B. Ewing, also of Lancaster, who was appointed by Gov. Tod to fill the vacancy. Ewing served until the next general election, when he was succeeded by Philadelph Van Trump, who had been elected in October, 1862. Ewing gave very general satisfaction as a judge. Van Trump served for four years, and then resigned to run for Congress, to which body he was elected in 1866, 1868 and 1870. Van Trump was an able and painstaking lawyer and judge, and had the confidence of the people and of the bar. He died a few years since. Van Trump was succeeded by James R. Groghan of Logan, who was appointed by Gov. Cox to fill the vacancy. He held only one term of court in Perry county. Groghan had abilities of a high order, both general and legal, but his term of judge was too brief to fairly test or develop his capacity on the bench. Groghan was succeeded by Silas H. Wright of Logan, who had been duly elected in October, 1866. Judge Wright was re-elected in 1871, 1876 and 1881, and is still upon the bench, with nearly five years yet to serve. His long service and repeated indorsements by the people, are the testimonials to his uprightness as a Judge, and his worth as a man. At the session of the legislature for 1878-79, a law was passed creating an additional judge for this judicial district, whereupon at the October election in 1879, J. S. Freisner of Logan, was duly elected to said office for the constitutional term of five years. Judge Freisner is a young man (one of the youngest judges in the State), but he appears to have the requisite qualifications, and up to the present time is fully meeting the expectations of the people and the bar. The judicial work of the district is now divided, and sometimes Wright, and at other times Freisner, holds the Common Pleas Courts of Perry county.

The most important trial ever held in the county, was that of the State of Ohio vs. David Work, indicted for the murder of Christopher Hocker. The alleged crime was committed in Fairfield county, of which Work was a citizen, and he was indicted by a Grand Jury, in the Fairfield Court of Common Pleas. On motion of the defendant's counsel, Stanbery, Reber and Orton, the court ordered a change of venue to Perry county, for the alleged reason that the prisoner, under the condition of public excitement, could not receive an impartial trial in Fairfield. So the trial came on in Perry county, Judge Keith on the bench. The crime alleged was committed in April 1836, and the trial came on at the September term following. The jury impanelled to try the case consisted of the following named persons: Michael Dittoe, Peter Bugh, James Gorden, Samuel Parkinson, John Reed, Andrew Walker, David Cap, Thomas Wright, James A. Clark, Joseph Good, Moses Goodin, Peter Bowman. The trial occupied about two days, and the jury, after deliberation, brought in a verdict of Murder in the First Degree. On the 16th of September, Judge Keith sentenced him

to be hanged on the 14th of October following, which sentence was duly carried into execution by Daniel Kishler, who was then Sheriff of the county. The evidence against Work was wholly circumstantial, but no one appeared to doubt his guilt, though he asserted his innocence to the last, and carefully wrote a manifesto to that effect, only forty-eight hours previous to his execution:

Another murder trial was that of the State of Ohio, vs. John Phillips, charged with killing John Dodds, at New Straitsville. This trial was heard at the January term, 1877, and occupied about one week. Dodds was killed in the back room of a saloon, with none but the two present. Phillips admitted the killing, but claimed that it was accidental. Many witnesses were examined, and long arguments were made by counsel. The jury, after considerable deliberation, brought in a verdict of Murder in the Second Degree. A new trial was about to be granted, when it was agreed that the defendant should plead guilty to Manslaughter, which he accordingly did, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Yet another murder trial, was that of the State of Ohio, vs. David Davis, indicted for the murder of John A. Davis, at Shawnee, Jan. 1st, 1879. The trial was heard at the May term of the same year, and occupied several days. The defendant admitted the killing, but claimed justification on the ground that John A. Davis was, at the time of the fatal shot, forcibly attempting to enter the house of the Defendant. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to the state prison for four years.

The execution of David Work was the only one that ever took place in the county, and he and his victim were both residents of Fairfield county, and the crime was also committed there.

The litigation in Perry was very much the same from 1830 to 1870, but soon after the latter date, the civil and criminal business both began to increase to such a degree that an additional judge was soon thought of, and eventually secured, as before stated.

The Associate Judges were elected by the Legislature, and the first three—C. C. Hood, David Beckwith, and John McMullen—have been named; also, George Trout, successor of David Beckwith, deceased. Their successors were in the order named: Ernest Richman, Thomas Davis, Thomas King, Wm. McClure, James Wilson, John Lidey, Charles Campbell, John McGinley, N. H. Taylor, John Heck, Patrick McDonald, Joseph G. Wiseman and George Kishler. The three last named sat at the June term in 1851, which was the last appearance of the Associate Judges. Those Judges usually held what was called Orphan Court, in the absence of the President Judge. The new Constitution turned over all this business to the Probate Court.

The Probate Court was organized as soon as practicable after the election in October, 1851. Wm. M. Brown was, at said election, duly elected Probate Judge for Perry county, when he became qualified, and the papers and records pertaining to the administration of his office were turned over to him by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Brown was Probate Judge three years, and was then succeeded by Robert F. Hickman, who was elected in October, 1854. In 1857, Robert F. Hickman and Wm. M. Brown were candidates and their vote



was a tie. They cast lots, as the law directed, Hickman won and was sworn in for the second term. Brown contested on the ground of illegal votes, and the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Whitman presiding, declared Brown the legally elected Probate Judge, and he accordingly took possession of the office. There were a number of votes, on both sides, which the Court of Common Pleas pronounced illegal, but a majority of them were for Hickman, which, of course, under the circumstances, elected Brown. In 1860, Robert F. Hickman was again elected, and also in 1863. Hickman was succeeded by Robert E. Huston, who was elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1869. Huston was succeeded by James E. Finck, who was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875. Finck was succeeded by John H. Kelley, who was elected in 1878. Judge Kelley died in the last year of his term, and his son, Frank A. Kelley, was appointed by Governor Foster to fill the vacancy. In October, 1881, Frank A. Kelley was elected for a full term, and also to fill the unexpired portion of the vacancy.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**—Leonard Ream was the first Sheriff of the county. He was elected in April, 1818, and re-elected again in the fall for the next two succeeding years. In 1820, Jonathan Babb was elected on a popular vote over twenty other candidates. Babb's entire vote was 251. In 1822, Babb was re-elected. In 1824 and 1826 Henry Filler; in 1828 and 1830, Benjamin Ream; in 1832 and 1834, Daniel Kishler; in 1836 and 1838, James Culbertson; in 1840 and 1842, David Foy; in 1844 and 1846, Jesse Worley; in 1848, James Hewitt; in 1850 and 1852, Jacob J. Johnson; in 1854 and 1856, Nathaniel Skinner; in 1858 and 1860, Jacob J. Johnson; in 1862 and 1864, Henry B. McLaughlin; in 1866 and 1868, Thomas Breen; in 1870 and 1872, Noah Karr; in 1874 and 1876, James Porter; in 1878, Henry Martin; in 1880, Michael A. Crosbie.

John Beckwith was the first Clerk of the Court, appointed by the Bench; his appointment dates July, 1818. He served until 1828, when W. P. Darst was appointed. He served until 1832, when John Beckwith was again appointed. John W. Davis was appointed in 1839, serving until 1845, when he was succeeded by James Culbertson. In May, 1848, Judge Stillwell found the records behind, discontinued Culbertson, and appointed Wm. E. Finck. Finck served but a short time and was succeeded by John Beckwith. Beckwith was subsequently elected in October, 1851, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, which made the office of Clerk elective, and re-elected in 1854. Ovid Spencer was elected in 1857, and re-elected in 1860 and 1863. Spencer died a few months before his term expired, and Wesley C. Hickman was appointed to fill the vacancy. Peter Duffy was elected in 1866, and re-elected in 1869 and 1872. John H. Marlow was elected in 1875, and was re-elected in 1878. John A. McGonagle was elected in 1881.

For the first few years the Clerk of the Commissioners was County Auditor, and was appointed by the Commissioners. Roswell Mills was appointed as such Clerk at the first meeting of the Commissioners in May, 1818, and served in that position until January, 1821. From this time until March 4th, 1822, the record of the Commissioners is not



signed or attested by any Clerk, and appears to be in the hand writing of various persons, one of whom was John Murray. Edward Adams was elected Auditor in October, 1821, and presented his bond and was qualified at the March term of 1822. Adams died after a few months, and in November, 1822, the Commissioners appointed John Lidey to fill the vacancy. John Lidey was elected Auditor in 1823, and also in 1824. Lidey resigned in October, 1826, and Jonathan Babb was appointed to fill the vacancy. Babb appears to have served by appointment and election until January, 1829, when John Lidey presented his certificate of election and was again qualified as Auditor. Jonathan Babb was again elected in 1830 and re-elected in 1832. Stephen Barnes was elected in 1834, and re-elected in 1836 and 1838. William Ross was elected in 1840 and re-elected in 1842, 1844 and 1846. Robert M. Brown was elected in 1848 and re-elected in 1850. William Meloy was elected in 1852 and re-elected in 1854. John Weimer was elected in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. Archibald M. Huston was elected in 1860. Theodore Ogle was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. George W. Binkley was elected in 1866 and re-elected in 1868, and the term was extended by legislative enactment until 1871. Edward T. Rissler was elected in 1871 and re-elected in 1873. A. F. Stinchcomb was elected in 1875 and died in August 1878. E. T. Rissler was appointed to fill the vacancy. Orrin Thacker was elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1881 and is the present incumbent.

The early Treasurers are difficult to trace, complete records not being available. James Patterson a merchant, was appointed Treasurer soon after the county was organized, and was re-appointed every year until June, 1827, when he was succeeded by Jacob Catterlin, also by appointment. Henry Filler was elected to the office in 1829, 1831 and 1833, and was succeeded by Thomas Ritchey in 1835, who was also re-elected in 1837 and 1839. Joseph Ramsey was elected in 1841 but died in office, and Thomas Ritchey was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1843, Wm. M. Brown was elected and served three terms. James Culbertson was elected in 1849 and served one term. George Redmond was elected in 1851, but resigned before the expiration of his term, and Michael D. Forquer was appointed to fill the vacancy. George Williams was elected in 1853 and re-elected in 1855. M. D. Forquer was elected in 1857 and re-elected in 1859. Forquer resigned before the close of this term, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Wm. Meloy. C. T. Brush was elected in 1861. George Pherson was elected in 1863. C. T. Brush was again elected in 1865 and re-elected in 1867. Jacob J. Johnson was elected in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. John B. Overmyer was elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. Noah Karr was elected in 1877. Wm. I. Shriver was elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, and is the present occupant of the office.

The Prosecuting Attorneys were at first appointed by the Court. An attorney by the name of Slaughter, residing at Lancaster, was appointed Prosecutor at the June session, 1818. Various attorneys were appointed from time to time to conduct the criminal prosecutions, until the office was made elective by legislative enactment. Jeremiah Lovell was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1833, and re-elected in 1835, 1837,

and 1839. Thomas J. Maginnis was elected in 1841 and re-elected in 1843; L. M. Closs, in 1845; William Spencer, in 1847; John H. O'Neill, 1849; Thomas J. Gallagher, 1851; Jacob Costigan, 1853; L. F. Muzzy, 1855; Reuben Butler, 1857; L. J. Jackson, 1859; Jacob Costigan, in 1861 and 1863; Reuben Butler, 1865; Henry Sheeran, in 1867, 1869, and 1871; Joseph G. Huffman, in 1873, 1875, and 1877; James F. Conly, in 1879 and 1881, and he is the present incumbent.

From 1818 until 1827 there was a Lister appointed or elected for each township, and these officers were the forerunners of the present Township Assessors. The Legislature of 1826-27 provided for the election of County Assessors, and in the fall of 1827 George Kishler was elected Assessor for Perry, and re-elected in 1829; William Dempsey was elected in 1831; Jacob Petty, in 1833; Moses Riley, in 1835; Henry Sherlock, in 1837; Robert Green, in 1839; Henry Sherlock, in 1842, who continued to hold the office until it was abolished by legislative enactment in 1845.

The first Surveyors were by appointment of the County Commissioners, and for temporary purposes. Roswell Mills appears to have been the principal Surveyor of the early days. James Brown was elected County Surveyor in 1832 and re-elected in 1835; H. M. Davis was elected in 1838; Miles Green was elected in 1841 and re-elected in 1844; James Brown was elected in 1847 and re-elected in 1850; Peter McMullen was elected in 1853; Samuel Curran, in 1855; Thomas D. Spare, in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; P. H. Binkley, in 1871; and Samuel McCourtney, in 1874 and 1877; Frank J. Aid, in 1880, and he is the present incumbent.

The County Coroners are as follows: 1819-20, John Trout; 1821, Henry Darst; 1822, Nicholas Dennis; 1823, Felix Cull; 1825, Samuel Swinehart; 1826, John Goodin; 1828, Andy Arndt; 1830-32-34, John Heck; 1836-38, Eli Montgomery; 1842, Jacob Thomas; 1844, J. R. Vanhorn; 1846-48-50, Jacob Thomas; 1852, Thomas Breen; 1854-56, Henry Zartman; 1858, Henry Wilson; 1860, Colwell Rinehart; 1862, Henry Wilson; 1864, Colwell Rinehart; 1866-68, Daniel Emerick; 1870-72, George Kockensparger; 1874-76-78, James Price; 1880, John Sullivan.

The County Commissioners, the most important body in the organization of the county, date back, of course, to the very beginning. The first election was held for Commissioners in April, 1818, and Joel Strawn, Peter Bugh, and Thomas Wilson, were chosen. The board met on the second day of May following and held one session at the house of John Wilson. They met again, June 1st, at the house of John Finck, which continued to be their place of meeting until the erection of a public building. In October of the same year (1818) another election for Commissioners was held, resulting in the election of Thomas Wilson, Peter Bugh, and Joel Strawn. In 1819 Adam Binkley and Thomas Nesbit were elected. Adam Binkley was elected in 1820. There appears to have been no election in 1821. Subsequent elections were as follows:

1822, George Brunner; 1823, Smith Goodin; 1824, Thomas Wilson; 1825, John Hammond and George Bowman; 1826, Thomas Nesbit; 1827, Thomas Nesbit, three years; Robert McChung, two years; John

Vanatta, one year; 1828, John Vanatta; 1829, Robert McClung; 1830, Thomas Wilson; 1831, James Ritchey; 1832, John Neal; 1833, John Middagh; 1834, William H. Herron; 1835, John Neal; 1836, Thomas Wright; 1837, William H. Herron; 1838, John Neal; 1839, Thomas Wright; 1840, Henry Hazelton; 1841, Lewis Batson; 1842, Lawson Teal; 1843, Henry Hazleton; 1844, Peter Bowman; 1845, Lawson Teal; 1846, William Davis; 1847, Peter Bowman; 1848, Isaac Yost; 1849, Robert Regester; 1850, James Moore; 1851, Isaac Yost; 1852, Robert Regester; 1853, Henson Marlow; 1854, Isaac Yost; 1855, Thomas Illiff; 1856, Henry Greer; 1857, Henson Marlow; 1858, J. B. Delong; 1859, James P. Black; 1860, David Ream; 1861, J. B. Delong; 1862, J. P. Black; 1863, Martin Berkey; 1864, Benjamin Carroll; 1865, Peter Swinehart; 1866, Benjamin Bope; 1867, R. P. Nuzum; 1868, Peter Swinehart; 1869, Benjamin Bope; 1870, J. B. Delong; 1871, Daniel Baker; 1872, Benjamin Bope; 1873, J. B. Delong; 1874, Daniel Baker; 1875, John Dillon; 1876, James Coyle; 1877, Nathan Plank; 1878, John Dillon; 1879, James Coyle; 1880, Nathan Plank; 1881, Samuel Snider.

Directors of the Poor, appointed by the County Commissioners, preceded the Infirmary Directors. The first election for Infirmary Directors was in 1842, when James J. Wilson, John Colborn and John Wright were elected; In 1843, Bernard Grimes; in 1844, John Colborn; 1845, John Wright; 1846, Patrick McCristal; 1847, John Grimes; 1848, John Wright; 1849, Patrick McCristal; 1850, John Grimes; 1851, John Wright; 1852, Moses Riley; 1853, Patrick McCristal; 1854, Samuel Forsythe; 1855, Joseph D. James; 1856, Jonah Skinner; 1857, J. D. James; 1858, John Barker; 1859, George Kishler and Philip Wolf; 1860, John Garey; 1861, John Barker; 1862, P. J. Kelley; 1863, John Garey; 1864, John Randolph; 1865, Philip Wolf; 1866, John Flannagan; 1867, John Dillon; 1868, Philip Wolf; 1869, John Flannagan; 1870, John Dillon; 1871, Samuel Brown; 1872, William Adams; 1873, Robert Bennett; 1874, Samuel Brown; 1875, William Adams; 1876, Robert Bennett; 1877, Samuel Brown; 1878, L. A. Dean; 1879, Joseph Frymute; 1880, John Amrine; 1881, Kelita Rodgers.

Poter Dittoe was the first County Recorder, serving by appointment from 1818 to 1832; John Lidey served a few months in 1832. William F. Moeller was elected in 1832, and re-elected in 1835; Daniel Kelley was elected in 1838; Jacob Costigan was elected in 1841, and re-elected in 1844 and 1847; Henry Sherlock was elected in 1850; Joseph Bowman was elected in 1853; P. J. Ankney was elected in 1856; George Henricks was elected in 1859; William G. Bucknor was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1865-68-71; George W. Moore was elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1877; Charles H. Tinker was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—Jacob Catterlin of Perry, was elected to the Senate in 1822, for the Senatorial district composed of Muskingum and Perry counties, and was re-elected in 1823. Jacob Catterlin was also re-elected in 1824, for the district composed of Morgan and Perry. Roswell Mills was elected for the same district in 1825, and re-elected in 1826, but dying soon after, John Beckwith was elected to fill the vacancy.



John Beckwith was re-elected for the same district in 1827, and also in 1828; John B. Orton was elected for the same district in 1831 and 1832; John Lidey was elected for the same district in 1835, and re-elected for the district of Morgan, Perry and Washington in 1836. John Ritchey was elected for the same district in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. Aaron Johnson was elected for the same district in 1843, and re-elected in 1844. William E. Finck was elected for the district composed of Muskingum and Perry in 1851. Eli A. Spencer was elected for the same district in 1855, and Ezekiel Vannatta in 1857. William E. Finck was elected for the same district in 1861. Thomas J. Maginnis was elected for the same district in 1863, but had removed from Perry to Muskingum a few months before his election. William H. Holden was elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1871. Lymon J. Jackson was elected for the same district in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. The foregoing are the Senators elected from Perry. Those elected from other counties in the district are not given. There is no citizen of Perry at present serving in the Senate. Mr. Jackson was the last one to serve in that position.

The Representatives from the county are as follows: Sometimes they represented Perry in connection with another county or counties, but usually they stood for Perry alone. Thomas King was the first Representative for Perry county, and was elected in October, 1819, and re-elected in 1820. Roswell Mills was elected in 1821, and re-elected in 1822 and 1823; Thomas King was again elected in 1824. John B. Orton was elected in 1825, and re-elected in 1826; James Patterson was elected in 1827; Benjamin Eaton was elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1829; Peter Odlin in 1830; John Vanatta in 1831, and re-elected in 1832; John Lidey was elected in 1833; Robert McClung in 1834; Joshua Brown and William Trevitt in 1836; and William Trevitt was re-elected in 1837 and 1838; James J. Wilson was elected in 1839, and re-elected in 1840; Daniel Kelley was elected in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. Perry had no direct Representative in 1843, but Morgan, Washington and Perry were represented by William Glines and John C. Clark, neither of whom were citizens of Perry. James Brown was elected in 1844, and re-elected in 1845; Isaac Larimer was elected in 1846; John Lidey in 1847; Isaac Larimer in 1848; Napoleon B. Colborn was elected in 1849, and re-elected in 1850; John H. O'Neill was elected in 1851, and re-elected in 1853, but his seat was contested and Solomon Nunne-maker was seated in March, 1854; Franklin L. Flowers was elected in 1855; Thomas B. Cox in 1857; Joseph Thompson in 1859; William H. Holden in 1861; William H. Free in 1863; George Henricks in 1865 and 1867; Lewis Green in 1869 and 1871; E. R. P. Baker in 1873 and 1875; Curtis Trovinger in 1877; Henry C. Greiner in 1879 and 1881. Greiner is the present Representative of the county.

The first record of the County Commissioners bears date May 2d, 1818, and is as follows: "At a meeting of the Commissioners of Perry county, in the State of Ohio, held at the house of Mr. John Wilson, in the town of Somerset, on Saturday the 2d day of May, 1818. Present, Joel Strawn, Thomas Wilson and Peter Bugh, Sen., Commissioners duly elected, who were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties by Roswell Mills, an acting Justice of the Peace in said county. The Commissioners appointed Roswell Mills their Clerk, who was duly



sworn by Peter Bugh, Sr., one of the Justices of said county. They also appointed James Patterson Treasurer of said county of Perry. They also agreed and ordered that the rates of tavern license should be as follows: For a stand in Somerset, or within a fourth of a mile thereof, ten dollars per annum; for any other stands on the main Wheeling and Lancaster road, eight dollars per annum; and for any other stand, or a stand in any other part of said county, six dollars per annum.

And the Commissioners adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday of June next, unless sooner ordered."

This record is in the handwriting of Roswell Mills, as well as subsequent records for three or four years. The penmanship is good, and the orthography, capitalization and punctuation equal, if not superior, to any that has succeeded it. It is very evident that Mills was a scholar, as well as a man of information and intelligence.

The Commissioners again met at the house of John Fink, Monday, June 1st, 1818, and re-appointed Roswell Mills Clerk, and James Patterson Treasurer. At this session it is recorded that "The Commissioners having made a new township of the 13th township in the 14th range, by the name of Bearfield, and attached thereto the 12th township in the same range, it is ordered that the election be held on the 13th day of July next, at the house of Lloyd Teal."

At this session "The Board also ordered that the rates of county taxes should be as follows, for the present year: For each stud horse the rate for which he stands for the season; on all other other horses, mares, mules and asses, three years old and upward, thirty cents per head; on each head of neat cattle, three years old and upward, ten cents; and on town property one-half per cent of its appraised value. No taxes shall be laid on houses not in towns."

Leonard Ream presented his bond for Sheriff, with John Fink and John Trout security; and John Trout, Coroner, presented his bond with Leonard Ream and George Trout security.

The Board ordered that the rates of tavern license should remain as heretofore fixed, and that a Merchants' or Peddlers' license should be fifteen dollars.

The following are the accounts in full, audited at the June term, 1818:

|                                                              |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| John Lidey, Lister, Reading township.....                    | \$10 00  |
| James Patterson, Appraiser .....                             | 4 00     |
| Lewis Wilson, Lister, Hopewell township.....                 | 9 00     |
| Samuel Clayton, Lister, Pike township .....                  | 7 50     |
| David Carroll, Appraiser.....                                | 1 00     |
| David Rusk, Lister, Clayton township.....                    | 11 00    |
| Charles Frizzel, Appraiser.....                              | 1 00     |
| Wm Keith, Lister, Thorn township.....                        | 9 00     |
| John Henthorn, Appraiser .....                               | 1 00     |
| Henry Dusenbury, Lister, Madison Township.....               | 7 00     |
| John Eby, Appraiser .....                                    | 1 00     |
| James Forsythe, Lister, Jackson township .....               | 6 00     |
| Joshua Brown, Appraiser .....                                | 1 00     |
|                                                              | <hr/>    |
|                                                              | \$68 50  |
| Roswell Mills for Blank Books, Stationery for Commissioners' |          |
| Office, etc.....                                             | \$8 87½  |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                            | <hr/>    |
|                                                              | \$77 37½ |

Several things are made to appear by this list of accounts audited at the June session, 1818. It is evident that Harrison is yet a part Clayton; and Bearfield, Monroe, Saltlick, and Monday Creek, have no official existence. Clayton was at this time the largest township in the county, and contained one row of sections more than Reading.

At the December session, 1818, Joel Strawn, Thomas Wilson and Peter Bugh, who had been elected on the second Tuesday of October previously, decided by lot that the term of Peter Bugh should expire in the year 1819, that of Joel Strawn, in 1820, and that of Thomas Wilson, in 1821. The Commissioners met December 16th, and sold lots belonging to the county, in accordance with advertisement, as follows: Lot No. 166 to Lawrence Curran, for \$72.75; 168 to John Fisher, for \$57.12; 159 to John Fisher, for \$49.50; 176 to John Kishler, for \$62.00; 172 to John Humberger, \$56.00; 160 to John Basore, for \$58.00. At the March session, 1819, "The Commissioners proceeded to appropriate the money lying in the Treasury of Fairfield county, for roads and highways in this county, as follows; Cooper Road, in Thorn township, \$39.80; Cooper Road, in Hopewell township, \$30.20, and Joel Strawn was appointed to expend the same; on Witmer's Bridge, so called, \$18.60; and John Wolf was appointed to expend the same; on the road from Somerset to the south end of D. Parkinson's lane, \$10.00; from the same lane on the Newark road, \$16.00; on the Lebanon road from same lane, \$10.00; on the Lexington road, \$20.00; on the Rehoboth road, \$10.00; and Smith Goodin was appointed to expend the same; on the State Road, through Reading township, \$70.00; and William Darst was appointed to expend the same."

At the June session 1820, "The Commissioners proceeded to appropriate the nine hundred dollars of the three per cent fund, appropriated for roads in this county, by an act of last General Assembly, and to appoint Commissioners to expend the same. On the Great State Road through the county, \$347.00, and Charles C. Hood is appointed to distribute the same; on the Cooper Road, \$77.00, and Thomas Nesbit is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Thornville, \$37.00, and Bernard Poorman is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Lexington, \$67.00, and Smith Goodin is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset, by Miller's Mill, to the west line of the county, \$47.00 and Adam Binkley is appointed thereon; on the road from the White Bear Tavern, to John Skinners, \$47.00, and Samuel Goodin is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset by Hood's Mill, to the north line of the county, \$47.00, and George Trout, Sr., is appointed thereon; on the road from Lexington road, near Brants, to Robert Pherson's, \$31.00 and Jehu B. Jones is appointed thereon; on the road from Rehoboth to the east line of the county, \$60.00, and Amos Roberts is appointed thereon; on the road from Turkey Run to Andrew Cusacks, Esq., \$17.00, and Joseph Cookson is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset to Witmer's Bridge, to the south line of the county, \$93.00; of which \$48.00 shall be expended this side of the bridge, and \$45.00 beyond, and Michael Bugh is appointed thereon; on the road from Somerset, by Wood's Mill, to the north line of the county, \$30.00 and C. C. Hood is appointed thereon." The Commissioners adjourned

sine die, after determining that their Clerk shall receive \$72.50, for the ensuing year."

The journal of the County Commissioners shows that four fifths of all their business, during the early years of the county, was in relation to the establishment or alteration of roads. The names of a large majority of the early land owners of the county appear on the records, in some way or other connected with roads. It can be readily observed that the value of roads was duly appreciated, and to the early and persistent efforts of the fathers, who have passed away, are the people of to-day indebted for the large number of roads that traverse the county in almost every direction. No county, perhaps, has more of them, in proportion to territory. It was sometimes difficult to establish a road, but it was far more more difficult to vacate one, after it had been located and traveled. Several of the leading roads, of course, were located and opened before the formation of the county of Perry.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**—The first session of the Commissioners was held at the house of John Wilson, but the next and subsequent sessions for about two years, were held at the house of John Fink, and the Commissioners ordered that the Courts be held at the same place, and they were held there for more than a year, and until the "Jail," generally so called, was built, which had a room in the second story, for the use of the Court.

"The house of John Fink" was a tavern, of good dimensions, situated where the school house now stands, at the corner of Main and High streets, in Somerset. There may be a few persons still living, who were present and saw the Court of Common Pleas in session at Fink's Tavern, but none are absolutely known. The Court was probably held in the large corner room of the house, and there the "Hear Ye! Hear Ye! The Honorable Court of Common Pleas, of Perry county, is now in session," was cried out by Leonard Ream, the first Sheriff of the county.

These facts entitle "John Fink's House," or so much of it as was used for Court purposes, to be considered a "Public Building," for the time being. This was convenient for the Judges and Attorneys, for when Court was over, they did not have far to travel to their meals and beds.

The first record in relation to the erection of a Jail or other Public Building, was on June 3rd, 1818, when this appears: "The Commissioners having digested a plan for a Jail, and having called for an installment of the subscription for erecting County Buildings, to be paid on or before the 1st of July next, they adjourned to the 1st of July next."

The following is from the proceedings of the Commissioners of Wednesday, July 1st, 1818: After auditing various accounts, and examining the situation of the County Revenue, and the prospects of paying for a Jail, they adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock A. M."

It does not appear whether the sale was made by public outcry or otherwise, but in the recorded proceedings of the Commissioners of June 3d, 1818, is found: "The Commissioners having sold the building



of the jail to John Bugh, John Murray and George Jackson for \$2,335. and entered into obligations with them for their performance, with Daniel Lidey, George Richards and John Jonas as security for contractors, and having called for another installment of the subscription money to be paid on or before the 3d of September next," &c., &c.

On Monday, September the 14th, 1818, the Commissioners gave the jail contractors an order for five hundred dollars in part pay on their contract.

August 20th, 1819, Messrs. Thomas Anderson and Richard Grubb, of Fairfield county, to whom the contractors and Commissioners had agreed to submit the workmanship of the jail, reported that it was properly done, according to contract, and thereupon the Commissioners received the jail and gave it into the care and keeping of the Sheriff.

The Jail, so-called in most places, was built of stone and brick, the first story being stone and the second brick. It was a jail more than anything else, and the Commissioners and other people did not like to call it a court house. Yet a court-room was provided in the second story, as well as room for some of the County Officers. It also was provided with Jury rooms. Court was held in this room for about ten years, or until the Court House was built on the public square.

At a special session held June 20th, 1825, it is recorded that "The Commissioners purchased lot No. 11, in Somerset of George Trout, for the use of the county." At the December session, 1825, "The Commissioners authorized the Auditor to have all repairs made to the Court House and Jail until the next session." Here the old stone and brick building on South Columbus street is spoken of as both a Court House and Jail.

At the regular March session of 1826, "The Commissioners agreed to erect public buildings for offices for the county, and order the Auditor to give notice in the Perry Record that the said Commissioners will sell the erection of said buildings to the lowest bidder, and and at their option, on the 19th day of April, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., on said day." This proposition was to erect buildings for public offices. At this time most of the County offices, probably, were in rented rooms, on Main street or near the public square. "The Commissioners met April 19th, 1826, and proceeded to the special business for to receive proposals for the erection of Public Offices for said county, in accordance of a notice given by their order. They were offered and bid off at \$897.25. The Commissioners refused to accept said offer."

At the regular June session of 1826, "The Commissioners agreed to meet on the 1st day of July next to receive plans for a Court House, &c., for Perry County and some day thereafter agree to sell out the building of the same." Nothing was accomplished at this meeting of July 1st, but at a special meeting held August 8th, 1826, "The Commissioners received a plan for a Court House, drawn by James Hampson, Esq., and accepted said plan for a Court House for said County, and have ordered the Auditor to give notice for the sale of the building of said Court House on the 29th day of August next, to be published in the *Perry Record*, in Somerset; the *Muskingum Messenger and Democratic Republican*, in Zanesville; and *Lancaster Gazette*, in Lancaster.



August 29th, 1826, the Commissioners proceeded to business and sold the building of the Court House for Perry County to Wm. P. Darst, and George Jackson for the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, they (the contractors) are to attend on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1826, and give bond and security in the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars."

At a meeting in September, 1826, the "Commissioners proceeded to business, which was to receive bonds and security for the building of the Court House, for said County, to be finished by the 1st day of September, 1828. Wm. P. Darst and George Jackson, contractors for the building of the Court House for said County, gave bond with Joel Beckwith, Charles C. Hood, Peter Overmyer and Benjamin Eaton as securities for the faithful performance of said contract."

At a special session in January, 1829, the Commissioners found the Court House not yet finished, but being desirous that the next session of Court should be held therein, they agreed to accept the building so far as completed, and the next session of the Court of Common Pleas was held in it.

The Commissioners met in special session May 15th, 1829, and made an order as follows: "The Commissioners do hereby receive the Court House, final and forever, from the contractors, Jackson and Darst, the same being completed according to contract, to the full satisfaction of the Commissioners," and the Auditor was ordered to issue an order to the contractors for the amount remaining unpaid, and the transaction became, indeed "final and forever."

The Court House of 1829 was a square, two story, brick building, very similar to many others erected in different parts of the State at an early period. The first floor was for the Court Room, and the second was for jury rooms and public offices, though it was never altogether sufficient for the latter purpose. The old jail on South Columbus street continued to be used as a prison, and the Sheriff sometimes had his residence and office in the upper story, where the courts were held from 1819 until 1829. Some of the public offices were situated in the second story of the new Court House as stated, and others were located in rooms built for the purpose, in the neighborhood of the public square. The old jail became very insecure, and was finally burned down, and a new jail became imperative.

What has been usually termed the new jail was erected in 1846 and 1847, north of the Court House, on Columbus street. Joseph Bell was the contractor and he received six thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars, and ninety-two cents. This is a large stone structure, with a large court or open space next to the outer walls, and cells in the central part of the building. The offices of the Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder and Sheriff were located in the second story, and were reached by a stairway from the outside. The Sheriff did not use his room very much, as he found it more convenient to office with the Clerk at the Court House. This building was not accepted by the Commissioners until February 9th, 1848, at which time Joseph Bell, the contractor, was paid in full. The Court House and new jail were used, in the manner described, until the removal of the County seat to New Lexington in 1857. The old jail on South Columbus street was torn

down and not a vestige of it remains. The lot on which it stood was sold to private parties. A number of associated persons bought the Court House of 1829, and the new jail on North Columbus street, and a large and commodious town hall has been made in the upper story of the two buildings combined. Other parts of the old public buildings are used as offices, business houses and for other purposes.

The Court-house in New Lexington was, until accepted by the County Commissioners, a private enterprise. Subscriptions were secured and the money collected by a committee appointed by the "Friends of Removal," and said committee entered into contract with Samuel Feigley, of New Lexington, for the erection of a suitable Court-house and Jail. The edifice was planned chiefly after a court-house at Circleville, Pickaway County. The building is principally of brick, but the part designed for the Jail, on the first floor in the rear, is of stone. On the first floor there is a hall extending from the front, through the center, as far back as the Jail. The offices for the Probate Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, and Recorder, are located to the right and left of the hall. The Jail has cells and an outer hall, which communicates with the main hall, before described, by means of a double iron door. The principal portion of the second floor is occupied by the court-room, though there are grand and petit jury rooms in the rear, and a Clerk's and Sheriff's office in front, at the head of the stairway. The building is roofed with slate. It stands at the corner of Main and Brown streets. A section of the removal law of 1851 provided that the "Friends of Removal" must erect, free of cost to the county, a suitable Court-house and Jail, which were to be accepted by the County Commissioners before an actual removal could take place. The building committee formally presented the Court-house and Jail in 1857, and they were duly accepted by the County Commissioners and soon thereafter occupied. With sundry modifications and improvements, they have continued to be used until the present time. The ground on which they stand was donated to the town of New Lexington by James Comly, who laid out the village, and by the town was turned over to the county.

When the county records were removed from Somerset to New Lexington Henry C. Whitman was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Robert F. Hickman, Probate Judge; John Beckwith, Clerk; Nathaniel Skinner, Sheriff; William Meloy, Auditor; George Williams, Treasurer; Perry J. Ankney, Recorder; Leonard F. Muzzy, Prosecuting Attorney; and Isaac Yost, Thomas Iliff, and Henry Greer, County Commissioners.

The Directors of the Poor purchased a quarter section of land of William Brown in 1836, said farm being situated one mile northwest of New Lexington. The Infirmary Directors decided to erect an infirmary building, and in 1839 entered into contract with Peter A. Vansickle and Patrick McDonald for the erection of such building. The house was erected in 1839 and 1840, and was built adjoining the farm-house already there, which old part was for a long time used and occupied by the Superintendent. A very large addition was made to the original buildings a few years ago, in consequence of pressing demands for more room and better accommodations for the friendless and infirm.

The County Commissioners have purchased of T. E. Morehead forty acres of land one-half mile west of New Lexington for a Children's Home. It is an elevated, handsome location, and before this book is delivered to subscribers, in all probability, a suitable and commodious building will be erected, and the orphaned and friendless children of Perry provided with a home.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The bill providing for the organization of the county of Perry, which became a law in December, 1817, contained a provision for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it was to proceed to the newly organized county, make the requisite examination and investigation, and locate the seat of justice. The Commissioners named for the duty were, Daniel Converse, James Wilson, and David Shelby.

As soon as practicable after the passage of the New County Bill, said Commissioners entered upon the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the act referred to. When the Commissioners arrived, they found Overmyertown, Somerset, Rehoboth, New Lexington, Bristol, and it may be other places, candidates for the location of the county seat. Overmyertown was the oldest town claiming the honor; but Somerset was much the largest village, and contained several hundred inhabitants. Overmyertown, Bristol, Rehoboth and New Lexington, were indeed insignificant villages. New Lexington had very recently been laid out. The locating Commissioners in their travels, visited all these places, and probably a few other suggested points. Five-sixths of the southern part of the county was then a wilderness, and bears, panthers, wolves and deer roamed over the hills and through the dense thickets; and it was a favorite hunting ground for many of the older settlers of the northern part of the territory composing the new county, and also for many of the pioneer hunters of Muskingum, Licking and Fairfield counties. The Commissioners traveled on foot, and the writer hereof has often heard a pioneer describe their appearance as they journeyed along a newly cut out road, which led from New Lexington to Rehoboth. The Commissioners and pioneer sat down upon a "rail-cut" and entered into a long and interesting chat. They told him they had been to Bristol and New Lexington, and were on their way to Rehoboth. After inspecting the different places and points, the Commissioners located the seat of justice at Somerset, and made an official report to that effect to the Court of Common Pleas. The location was acquiesced in by all parties, though there was much dissatisfaction expressed by the zealous adherents of defeated places; and in particular by those of Rehoboth and New Lexington. The people of these towns scarcely ever ceased to talk of the question as the years rolled on. These were rival villages, only two miles distant from each other. Rehoboth was the oldest town, had the start and kept the lead until about 1840, when it came to a standstill and New Lexington continued to advance. They were rivals also in county seat aspirations. The efforts for compromise and united action were unwearied and unceasing, but for a long time, unavailing. In the winter of 1843-44, there was a large county seat removal meeting held in the old Presbyterian church in



New Lexington, which was addressed by John Manly Palmer of Somerset, George Redmond of Reading township, Dr. F. L. Flowers of Rehoboth, and by a number of citizens of New Lexington. This meeting was very large and enthusiastic; but the most it did or could unite upon, was the adoption of a resolution that the county seat of Perry should be removed "nearer its center." It looked at first as though an aggressive county seat campaign had been inaugurated; but the indefinite phrase, "nearer the center," was the hole through which the enterprise was dissipated, and the movement had no immediate success. But the friends of New Lexington never wholly ceased to press the matter until in 1851, after years of great expense and unremitting effort, a removal bill became a law.

Robert McClung of Pike township, a man of considerable intelligence and force of character, was the first Representative elected, who was expected to accomplish something in favor of a change of the seat of justice; but he encountered greater difficulties than had been anticipated, and the most he succeeded in effecting, was the passage of an act for the establishment of a "graded road" from Lancaster to McConnellsville, passing through the town of New Lexington. James J. Wilson, also of Pike township, a well informed man, of character and influence, was the next Representative from whom something was hoped by the friends of removal. But at this period, New Lexington and Rehoboth were in the bitterest of their rivalry, the leading men of the two places were at loggerheads, and could agree upon no practicable plan to reconcile their differences or decide between the places. Mr. Wilson's two terms rolled around and nothing was accomplished or even commenced. A later effort, early in 1844, has already been described. As the years rolled by, between 1840 and 1850, Rehoboth continued to decline, and most of its leading citizens and business men "pulled up stakes" and removed to New Lexington, and this place increased in business and population rapidly. The Rehoboth people, after their change of residence, became fully identified with New Lexington interests, and were eager to join their former rivals in a united and prolonged struggle for the seat of justice. The first objective point was the nomination of a democratic candidate for Representative, known to be in favor of submitting the question of the removal of the seat of justice to the qualified voters of the county, at an early day. Perry was entitled to a "floating" Representative, to be elected by the counties of Perry, Fairfield and Hocking, in the year 1849. The popular vote system for nomination prevailed that year with the Democrats of Perry, and the choice for district Representative was thus submitted to the democratic voters. There were but two candidates for the nomination. Napoleon B. Colborn of Pike township was centered upon by those in favor of a vote upon the removal question; and James Sheward of Reading, was supported by those opposed to such vote. A few votes doubtless were swayed by personal considerations, but the Removal question was the generally governing one. Colborn received a decided majority of the popular vote in his own county, and went into the district convention held at Lancaster, with all the prestige of this indorsement. Sheward and his friends denied that the vote in Perry was a fair expression of the popular democratic voice: claimed that the

majority against him was fraudulent or unfair, and the names of both Colborn and Sheward were submitted to the district convention. The body patiently heard both sides, through leading spokesmen, and then confirmed the vote of Perry by formally making Mr. Colborn the nominee of the convention. He was duly elected in October following, securing the usual majority in all the counties of the district. Petitions for removal were circulated and signed, but nothing material was done until the following year, and after Mr. Colborn had been re-nominated and re-elected.

Early in the session of 1850-51, Mr. Colborn, the Representative from Perry, introduced the removal bill, which was referred to the Committee on New Counties. Sometime in January, 1851, the committee reported back the bill and recommended its passage. After its third reading, the bill passed without a dissenting vote. It was sent to the Senate, and there referred to the Committee on New Counties. Here the bill slept for weeks. It was finally in April reported back without recommendation. When the bill was read a third time, and put upon its passage, it was defeated by a close vote. But a reconsideration was moved and laid upon the table. When the bill was again taken up, it received a small majority, and then became a law. Remonstrances were circulated and signed, and the most strenuous efforts made by the Somerset interest to defeat the passage of the bill; but all in vain. The struggle in the Senate, for a time, was indeed a close and doubtful one; but the final result was as has been stated.

After the passage of the removal bill and the adjournment of the Legislature, came several weeks of absolutely painful quiet, for they only presaged the coming storm. The friends of New Lexington bought one of the county newspapers early in June, and soon thereafter the county seat campaign began in earnest. Meetings were held in all parts of the county, and especially on the debatable ground in Jackson, Clayton, Reading and Monday Creek townships. Speakers, brass bands, drum corps, glee clubs and conveyances, were in great demand, and the county papers were filled with literature on the county seat subject. Excitement at times ran high, and threatened serious collision; but, fortunately, nothing of the kind occurred. At length the eventful day came, the votes were polled, and the result showed that "For Removal" had a majority of 292. Thus ended the first county seat campaign.

The next move of the Somerset interest was the institution of a suit in court, alleging that the county seat bill was not legally passed, and if legally passed, that, for alleged reasons, it was unconstitutional and void. The case came on to be heard in the district court in the fall of 1852, in the District Court sitting at Somerset. Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the District Court, delivered the opinion and pronounced the decision, which was against the petitioners, and a refusal to grant their prayers. Thus was the law in controversy held to be constitutional and valid.

The friends of Somerset next resorted to the legislative branch of the State government for relief, and to regain the ground they had lost. Wm. E. Finck had been elected to the Senate in October, 1851, and John H. O'Neill to the House of Representatives; and, according to the

State Constitution adopted in June preceding, held office for two years. When the suit in court was decided against them in the fall of 1852, the Somerset interest circulated petitions praying for the passage of a bill providing for the removal of the seat of justice from New Lexington to Somerset. The former had not yet become the county seat, in fact, for the county records had not yet been removed, but awaited the erection of a new county building. Early in 1853 the second removal bill was passed. The New Lexington interest made continual and persevering efforts to prevent the passage of this second bill, but were beaten.

The County Seat campaign of 1853 was more warmly contested, and excitement ran higher than in that of 1851. Two democratic tickets were nominated on sectional lines; the whig party was ignored, and every body and everything rallied to the support of one or the other of the local democratic tickets. The democratic county committee divided, a new democratic paper was brought to the County to espouse the cause of one of the factions; and nothing, apparently, was left undone, that would contribute to widen the breach, or fan the flames of sectional warfare. The drums were beaten, the brass bands rallied again, the glee clubs were called out, the "Ciceros" put in training, and the campaign of 1851 repeated, with many interesting, amusing, and exciting variations.

The Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad (then called the Cincinnati Wilmington and Zanesville,) and the Old Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, were, at this time, in course of construction; the former passing through New Lexington, and the latter through Somerset. The presence of many strangers, and numerous railroad laborers, many of the latter—and especially of those on the Scioto and Hocking Valley—of a violent, quarrelsome, and apparently uncontrollable nature, contributed much to the general fever of excitement and unrest, and intensifying the already angry feeling on the local issue. The election day finally came, the long agony was over and "for removal" back to Somerset carried the day; but by such a vote and majority as all conceded to be, in a great measure, irregular and illegal. This spurious vote the operators in the Somerset interest justified, or excused, on the ground that New Lexington was doing the same thing, and that it became necessary to fight fire with fire. The friends of New Lexington denied this allegation of fraud, as against them, and claimed their vote as legal. The friends of Somerset, although not disputing a large fraudulent vote, claimed that such existed on both sides, and that a majority of the legal votes cast was in favor of Somerset, and the seat of justice again re-established at that place. The friends of New Lexington claimed that they had a majority of the legal votes and that the election of 1853, when rightly considered, was but a confirmation of the vote of 1851. But, of course, Somerset was credited with a majority, and as there was no statute by which a county seat vote could be contested, the disputed question remained unsolved and undecided; and Somerset was left in possession of the seat of justice, the county records having not yet been removed to New Lexington, in pursuance of the vote of 1851.

There was a contest of the office of Representative, which was virtually the same vote as that of the county seat question. John H.



O'Neill had been re-elected Representative over Solomon Nunnemaker, by a majority substantially the same as the majority "for removal" back to Somerset. Nunnemaker inspired and aided by the New Lexington interest, contested and ousted O'Neill, and obtained the seat for himself, as the legally elected Representative of the county. It is justice to state that O'Neill and friends, though admitting frauds were clearly shown, alleged that there was no such sifting and canvassing of the votes as would satisfactorily show that Nunnemaker had received a majority of the legal votes cast.

The leaders in the New Lexington interest, failing to discover any authority for a contest of the county seat vote of 1853, or fearing that it would lead to no practicable result, began to carefully and critically examine the removal act of 1853, with reference to its constitutionality, and determined to attack it in that way, if found vulnerable, and there existed reasonable chances of a favorable result. They proceeded to raise money, and employed able lawyers, who gave it as their opinion that the law of 1853 was unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would so decide, when the question was properly brought before that tribunal. Suit was accordingly instituted, and the case fully argued before the Supreme Court of the State. An early decision, one way or the other, was anticipated; but the case was postponed from time to time, and delayed for over two years. At last, in December 1856, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, the decision came, unheralded and unexpected; and was to the effect that the law of 1853 was, in several respects, unconstitutional; and, of course all proceedings under it null and void.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision was to leave the removal act of 1851, and all proceedings under it, in full force and effect. The friends of removal had, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1851, erected suitable county buildings, and these had for a year or two, been ready for occupancy. When the final decision was promulgated, steps were immediately taken for the removal of the public records from Somerset to New Lexington. The County Commissioners met, made an examination of the new public buildings erected at New Lexington, and accepted them on behalf of the county, as good and sufficient, in compliance with the requirements of the removal law of 1851. Everything was now ready for actual removal, by a transfer of the public records from Somerset to New Lexington; but the people of the former place plead and labored for delay, and some of the citizens went so far as to notify the county officers that any attempt to remove the records or other public property would be violently resisted. This was doubtless for the purpose of gaining time, in the hope that an injunction might be obtained, to stop proceedings. In the meantime, the people of the New Lexington interest clamored for immediate removal, fearing an injunction or other legal process. The order for a transfer of records to the new Court House at New Lexington had been made by the County Commissioners; but there was division of sentiment, and no concert of action among other county officers, and matters remained at a stand-still for quite a number of days. But, after a time, those acting for the Somerset interest failing to obtain any satisfactory legal redress, the people began to quiet down, and the county officers,



fearing that they might subject themselves to penalties, or dismissal from office, if they longer delayed, or disregarded the law of 1851, and the order of the County Commissioners, finally decided upon an immediate transfer of their several offices, and all pertaining to them, to the new quarters at New Lexington; and such transfer was made in the month of January, 1857. Some of the county officers, who were favorable to the interests of the new county town, had, by strategy, made a partial removal, a few days previous to the general break up of the public offices at Somerset. There was then no railroad connecting the two towns, and all the records, and other movable public property, were conveyed in wagons, a distance of nine miles over roads in no sense good, at that season of the year. And thus it was, that, after years of almost continuous agitation and commotion, the Capital of Perry was removed from Somerset to New Lexington.

When actual removal had taken place, under the provisions of the law of 1851, in consequence of the act of 1853 being pronounced unconstitutional, and, therefore null and void, by the Supreme Court of the State; and under which law the county seat had been voted back to Somerset in October, 1853; the friends of the Somerset interest claimed, and urgently demanded another vote, under a constitutional law, and immediately began to take steps to secure it. The legislature was in session, with Eli A. Spencer of Somerset, a member of the Senate, and Dr. F. L. Flowers of New Lexington, a member of the House of Representatives. A new removal law was passed in the Senate, but failed in the House, after a protracted struggle, both on the floor, and before committees, by the lobby.

The Somerset people, by this defeat, did not however abandon the idea of another vote, as they expressed it, under a valid and constitutional law; inasmuch as all their efforts of 1853 had been thrown away, in consequence of a worthless enabling act. They were awake to the apparent necessity of having a member upon the floor of the House, and the county being Democratic, they adopted the tactics of the Lexingtonians years before, and made a point of naming the Democratic candidate for Representative. They succeeded in a delegate convention in nominating T. B. Cox of Somerset, by a very small majority. Mr. Cox was elected, after an exciting canvass, by a vote that was nearly sectional, though not entirely so. His opponent was Horace C. Granger of New Lexington, who was the Republican candidate for the same office.

Petitions for a new Removal Law, and remonstrances against such an act, were again circulated and presented in the House of Representatives. Nothing material was done at the regular session; but, at the adjourned session of 1859, principally by the influence and untiring efforts of Mr. Cox, a new Enabling act was passed, providing for a vote in 1859. So the question of the Seat of Justice was once more to be submitted to the qualified voters of Perry.

There was a split in the Democratic party this year, very much like that of 1853. T. B. Cox was nominated by the northern wing of the Democratic party, and Joseph Thompson, of Clayton township, by the southern wing. There were two full Democratic county tickets, both nominated and run on sectional or county seat lines. Active prepara-

tions were made by both sides, for the prosecution of the local campaign; but, likely with less hope on the part of the Somerset people, and more confidence on the side of the New Lexington interest, than in the former campaigns, involving the same issue. The "Demostheneses" and "Ciceros" were again put in training, and brought out; brass bands, glee clubs, etc., once more came to the front, and the old battle-grounds of 1851 and 1853, were once more fought over, and the debatable townships and districts treated to free harangues and music abundantly; and everywhere echoed and re-echoed the din of conflict and the clash of arms. This must be taken as metaphoric, for, though there were some noisy and altogether lively meetings, on disputed grounds; there was nowhere any serious collision, and all the sound and fury did not seriously hurt. The local papers were again crammed with the peculiar County Seat literature; an article that could not possibly be mistaken for anything else; and if preserved for the benefit of future generations, cannot fail to be highly valuable as a curiosity. But the long, wearisome contest came to an end, as all things earthly must. Election day was comparatively quiet, and when the returns were made and counted it was found that there was a majority of 300 against removal. Thus ended the third and last County Seat election.

Some of the incidents connected with the much vexed question are deserving of special mention. In the month of May, 1853, a number of caucuses had been held in the Eli Smith building, at the north corner of the Public Square, New Lexington, having as an object the forming of a company to purchase a newspaper press and other printing materials with which to print a newspaper advocating the New Lexington interest, and to be published at that place. Difference of opinion arose, and formidable difficulties presented themselves. Some were in favor of a neutral paper, to be printed in New Lexington; others were in favor of a Democratic paper, to be published in the same place; while still others wanted to purchase the Democratic paper at Somerset, and remove it to New Lexington. Still others thought it would be best to buy out the Democratic paper, but continue its publication at Somerset, at any rate, until after the election. Time and again the caucus met, counseled, clamored, and disputed, always failing to agree or effect anything tangible. At length came discouragement, almost dismay, for precious time was flitting by, and the highly important, yea, absolutely essential newspaper enterprise, appeared to be absolutely broken down. But a week or two later, a portion of the men who had participated in the caucuses previously held, with others who had not before been engaged, but chanced to be present, or within call at the time, met again in caucus, organized at once, and had a brief agreement of partnership drawn up. The necessary amount of stock was subscribed in a very short time, quite a number of persons taking part, from whom nothing had been expected. Considering the former dismal failures, the speedy accomplishment, at last, of the desired object, was a great surprise to all. It was at once decided to buy the Democratic paper at Somerset, if possible, then published by E. J. Ellis. A committee was at once sent to confer with him, who were informed that he had just sold the office to some parties in Somerset. The New Lexington men then determined to purchase a new outfit in Cincinnati; but, the next day

Mr. Ellis came to New Lexington, stating that the sale to Somerset parties had proven a failure. In a very few moments, however, and before anything further was done, a young man came post haste from Somerset, with a note for Ellis, informing him that the Somerset parties would concede to all his terms. He had nothing further to say to the New Lexington parties. He evidently was desirous of selling, but much preferred selling to the men at Somerset. But, after all, the negotiations between Mr. Ellis and the Somerset parties were broken off, and Ellis, evidently much chagrined, wrote to the New Lexington Company, that they might have his office, and for one hundred dollars less than the sum formerly agreed upon. A committee was at once sent to effect the purchase. The bargain was soon closed, cash and notes passed over, and the office passed into the hands of Vanatta, Forquer & Co., of New Lexington.

This newspaper venture, and the deal with Mr. Ellis, was in some of its aspects, in lights, shadows and comicalities, as interesting and exciting as a novel, and fully as ludicrous as the broadest farce.

Some time in the fall of 1853, during the exciting campaign of that year, William McKenna, of Jackson Township, who was a candidate on the Southern Democratic ticket, visited Somerset, as he said, to see the people and talk to them a little as a candidate. He tried to make himself agreeable, but quite a number of persons concluded to treat him as a "spy" from the Southern camp. Marshaled by a man of some military celebrity, they surrounded McKenna, led him to his horse, which had been brought from the hotel stable, and told him to get on about as speedily as he could. As soon as he was in the saddle they led his horse southward on the New Lexington road, over the Academy Hill. Mr. McKenna had a very considerable escort on this particular journey. He was a very good humored man, and his face was wreathed in smiles during most of the performance; but, no doubt, smoldering somewhere underneath there was a respectable volcano of madness. Yet, he cracked jokes with the crowd, and appeared to be having a good share of the sport himself. When they left him they told him to ride on southward into his own country, which he concluded to do.

It was some time during the same campaign that a Mr. B., now a well-known business man of Zanesville, drove up into the little town of Saltillo, Perry County, with a one-horse wagon, following his legitimate occupation of peddling tinware. He was an unknown, smooth faced stranger, and on suspicion of being a "spy" of some kind, was peremptorily arrested, his horse and wagon taken charge of, and himself somewhat rudely handled. He was duly catechised and thoroughly investigated, when, after considerable detention, he was suffered to proceed on his way into the inner precincts of Perry County territory. Mr. B. was then quite a young man, but will doubtless remember to his dying day, his rude, warm, and strange reception, more than a quarter of a century since, in the quiet little town of Saltillo.

At the October election, in 1853, John H. Kelley, of New Lexington, since Colonel of the 114 O. V. I., and Probate Judge of the county, who had been brought up in Madison township, concluded to visit the polls of that township. Although he was well acquainted there, and as he supposed, on the best of terms with "the boys;" it was not long



until he came to the conclusion that he had no further business at the Madison polls, and set his face resolutely in the direction of the south.

Colonel John Ritchey, of Reading township, and one of the most trusted and popular leaders in that interest, was likewise a zealous Methodist, and made it a rule to attend Quarterly Meeting in New Lexington, and was in attendance at one before the excitement of 1853 had fully subsided. He put up at a hotel, attended the night meeting, was invited to spend the night at the house of a brother Methodist, and accepted the invitation. By the time church was over, a number of men had Mr. R's horse bridled and saddled, and awaited the appearance of the owner, at the hotel, intending to escort him out of town, as Mr. McKenna had been escorted out of Somerset. Ritchey did not appear when church was out, and diligent search was being made for him. A well known citizen of New Lexington, and an active southern man, but a personal friend of Mr. R's, learning the condition of things, soon ascertained the private house at which the visiting brother had stopped, hurried to the place, and, as he approached, heard the well known voice of his Somerset friend, engaged in prayer with the family, previous to retiring for the night. Circumstances would not admit of much ceremony; a loud rap at the door cut short the prayer, and Mr. R. was hastily apprised of the situation, and told to go to a certain point on the Somerset road, where his horse, after a while, would be sent to him. The parties having the horse in charge, and intending the escort business, failing in the search for the owner, replaced the horse in the stable, from whence it was afterward taken to the designated place on the Somerset road, and delivered to the owner, who was near by in waiting. The parties who had originated the intended escort and indignity, were not a little chagrined at the miscarriage of their undertaking; and when they found out how they had been circumvented, were not very well pleased with the person who prevented the performance of the original programme.

Thomas O'Hallaran, a citizen of Pike township, and a zealous New Lexington man, just before the election of 1853, was sent, or concluded to visit the railroad shanties, at or near Somerset, to see what he could see, and hear what he could hear. He affected strategy, talked on the sly, and all that; but, on the second or third day of his visit, he was apprehended as a "spy," taken charge of as such, and subjected to numerous indignities, though unattended with any great degree of violence. But his treatment was rough enough. He was walked, run, rolled and tumbled out of town, and started on his way toward New Lexington. Mr. O. was very much frightened, as well he might be. A narrative of his adventures, as related on the witness stand, in the O'Neill-Nunemaker contest case, is very amusing, and sometimes highly ludicrous.

An extreme southern township, at one of the elections, had a solitary Somerset voter, who publicly announced his intention to vote in that interest. When he appeared at the polls, he was so emphatically made aware of his unpopularity and proposed wrong-doing, that he left the polls and went home without depositing his ballot. The pressure for a "solid south," and a "solid north," in some places was very strong, even in those ante-bellum days.

Colonel Wm. Spencer, a highly respected citizen of Somerset, a



man well and favorably known throughout the county, once attempted to make a county-seat speech at Straitsville, in an extreme southern township. He was greeted with a large meeting, but was told that they wanted to hear no speech on the local question, from him. He was well acquainted with nearly all the men, but vainly assayed to proceed on the theme he was announced to talk about. The meeting would have none of it. Then Mr. S. told them he would talk to them concerning their great coal banks. That would be all right, his auditors said. So he made a long speech on coal banks, and matters of kindred character. But he pleased them so well with his big coal talk, that he got to say about all he intended, on the county seat question. But Saltlick remained practically solid for the South.

Enough has been said, perhaps, to convey a clear idea of the many and various struggles, for the location and possession of the Seat of Justice of Perry county. Many of those who took a conspicuous part in the numerous contests, have passed from earth, and most of the living have removed from the county, and cast their fortunes elsewhere. Of all the active participants who remain, the old bitterness has died out, and the former sectional conflicts are sometimes talked over with interest, and in the best possible humor.

It took the people of New Lexington a great many years to find out that they had not gained all they anticipated, in securing the Seat of Justice; it took the people of Somerset fully as long to learn, that they had not lost as much as they had supposed, when the county offices and courts went to New Lexington. A county seat, of course, is of some benefit to a place, and a county town has its advantages, which it is not the intention here to consider. Depending too much upon the advantages of a Seat of Justice, is a most effectual way of finishing and killing what, with the necessary enterprise and exertion, might become a thriving and populous town. Many instances outside of Perry county might be cited in verification of this proposition. But discussion of this branch of the subject is not intended here.

It is undoubtedly true that the long and varied contests, relative to the Seat of Justice, in the Legislature, before the people and in the Courts, and other questions closely identified with it, contributed much to the general education of the people, in a number of ways, and notably in various matters pertaining to public affairs; but it was a dear school, after all, to the great majority of all contestants. If a union of means, efforts and talents, which were expended upon the local question, had been directed to the development of the great coal and iron region, results might have been obtained, for all parties, which would have dwarfed into insignificance, the mere county town advantages of half a dozen county towns. This is no extravagant statement, but a now self evident and universally accepted fact. Public buildings, courts and county officers are, to be sure, some advantage to a town; but churches, schools, newspapers, manufactures, and varied industrial interests, are of much greater value. And it may as well be admitted that remunerative employment for the people, of some kind or other, is the basis of all success worth mentioning, for either towns, communities or States. These propositions, the correctness of which none will seriously question, are here presented, as a not inappropriate conclusion of this chapter on the Seat of Justice.

## CHAPTER IX.

## AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

THE first thing the pioneers did, after building the log cabin, was to clear and fence a few acres of ground and plant corn, potatoes, and a few garden vegetables, that could be grown on new land. After the first crop of corn was grown, the ground would, the same year, be sown in wheat, so as to be ready for harvest the ensuing July. But corn was, for the first few years, the staple product of the farm.

Without corn, hogs and pork, this new and heavily timbered country would have settled slowly. Wheat, cattle and beef, are great and popular staples now, and it is even asserted that beef eating people are subduing and taking possession of all the best countries and places of the world. But corn and hogs had precedence, if not preference, among the pioneers of Ohio, and all heavily timbered countries. Hog and Hominy, to use a homely expression, generated the nerve power and formed the muscles by which the wilderness was in time subdued. Over fastidious persons of to-day, may object to the homely fare alluded to, but it is very certain that without the corn and pork of early days, hundreds of thousands of these dainty persons would have had no being or name upon the earth.

When the first cornfield was sown in wheat, the pioneer farmer would aim, before the ensuing May, to clear out another field to be planted in corn, etc., and thus the work of opening out a farm went on. Oats, buckwheat and flax also soon received their share of attention. Grasses and hay received attention later, for there was good pasture and plenty of it, on the "range" or "Congress land." The work horses and milch cows were, for a few years, almost the only stock; but this changed after a while. Almost every pioneer farmer had a few sheep, of course, for the family had to be suitably clad for the winter. The first sheep were of the common or long-wooled variety; but this also changed, and the Merino was gradually introduced.

Most of the first settlers brought apple seeds or seedling sprouts from the old home in the East. The first apple orchard would be probably forty or fifty trees, comprising, perhaps, nearly as many varieties. Some of them would be quite good, others only tolerable, and others almost worthless. But the enterprising pioneer would saw off the limbs of the worthless trees, and graft better fruit upon them. About this time he would also plant new trees, budded at the root. Peach, cherry, plum and pear trees would also be planted. And in this way, in the course of time, the early orchards became a thing of beauty and value.

As the years rolled on, and the cultivated portions of the farm grew larger, wheat was produced in large quantities for market; but some-

times the price ruled very low. Zanesville was, for many years, the principal wheat market for Perry county, though a portion was disposed of at Newark, Lancaster, Logan and McConnellsville. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs also began to be raised for sale and export, as the country became cleared up; but prices were low, and the markets unsteady and uncertain.

From 1825 to 1845, a very considerable portion of the county was quite extensively engaged in the culture of tobacco. In many portions tobacco houses were more numerous than barns or dwellings, particularly in the southern and central parts of the county. These houses were mostly of round logs, and built square and high. They were without a floor, of course, for in most cases fires were built under the tobacco; but sometimes it was air-dried. Rushville, Fairfield county, was the first tobacco market for the product in Perry; but later, Rehoboth became a great tobacco market; and there it was also packed in hogsheads, then wagoned to Zanesville and shipped to Baltimore, Md. Jackson, Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Bearfield, Monroe, Pleasant, Saltlick and Monday Creek were all tobacco townships; and, with many persons living on small farms, it was for years the staple product. But most farmers raised wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, as well as tobacco, and were kept very busy the year round, for raising and preparing tobacco for market was a slavish work, especially when added to the other manifold duties of the farmer. While Rehoboth was the great tobacco market for the county, it was not an uncommon thing to see a hundred or more wagons, loaded with the weed, drive into town in one day; and sometimes the road from New Lexington to Rehoboth, two miles in length, was lined with teams, ranging from six horses down to one. There was not much money paid for tobacco, but the farmer managed to exchange it for large quantities of groceries, dry goods and hardware. After the local tobacco merchants broke up, some of the farmers continued to produce tobacco, and packed and shipped to Baltimore on their own account. But this gradually declined, and, after 1850, the industry almost entirely ceased.

The year 1850 was, in many ways, a turning point in the agriculture of Perry county. Until that time, as a general thing, it had been the policy of farmers to get all they could out of their land without returning anything to the soil. Nearly all of them hauled and returned to the soil the barn-yard and stable manure; but no systematic effort was made to save the producing qualities of the soil, or to add to them. This line of action had to be changed, and was changed. In some cases it had been done at an earlier date than 1850.

About this time it was determined to have a county fair. A county agricultural society was accordingly organized and fairs held for three or four years. The first fair was held at the residence and upon the farm of Wm. M. Brown, one mile west of Somerset. There were no fair grounds proper, and the society labored under many disadvantages. Yet there was a respectable show of stock, farm and household products. The fair was held in the same place in 1852, with about the same results as in the preceding year. In 1853, the fair was held at the court house in town, and at the farm of E. A. Spencer in the suburbs, the stock being left at the latter place. This was the last of a Perry



county fair for quite a number of years. Several causes contributed to and brought about this result.

These fairs, imperfect and unsatisfactory as they were, were productive of good; and no doubt their influence, direct and indirect, contributed a good share towards turning over a new leaf in the agriculture of the county, which took place about this time. Better plowing was done, more clover sown, new and better breeds of stock were introduced; fine blooded sheep were brought in and the industry of wool-growing greatly extended, while plowing and planting poor land began to be abandoned as unprofitable and wasteful. The county was in a fair way to agricultural prosperity, when it was struck by the destroying cyclone of the great civil war. This was a severe blow to agriculture, and to many other industries in the county. Three thousand men served a term of some length in the army, many came back disabled, and hundreds returned to their flocks and fields no more.

It took several years to show that the county and the country were even beginning to recover from the effects of the terrible strife and waste of the war. Just as this recovery began to be fairly perceptible, steps were taken to reorganize the Perry County Agricultural Society. This was accomplished in the summer of 1869, and a fair held in that year, on suitable grounds leased from the infirmary farm, and adjacent to the town of New Lexington on the west. The fair was held after the middle of October, and both fall and winter came unusually early that year. The first night of the fair it snowed to the depth of three or four inches, and everything presented an unpromising and dreary appearance. But the second day opened bright and cheery, the snow soon melted away, and the first of the second series of county fairs proved to be a success. The county fairs have continued yearly, upon the same grounds, until the present time, and they are in a profitable and satisfactory condition. Nearly all of them have been very creditable exhibitions, and financially a success. Some of them have been wonderful in the extent, variety and quality of articles exhibited, and have been very favorably noticed by journals published in neighboring or distant counties.

The Perry County Agricultural, Life Stock and Mechanical Art Union Society was organized and a fair held at Somerset in 1870, and every year since, with one or two exceptions. These fairs have, in the main, been very creditable and successful, and have done their full share toward improving and developing the various industries of the county. The managers of these yearly exhibitions have evinced great skill, energy and perseverance, and without county aid of any kind, have kept the enterprise afloat, rendering satisfaction to exhibitors and spectators. Grounds have been secured and duly fitted up, and it appears to be the design of the management to keep up the fairs for an indefinite period, if they continue to meet the approbation of the public.

As previously stated, the productive powers of the soil had seriously declined just previous to 1850, and wheat was no longer the certain and remunerative crop that it had been in former years, and the yield of corn had greatly fallen off. From 1850 to 1860, there were about as many failures as successes in crops, and the outlook for the farming community was not encouraging. 1860 was a fruitful year, but the war came on, and from that and other causes, wheat and corn fell short, and



the millers of the county found it necessary to purchase thousands of bushels of wheat and other grain in Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, to make flour to sell to the resident people of the county, farmers included. The first wheat crop after the war, (the sewing of 1865 and the harvest of 1866,) was the most complete failure since the first settlement of the county, and farmers were under the necessity of purchasing wheat abroad, at three dollars per bushel, for seed as well as family use, and the price of flour run up to \$17.50 per barrel. Wheat was necessarily sown sparingly for a year or two, with seed at such high prices; and it was not until 1869 that a wheat crop of fair proportions was again harvested. From that time on there was a gradual increase of acreage and wheat production until in 1880, there was probably the greatest crop ever produced. The yield of 1881 was not quite so large, but the berry was very good as a general thing. The millers of late years are not buying in distant markets; at least not much in comparison with some former years.

The culture of wheat, corn and other crops, too, has very much changed within the last few years. Wheat is now nearly all planted with the drill, and the land top-dressed with barn manure, or commercial fertilizer sown upon it. The farmers have also turned over a new leaf with regard to corn. Instead of cultivating many acres of poor land, to little or no purpose, as many of them once did, corn is now usually planted upon good, productive soil, that will not wash, and is cultivated with great care. The ground is well pulverized, and commercial fertilizer or barn-yard manure is often used in the hill. There is a less acreage, but a larger yield, and, consequently, more profitable and satisfactory results. As much as one hundred and thirty bushels have been produced from an acre receiving special attention. This shows what it is possible to do. It is noteworthy that corn produced in this way is superior to the best that is shipped in from the black lands of Muskingum, Fairfield or Pickaway counties.

Butter, eggs and poultry have, for many years, been a very considerable item of trade. The country, for the most part, is well adapted to these, and their production will necessarily increase, as the demand increases from mining and manufacturing towns.

The cultivation of Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, melons and garden vegetables, has also much increased, within the last few years, stimulated by the great demand from new and growing towns, which are scarcely ever fully supplied.

There has of late years been a marked improvement in all kinds of stock. New and improved breeds have been introduced, and stock of all kinds has been better fed and cared for. Sheep husbandry has not only increased, but the finest and best blood has been imported, and wool-growing brought to a high state of perfection. Many of the wool growers find no difficulty in securing the highest price for their clips. The greater part of the county is highly adapted to sheep raising and wool growing, and enterprising men are disposed to make the most of the advantages offered.

Apples, peaches, grapes, plums, pears, quinces, and cherries have been a fairly remunerative crop throughout all the years, peaches and pears possibly excepted. Grapes have done well where planted in

limited quantities about dwellings and gardens: large vineyards have not, in many cases, been profitable. Peaches have been pretty much abandoned, except upon the high lands and these are plentiful enough, surely, to produce a large supply. Apples of certain leading varieties have been successful enough to encourage a much larger planting. Most of the county is well adapted to the growing of apples. Damson plums do as well here as anywhere. The small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, etc., have all had a fair trial and have done well. The blackberry and raspberry have no better home than much of this county.

The original forests contained many maple and "sugar" trees, so called, and sugar camps were among the belongings of the pioneers, and even the settlers of a later day. But the original trees have mostly passed away, and sugar and molasses are no longer made in the little lone shanty in the woods. Some land owners are beginning to have sugar and maple groves of the second growth, and it is probable that they will largely increase in the future.

The original forests in many parts of the county, contained chestnut and walnut trees. Many of the farmers have left here and there a tree of these varieties growing in the fields or along their lanes, and they are beautiful and appear picturesque as well as furnishing shade for stock in summer, and nuts for the children of small and large growth in the long winter evenings.

## CHAPTER X.

## THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Tradition and authorities are a little conflicting as to the first newspaper published in the county. John M. Laird, yet living, at an advanced age, and still engaged in the newspaper business, was one of the early printers and publishers of Perry county. In a letter published in the *New Lexington Tribune*, of May 14th, 1874, he speaks of the "*Scorpion*" and "*Rattlesnake*" as early newspapers published in Somerset previous to his advent there in the spring of 1822. But, at the most these papers must have but fitful and irregular publications, issued by contending factions and cliques, as electioneering or defamatory documents, and hardly entitled to the name of newspapers.

It appears pretty well settled, by tradition and otherwise, that the first regular newspaper ever published in Perry county was established by John Lidey and E. P. Alford, at Somerset, the first issue thereof being made March 28th, 1821, and was called "*The Western World and Political Tickler*." Evidently the pioneer journal did not lack for a name. The "*Tickler*" was published about a year, and was a most violent and scurrilous journal, and the virulent and petty contests that had begun in the "*Scorpion*" and "*Rattlesnake*" were transferred to the ever ready columns of the "*Tickler*," and served to keep the whole reading community in a state of constant uproar. Such were the temper and spirit of the times.

In the spring of 1822, the "*Tickler*" was discontinued, and was succeeded by the *Perry Record*, printed and published by John M. Laird, though the names of John Lidey and James Patterson were, at one time or another, used in connection with the proprietorship of the paper and it is probable that they furnished most of the printing materials, which, it is scarcely necessary to state, were neither extensive nor costly.

The *Perry Record* was continued about three years, when Mr. Laird, who was the practical printer, returned to the east. The *Record*, was succeeded by the *People's Advocate*, published by John Miller, probably with the names of Henry Filler and Henry Crumrine as proprietors. The *Advocate* was purchased in May, 1831, by William F., and Louis J. Moeller who changed the name to *Western Post and Perry Advertiser*. They published the paper jointly a few months when Wm. F. Moeller assumed entire control and took off the "*And Perry Advertiser*," from the name, leaving it simply "*The Western Post*." In January, 1835, Louis J. Moeller purchased the entire office, and changed the title to *Western Post and Perry Democratic Advertiser*. In April, 1837, Mr. Moeller sold the office to Samuel McAfee and Jonathan W. Ream, both young men who had served their apprentice-

ship in the office. The partnership of McAfee & Ream was discontinued in September, 1839, and the paper went in the name of S. H. McAfee, though John H. Shearer had a half interest in the establishment. In August, 1840, Wm. F. Moeller bought the interest of McAfee for a younger brother, Alexander Moeller, who, not liking the profession, gave it up in a few weeks, and his interest was purchased by A. T. M. Filler. In September, 1840, the firm name was changed to J. H. Shearer & Co., and afterward to Shearer & Filler. This partnership continued until the first of February, 1845, when Mr. Shearer purchased the interest of Filler and became sole proprietor. The paper from 1835 to 1845, was published under the name of *Western Post and Perry Democratic Advertiser*; but, on the 1st of November, 1845, Mr. Shearer having purchased a new outfit, changed the title to *Western Post*. The *Post* from the time of its first establishment until 1840, was a neutral paper, after which time it espoused the cause of the Whig party. In February, 1847, Mr. Shearer leased the newspaper and office to James W. Shirley and John W. Bugh, for the period of two years. Mr. Bugh retired in November, 1848, whereupon Mr. Shirley filled out the unexpired term of the lease, which closed in February, 1849, at the expiration of which time, J. H. Shearer again assumed control of the office and continued the paper until 1855, when he sold the establishment to E. S. Colborn, who merged the paper in the *Perry County American*, under the title of the *Perry County American and Somerset Post*.

This was the last of the *Post* as a distinctive newspaper, though it had lived for more than a quarter of a century—a long existence for a country newspaper, in a small interior county, in those days.

In August, 1836, E. J. Ellis, who had been publishing a small sheet at New Baltimore, Fairfield County, Ohio, moved his printing office to Somerset and began the publication of the *Perry Democrat*. This was the first Democratic paper published in the county, and the first time that a second paper of any kind had been ventured. In 1837, when Samuel Medary bought the *Western Hemisphere* office, in Columbus, and began his noted career with the *Ohio Statesman*, he sold to E. J. Ellis a Peter Smith press and some other materials, and the consequence was an enlargement of Ellis' paper and a partial change in name. It now became the *Ohio Courier and Perry Democrat*. In 1838 Mr. Ellis sold his printing office to John W. Davis and his brother, Henry M. Davis; John W. had just been elected Clerk of the county, but Henry was the principal editor. Neither of them had any practical knowledge of the printing business. They had not been publishing the *Democrat* many months when along came a practical printer, Isaac Pepper, who first went into the office as foreman, and in less time than a year the whole concern passed into his control. In 1839 Mr. Pepper modified the title of the paper, and it became the *Somerset (Ohio) Advocate and Perry Democrat*. Thus the *Courier* was dropped finally and forever. About the first of April, 1841, Henry M. Davis became sole proprietor of the *Democrat and Advertiser* (as named by Pepper) until September, 1842, when Robert F. Hickman, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, bought the office and changed the name of the paper to the *Flag of Seventy-Six*. This paper was published by Mr. Hickman about two years, when he sold



the office to Daniel Kelley. Mr. Kelley had control of the paper about a year, when it passed into the hands of Hiram Shaw, who run it a year or so, when he disposed of the concern to James Sheward, who had charge of the paper for two or three years, when, in 1849, he sold the establishment to E. J. Ellis, who ten years before had been editor and proprietor, and, as before stated, the founder of the first Democratic paper in the county. Ellis now bought new type and some other materials, enlarged the paper slightly, and gave it a very good appearance. He also changed the title to *Perry County Democrat*. Mr. Ellis was a good practical printer and successful business man, but he was not much of an editor, and made no pretensions to being a writer. But, at this time, Walter C. Hood, a talented and marvelously well informed young man, was much about the office, ostensibly as a compositor or foreman, but also in the capacity of editor and writer. Hood had abundant resources just where Ellis lacked, and the latter was shrewd enough to to avail himself of the splendid talents of the former. Ellis was printing a good and fine looking paper, and making money, too, just as the mutterings of the county seat removal thunder developed into a fearful storm and threatened political parties and newspapers, and seriously disturbed for a time many of the industries and enterprises of the county.

Early in June, 1851, E. J. Ellis sold the *Perry County Democrat* office to Vanatta, Forquer & Co., of New Lexington, with E. S. Colborn as editor and business manager. The first issue was made by the new firm June 12th, 1851. The paper was continued by Vanatta, Forquer & Co. for something over a year, when the office was sold to E. S. Colborn and W. C. Hickman; the latter continued only a few months, and then E. S. Colborn became sole proprietor. Mr. Colborn continued the publication of the *Democrat* until November, 1853, when the paper was discontinued.

During all these years, since the establishment of the paper in 1836, it and its legitimate successors, down to the last issue of the *Democrat* in 1853, were the Democratic organs (so called) of the county, except for a few months in 1853, when the *Perry County True Democrat* disputed the claims of the *Democrat* to be so considered. In fact, the founding of the *True Democrat*, and party divisions and disaffections from various causes, were the principal reasons for the discontinuance of the *Democrat*.

In the foregoing, a history is given of the original Neutral, then the old Whig, and of the old Democratic paper of the county. Attention will now be given to newspapers of a less extended character, confining what is said, for the sake of convenience, and classification, to Journals published in Somerset. Those published in New Lexington, will be considered in a body by themselves, as they are principally of a later date, and will naturally come in after the account of those in Somerset is completed. Later yet those of other towns will receive attention.

In December, 1854, the old *Perry County Democrat* office, was set up by E. S. Colborn, in a new building, in the town of Somerset, and the first issue of the *Perry County American* was made January 3rd, 1855, and the paper was published by Colborn for precisely two years

when, the 1st of January, 1857, the *American* was discontinued, and the office materials removed to New Lexington. E. S. Colborn, who had been a Democrat, united, in 1854, with the new Republican party, and the *Perry County American* newspaper, was consequently Republican in politics, and supported Salmon P. Chase for Governor, in 1855, and John C. Fremont for President, in 1856.

The *Perry County True Democrat* was established May, 1853, printed on a new press, and with new type. A. McElwee & Co., appeared as proprietors, and John H. O'Neill and Walter C. Hood as editors. The *True Democrat* was bought and started in the Somerset interest, was intensely Democratic and claimed to be the true organ of the party in the county. It flourished for one campaign: but as soon as the election was over, there was a great reaction, and the paper sickened and dwindled. It was, for a few months run by Dr. Martin Kagay, but, early in 1854, the *Perry County True Democrat* died, quickly following its old antagonist, *The Perry County Democrat*, to the grave of newspapers.

In 1855, the materials of the old *True Democrat* office came into the possession of James Sheward, and he commenced publishing a paper under the title of *Democratic Union*. A few months afterwards, he became associated with Dr. Martin Kagay, in the publication of the same paper, which partnership continued until the close of the Presidential campaign of 1856. The *Democratic Union* was continued with slight intermissions, during the years 1857 and 1858. Soon after the October elections of 1858, George M. Dittoe purchased the office. Mr. Dittoe published the *Democratic Union* regularly, until the spring of 1864, when he sold it to Charles E. Magruder. Mr. Magruder run the paper about a year, and then sold it to Charles D. Elder, who continued its publication in Somerset, until May, 1866, when he removed the office and paper to New Lexington.

About the 1st of January, 1857, John H. Shearer repurchased from E. S. Colborn, the materials of the *Somerset Post* office, with the exception of the news type. Mr. Shearer purchased new news type for his office, and began the publication of the *Somerset Review*, a neutral paper. In 1858, Shearer sold the *Review* office, to W. C. Hickman, who run the paper a few months, and then discontinued it.

The *Semi-Weekly Flag*, a War Democratic paper, so termed, was published in Somerset, for a few months, during the summer of 1861, by Martin Kagay.

The *Somerset Advocate*, a neutral paper, was established in the fall of 1866, and was published about two years, by Martin Kagay. The *Advocate* was specially devoted to the development of mineral and railroad interests.

The *Somerset Tribune* was founded by J. F. McMahon, in the fall of 1871. It was the first nine column paper in the county. It continued to be published in Somerset, until March, 1873, when it was removed to New Lexington, and became a Republican paper.

The *Somerset Press*, purchased by an incorporated company, with M. J. Mains as editor and publisher, was established in the spring of the year 1873. In the spring of 1879, the ownership passed into the hands of W. P. Magruder, as editor and proprietor, under which arrange-

ment the *Press* is still running. For the last few years, the *Press* has advocated the principles of the Greenback National party.

In 1848, James Taylor bought an office in New Lexington, and commenced the publication of the *New Lexington Visitor*. The press was an old Ramage, and the materials much worn. The *Visitor* was published a year, and then discontinued. The later numbers were printed at the office of the *Somerset Post*. The *Visitor* was an independent Journal.

The *Democratic Organ* was established in New Lexington, December, 1853, by M. A. Boling. It was democratic in politics, as indicated by its name. The *Organ* was published about one year, and then discontinued.

The New Lexington *Locomotive*, with P. Bastian, proprietor, and James Taylor, editor, succeeded the *Democratic Organ*. The *Locomotive* was independent, with an undisguised preference for the Republican side. The paper had an existence of about two years.

The *Democratic Sentinel* began its existence in May, 1859, and was published, with some slight interruptions, about eighteen months. P. J. Ankeny, John R. Meloy, Robert G. Mossgrove, at different times proprietors. The *Sentinel* was a Democratic paper.

The *New Lexington Ambrotype*, by E. S. Colborn, began publication, early in 1851. It was continued two years, when the office passed into the hands of P. J. Ankeny, who started the *Democratic Sentinel*. In October, 1859, E. S. Colborn came into possession of the old *Ambrotype* office, and, having purchased a new outfit of news type, started the *Perry County Weekly*. This paper was published by E. S. Colborn, under the above name, about ten years. It had one or two short suspensions, and, for a few months in the summer of 1868, was leased to and run by Dr. Jerome Oatley. In the spring of 1870, the name of the paper was changed to *Mineral Region News*. E. S. Colborn continued to publish the paper under this name until August, 1872, when he sold the office to the New Lexington Publishing Company. The *Perry County Weekly*, *Mineral Region News*, and *Ambrotype*, were Republican in politics. The *Mineral Region News*, for a few months previous to its sale, advocated the election of Horace Greeley, founder of the *N. Y. Tribune*, to the Presidency.

The company who purchased the office, at once began the publication of the *Perry County Republican*, with Robert F. Hickman as editor and business manager. The *Perry County Republican* was printed seven months and then discontinued, or merged in the New Lexington *Tribune*.

The *Democratic Union* was brought from Somerset to New Lexington, by Charles D. Elder, in May, 1866, and continued by him until December, 1867, when he sold the office to Butler, Duffy & Meloy, who changed the name to *Democratic Herald*. Butler sold his interest in a few weeks, to Lewis Green, and the paper was published by Duffy, Green and Meloy, until the spring of 1870, when the establishment was sold to George Henricks. After a few months, Henricks sold to the old firm, Duffy, Green & Meloy. The *Herald* was continued by this firm until in 1872, Duffy purchased Green's interest. The paper was then published by Duffy & Meloy, until December 1st,



1876, when Lewis Green and J. R. Meloy bought out Duffy. Since that time the *Herald* has been published by Green & Meloy. The *Herald* is Democratic in politics, and, with the exception of a year or two has been the only Democratic paper in the county.

The *New Lexington Tribune*, by J. F. McMahon, commenced in March, 1873, having at that time united with the *Perry County Republican*, and become the Republican organ of the county. It has been continued from that time until the present, without change of name or proprietor.

The *Perry County Democrat* was commenced on September 11th, 1879, by John H. Marlow & Co. It was published by this company ten weeks, and then sold to E. S. Colborn & Co., being E. S. Colborn & Sons. E. S. Colborn had been the editor from the commencement. The *Democrat* was published by E. S. Colborn & Co., and E. S. Colborn, until March, 1881, when it was discontinued.

A number of campaign and otherwise transient sheets, were published at different periods. The *Plain Dealer*, in Somerset, by John Donovan, about the time of the war with Mexico; the *Perry County Republican*, by Taylor, McMahan & Co., in New Lexington, in 1857; and the *Democratic Union*, by Martin Kagay, in New Lexington, in the winter of 1857, are among the most notable of these, and were, for the time being, influential Journals.

The *Morning Call*, by Otto Colborn, at New Lexington, was a sprightly little daily, published during the Perry County Teachers' Institute, in August, 1877. Also the *Daily Tribune*, by J. F. McMahon, during week of county fair, in 1878.

The *Perry County Vidette* was commenced in Junction City in 1880, by James Haynes, published about one year, then discontinued.

The *Shawnee Journal* was commenced in 1878, by Cook & Davy, was published about one year, and then discontinued.

The *Shawnee Banner* was commenced early in 1880, and is still published.

The *Thornville News* was commenced in 1881, by George Kalb, and is still published.

The *Somerset Visitor* was commenced in 1881, by William Mains, published about six months, and then discontinued.

The *Independent* was commenced in New Lexington in 1881, by Duzenberry & Moore. After a few months Moore sold out to Duzenberry, who still publishes the paper.

The *Corning Times* has been published about one year by Sopher & Weaver.

A weekly newspaper, printed in another place, has been for a short time published in Junction City.

A Mr. Cullinan, of Zanesville, bought Lewis Green's interest in the *New Lexington Herald* in 1881, and the paper has since that time been published by Cullinan & Meloy.

It is believed the foregoing includes all the Journals which may be fairly classed as newspapers.

The *Collegian*, a monthly periodical, was, for a year or two, about 1854, and '55, published at St. Joseph's College. The *Collegian* was not



devoted to politics or news, but discussed, chiefly, educational and religious topics.

Perry county was not a very promising field for newspapers, and but little money was made in the business, until within the last few years. In the first place, the county was small, and only the northern and central portions partially settled. Yet later, for various causes, the newspaper business was not prosperous. But within the last ten years, some of the papers have been very well sustained.

Every person who is conversant with all the facts will readily admit that no county is more indebted to newspapers for improvement and advancement than is the county of Perry. The newspapers, as a class, have labored for her interests, in season and out of season, with an assiduity and faithfulness well deserving mention, and not without a high degree of success.

The early papers were small, contained little or nothing of local news, and had no mail facilities to amount to anything. They were delivered by carriers, commonly called "post-boys," who rode through the country on horseback and blew loud blasts from a bugle to announce their coming. Foreign news was considered a greater feature than local news, and they were usually much devoted to political literature. The first page matter did not differ much from the first page of the county paper of to-day. There was the inevitable story and poem, and short miscellaneous articles; the fair sex and small boys had to be placated, and there was a suspicion among old-time editors that even men sometimes read those things behind the door or in a corner. The "New Year's Carrier's Address" was a feature of the early newspapers. The office "Devil" negotiated with the "home poet" to furnish the material, and the address was printed and sold for the benefit of his Satanic Majesty aforesaid, who was ever an accommodating little chap, and would cheerfully sell for either a dime or a dollar.

The first newspaper (*The Western World and Political Tickler*) was very much of a curiosity. It was a dingy sheet, bitterly personal, and a part of the reading matter was set in large poster type. After a year or two there was a new outfit, in part, and the paper presented a more artistic appearance, and the overwhelming, pretentious title was dispensed with.

One of the most remarkable things connected with the newspapers of Perry is the fact that John M. Laird, one of the early printers, who published a paper in Somerset in 1822, is still living (or was a short time since), and is editor and proprietor of the *Greensburg Argus*, at Greensburg, Pa. Alford, the original printer of 1821, was in Somerset a few years ago and searched diligently for a few old friends that he knew and loved so long ago.

The history of the newspaper press of a county is in many ways a fair index to the county itself. The newspaper history of Perry is an eventful one, as any person will concede who gives it anything like a careful perusal. The newspaper world may be likened to a stage, and the various journals have their entrances and their exits, like the characters in a play; and all—good, bad, or indifferent—strut their brief hour, and sooner or later bow and retire. Very few of all the newspapers named are in the play or battle of life to-day; and what is a

more serious thought, many of those who wielded the pen or scissors have passed on to the unseen land, and now newspaper wars no more.

The newspapers which hold the stage to-day are, indeed, few in number compared with the many which have been, but are not, and only appear as spectres or shadows behind the scenes, while the real play or light of newspapers goes on. The time will come of course, however remote, when the journals so active on the stage now will make their several exits, and, "gathering their drapery about them, lie down to pleasant dreams," or join the spectral column of worthies marshaled by the senior—*Western World and Political Tickler*—and, unknown and unseen, flit through the halls and corridors of the active newspaper stage, gazing in silence upon the ways and works of editors and newspapers to the present era unnamed and unborn.

## CHAPTER XI.

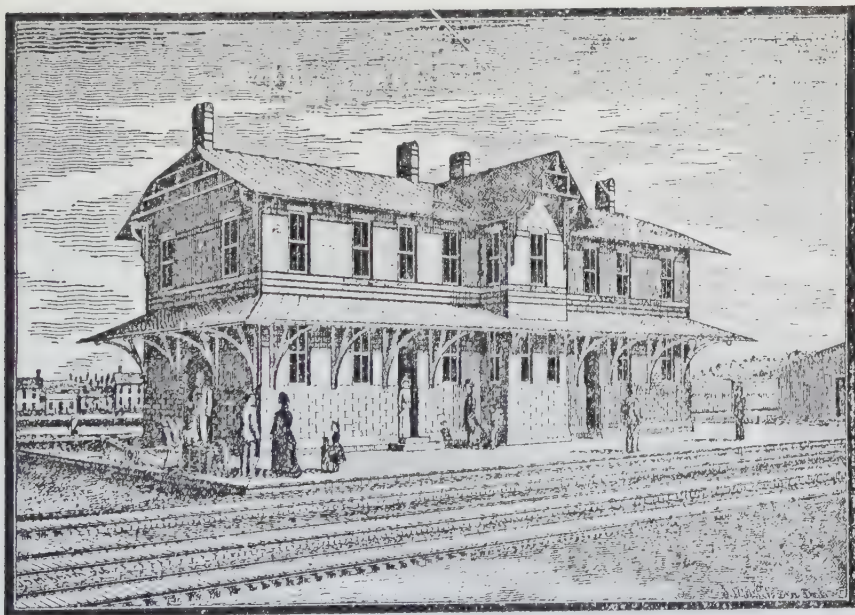
## RAILROADS.

**CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD.**—The General Assembly of 1850-51, enacted a law chartering the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Co., which proposed to construct a road from Morrow, in Warren county, on the Little Miami Railroad, through the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum to Zanesville. The counties through which the road was to be made, were authorized to take a certain amount of stock in the enterprise, provided a majority of the people favored the measure and would so vote at a specified general election. All of them except Perry did, in fact, vote and subscribe stock; and it would doubtless have done likewise, had there been anything like agreement as to the route through the county. There was great diversity of opinion, and a majority of the people voted in opposition to the measure of subscribing stock as a county. A large minority voted in favor of stock, leaving the directors to select the route afterward; but a majority could not be obtained under these circumstances. The friends of the two principal routes, which were the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley, and the Somerset route, each raised about one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that the road be made on a specified line. The Board of Directors had various meetings to consider the matter, but they appeared to hesitate, or were reluctant to decide; and it was not until September, 1852, that they, at a regular meeting at Zanesville, Ohio, formally decided to locate on the New Lexington or Rush Creek Valley route. Thus was at last settled a question upon which no little time, labor and money had been expended by a large number of persons in Perry county.

Work was commenced on the road in the spring of 1853, and was prosecuted throughout that season with considerable vigor and energy, after the manner of railroad building in those days; but it was not until the summer of 1854, that the cars first reached New Lexington from the west. There was for several months a transfer of passengers and mail at this place, from car to stages, which run temporarily between here and Zanesville. But it was not long until the tunnel, three miles east of New Lexington, was done and the east end of the road completed, since which time the cars have run regularly between Zanesville and Morrow, the entire length of the line.

The road passed out of the hands of the original stockholders long ago, and has been under various management; but it was never so well equipped, as well managed, nor did so much business as since it became a part of the Pan Handle system.

The completion and opening of a railroad was quite an event in those days, and thousands of persons, men, women and children, gathered to see the first train come in. Excursions for several years along the line were very frequent; the people of the flat counties along the western part of the line, would come up into the rolling hills of Perry, and the people of Perry and eastern Muskingum would go down to the plains of Pickaway and Fayette. The novelty of this in time passed away, and the people learned to look upon the railroad and all its advantages, as one of the common, every-day things of life.



A MUSKINGUM VALLEY DEPOT.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.—The old Scioto and Hocking Valley was chartered by an enactment which became a law in the winter of 1849, Newark and Portsmouth being given as the terminal points, and certain counties named, through which the road was to pass. Perry county was not named, or included in this original charter; but at the legislative session of 1850-51, the law was so amended as to authorize the location of the road through Perry, Hocking and certain other counties named, provided the directors of the company thought it best to do so.

In December, 1852, a certificate was filed with the Auditor of State, increasing the capital stock of the company already organized, one million dollars, making the capital three millions. The final location of the road was determined by a meeting of the directors held at Portsmouth in the winter or spring of 1853, and the route through Perry, instead of Fairfield or Pickaway, was adopted. The Fairfield county interests were very strongly pressed; but the Perry county men, backed



by the great coal deposits, carried the day and went home triumphant. Eli A. Spencer, then a citizen of Somerset, being present at Portsmouth, telegraphed the news of the location to Somerset in this characteristic and pithy manner:

"*T. B. Cox, Jr.* :

"Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad located on the Perry county route. God and Liberty. E. A. SPENCER."

The people of Somerset and vicinity were much elated at securing the location of the Scioto and Hocking Valley. There was an impromptu but great celebration in honor of the event, which lasted nearly all night. Immense bonfires were made, tar barrels burned, speeches delivered, songs sung, and every demonstration of joy was made. The result was scarcely expected, and when assured was almost overwhelming.

The people of the northern and western parts of the county went to work, without delay, to obtain stock subscriptions: and there was subscribed along the line in Perry county, the sum of about one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; of this sum about one hundred and seventy-two thousand was expended upon the road before the work ceased. That part of the line between Portsmouth and Jackson C. H., was completed in 1852, or early in 1853, and the part of the line between Jackson C. H. and Newark, the northern terminus of the road, a distance of ninety miles, and which had been surveyed and located by J. W. Webb, chief engineer, was now let to Seymour, Moore & Company. This firm consisted of Thomas Seymour, late Chief Engineer of the State of New York, a practical railroader, engineer and builder; James Moore of Pennsylvania, who was also an experienced railroad man, and George A. French of Dunkirk, New York. This firm sublet the entire line. Ward and Taylor of New York State, took the tunnel contract near Middletown, and began work upon the same about the first of April, 1853; Fink and Dittoe of Somerset, took three miles of the line to build, including the deep cut at Somerset. This firm consisted of Adam Fink and Henry Dittoe. They broke ground on their contract in February, 1853, and worked a large force of men and horses for six or eight months, when they were compelled to cease by reason of financial embarrassments. Fink and Dittoe sublet their northern section to John Sheridan, father of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. This section was finished by Mr. Sheridan. The next eight miles north were taken by W. S. French & Co. This firm consisted of Walter S. French of Dunkirk, New York, and T. Spencer Stillman of Wethersfield, Conn. They commenced work in April, 1853, and employed on an average about one hundred and sixty men and horses, and completed and turned over their part of the line in May, 1854. A. H. Mills of the State of New York, and Samuel Aiken of Pennsylvania, had about three sections of this light work in the county, which they completed. James McArdle, late of New Lexington, had a section or two in the neighborhood of Thornville. The names of a few other sub-contractors are not remembered.

In the fall of 1853, and before the work on the cut at Somerset and the tunnel at Middletown was anything like completed, Seymour, Moore & Co. became greatly embarrassed. They were unable to

sell their bonds, and failed to pay their sub-contractors on their estimates of work. Some of the sub-contractors suspended work in 1853, others having more faith worked on until 1854; but one by one they succumbed, until W. S. French & Co., who had taken a new contract in Vinton county, were the only ones at work along the line, and they were dependent upon local subscriptions, where they were at work.

Seymour, Moore & Co. did everything in their power to retrieve their fortunes and pay their sub-contractors; they negotiated a purchase of iron sufficient to lay the track of twelve miles between Jackson C. H. and Hamden, the latter being on the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad. It was confidently hoped, that by building this extension of twelve miles, and forming a junction with the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, that new credit would be secured, and that the bonds of the company would sell at a fair price; but these hopes were not realized.

With the failure of Seymour, Moore & Co., the Scioto and Hocking Valley Company broke down and were unable to pay the interest on bonds outstanding, and other liabilities. In 1857 the mortgagees filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Perry county, praying for a foreclosure, which was finally accomplished in 1864, J. W. Webb being special Master Commissioner in the sale of the road, and the trustees of Arcade Bank at Providence, Rhode Island, became the purchasers at the sum of four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The purchasers at this judicial sale, subsequently sold all of the line between Portsmouth and the track of the Cincinnati and Zanesville road in Perry county, to the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad Company. It is believed that the Arcade Bank would have sold the whole line to the Cincinnati and Marietta Company, had it not been for the special efforts and influence of J. W. Webb, who hoped to secure some future benefit to the original stock subscribers on the northern end of the line. That part of the line reserved by the trustees of the Arcade Bank, was held by them until December, 1869, when it was sold to the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company. It must not be supposed that the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company did not, between the years 1854 and 1861, make strenuous efforts to revive their credit and push on the road to completion. They made many efforts, both in this country and Europe, and were on the very point of succeeding through London, England, capitalists, when the country became involved in the great civil war, which suddenly closed all negotiations. An agent of London capitalists had been sent over here to investigate the road property and general conditions, and he made a highly favorable report; but it all went for nought when Fort Sumter was fired upon, large contending armies raised, and Great Britain acknowledged the Confederate States as a belligerent power.

**NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD.**—This company was incorporated in 1869, and having purchased so much of the road-bed of the old Scioto and Hocking Valley as lay between Newark and the line of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, proceeded to business in a short time for the construction of the new road. Work was begun in a small way, upon the northern end of the line in

1870, but it was not until the spring of 1871 that work was commenced on the deep cut in Somerset, the most difficult part along the route. Meanwhile the road had been leased to the Baltimore and Ohio for a period of twenty years, and the task of its completion was henceforth pushed with all the energy that capital and skill could command. Work upon the deep cut at Somerset and the tunnel near Bristol went on uninterruptedly during the fall of 1871, and the winter of 1871-72, and in the latter year the whole line was completed to the town of Shawnee, the southern terminus of the road.

In making the new road, the old road-bed of the Scioto and Hocking Valley was used from Newark to a point a mile or two north of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, whence the new road turned abruptly to the east, running almost parallel with the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley track, crossing the same at Wolf Station, (now the town of Junction City,) then running up a water-course to the tunnel, near Bristol, and through it over on to the head-waters of Monday Creek, and up Shawnee Run to Shawnee, where the road terminates.

The building of this road, was instrumental, either wholly or in great part in the making of the new towns of Glenford, Junction City, Dickson, McCuneville and Shawnee. The road has had a large coal carrying trade ever since its construction, and its passenger business has not been inconsiderable.

The sequel proved that J. W. Webb, Esq., was right in his prognostications. Though the stock subscriptions paid to the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Company were irrevocably lost, the road-bed resulted in serving as a basis for the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, and brought a railroad to the people of Thorn, Hopewell and Reading townships, which they might not otherwise have secured, and certainly not on such favorable terms.

**STRAITSVILLE BRANCH OF THE HOCKING VALLEY.**—This is a railway about twelve miles in length, reaching from Old Straitsville and New Straitsville in Perry county to Logan in Hocking county, where it intersects the main line of the Hocking Valley. This branch road was the result of large investments in mineral lands, by several companies, in the neighborhood of Old Straitsville—New Straitsville not being in existence at that time. The Railroad Company was incorporated in 1869, and the road constructed and cars running in 1870. It is one of the most important twelve miles of coal road in the whole country. The output of coal from New Straitsville has been the largest from any one point tributary to the Hocking Valley Railroad, and the passenger and other freight traffic of the road has been very considerable. One effect of this road has been to build up the new and large town of New Straitsville, and to more than quadruple the population of Old Straitsville.

**ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE.**—When capitalists began to invest their money in the coal regions of Straitsville and Shawnee, a number of enterprising and public spirited citizens of New Lexington, who knew something of the geology of the coal measures, and also enlightened by several openings in the "great vein" on the waters of Sunday Creek,



came to the conclusion that the great seam reached its greatest maximum in the Sunday Creek Valley, and lay in a solid block under the valleys as well as the hills, and must, therefore, be equal to, if not superior, to any other coal section of the country. These wonderful coal deposits could be of no great use or value without a railroad to reach them, and how to accomplish this indispensable object was the next question. Both a northern and southern outlet was highly desirable, if not absolutely essential. Hence a railroad map of the State was examined, and it was discovered that there was a section of country from Toledo to Pomeroy, not already supplied with railroads, to any great extent, through which a through line might be built, taking in New Lexington and the great Sunday Creek Valley coal region on its way. Hence the origin of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Company.

The company was duly organized and incorporated in 1869, and the towns and country all along the line of the proposed road thoroughly stirred up upon the subject. Stock books were opened everywhere, and two or three corps of surveyors set to work to explore and locate the line. Stock was subscribed liberally, almost all along the line. The installments necessary to complete the surveys and for other preliminary purposes, were collected and disbursed, and everything appeared to go on swimmingly.

The first line surveyed from New Lexington north, was through the townships of Clayton and Madison, of Perry county, and by way of Brownsville, Licking county, to Newark; but there were some heavy grades on this route, stock subscriptions did not come in very satisfactorily, and the city of Newark, especially appeared very lukewarm as to the success of the great enterprise. Consequently, the surveyors were put upon the line by the way of Bremen, Rushville, Pleasantville, Millersport and Hebron, which left Newark off the line of the road. It has been stated, and probably with a good foundation, that this demonstration was at first intended as a feint; but the people of the eastern part of Fairfield county received the explorers and surveyors so cordially, and went to work so promptly and raised such liberal amounts of stock that, together with a favorable report of the surveyors as to this route, converted the feint into a reality, and secured the great thoroughfare on this line. Had the road been located and made on the first route surveyed, it would have accommodated a greater portion of the people of Perry county, and the change of line, which circumstances seemed to render imperative, was regretted at the time by the projectors of the road and nearly all of its friends in this county; but the directors builded wiser than they knew, for the new line made a good outlet for coal to Columbus, which the first proposed line did not, and it was the easy and desirable Columbus outlet that first resurrected the road after its unfortunate collapse in 1877-78. Had the road-bed of the Atlantic and Lake Erie been made on the first surveyed route from New Lexington north, it is possible that the subsequent history and condition of the road might have been very different from what it now is.

The line was more costly through Perry county than any where else, and the private subscriptions were altogether inadequate to the expense that must necessarily be incurred. To meet this difficulty a number of Coal or Mining companies, so called, had been organized and their



stock placed upon the market. Among them were "The Great Vein Company," "The Sunday Creek Valley Company," "The Hurd Company," and various other ones. These companies subscribed heavily to the stock of the Railroad Company, and as fast as stock was sold, a large proportion of the money thus obtained was paid to the Railroad Company, and expended upon the tunnels that had to be made in order to reach the great vein region.

Ground was "broke" upon the Atlantic and Lake Erie line at New Lexington, June 22d, 1870. The day was one of great pomp and magnificence. A large meeting was held in Kelley's Grove, at a point now within the corporate limits. Speeches were made by Charles Follett, of Newark, Ohio; D. B. Swigart, of Bucyrus; Darius Talmadge, of Lancaster, and by various other gentlemen. Thomas Ewing, Sr., who had intended to be present and speak, but was unable to attend, sent a carefully written address; which was read at the meeting. The meeting was extraordinarily large, and its proceedings were telegraphed to leading newspapers in all parts of the country. The ceremony of "breaking ground" took place precisely where the track is now laid, a few rods north of Water street. A few weeks later, work was commenced upon the tunnel, one and a half miles southeast of New Lexington; and a little later upon the one at Carter's Summit, near Oakfield; but money was not very abundant, and the work proceeded slowly.

Work progressed all along the line from Perry county to Toledo, during the years of 1871-72 and 1873, and when the great financial panic struck the country, the road-bed was nearly completed from the tunnel near New Lexington to the northern terminus of the road. Had not the financial revulsion come just when it did, the bonds of the road could doubtless have been sold at a fair price, and it could have been finished and equipped by its original owners. As it was, strong efforts were made, and iron bought and laid on a portion of the road, but all of no avail. The name of the road had meanwhile been changed to The Ohio Central; but neither this nor the new management to which the stockholders entrusted its fortunes, made any perceptible change for the better. The company had one old wheezy engine and one car, which plied between New Lexington and Moxahala—to which latter place the road had been finished in 1874—irregularly in the years 1875-76 and 77, but at last gave it up altogether, and the old engine was thrown off the track near the tunnel, where it lay for a long time, a monument of the former impecuniosity and bad fortunes of the now famous and rich thoroughfare, which will soon reach from the Ohio river to the Lakes, passing nearly through the center of this great State.

The track had been laid by the old Ohio Central Company, from the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of Newark, to Moxahala, but only that part between the latter place and New Lexington, had been put to use, and that, with very insufficient equipments, as stated above.

The company could not go on with the work, could not dispose of its bonds, could not meet its outstanding liabilities, and, in March, 1878, the entire property, franchises and privileges of the road, from Toledo to Pomeroy, were sold at Judicial sale, and thus passed out of

the hands of the original stockholders forever, property upon which over two millions of dollars had been expended. Parties from the East became the purchasers, who sold so much of the road as lies between Granville, Licking county, and Chauncey, in Athens county, to a syndicate, who organized a company for the construction of a road from Columbus to the Sunday Creek Valley, intersecting the Ohio Central Line, at Bush's Station, Fairfield county.

**COLUMBUS AND SUNDAY CREEK VALLEY.**—This company, in the course of a few months, put the line under contract, and, in the latter part of 1878, or January '79, the contractors got to work. The principal job was the tunnel, at Carter's Summit, near Oakfield. This tunnel is almost sixteen hundred feet long. Early in 1880, the tunnel and whole line was finished, and the cars running from Columbus to Corning. The company or syndicate, about this time decided to complete the entire line from Bush's station north to Toledo, and changed the name of the road and cars to The Ohio Central.

**OHIO CENTRAL.**—It is understood that the organization of this new company included new men, and heavy capitalists of the East, in addition to those who had been interested in the Columbus and Sunday Creek Valley. Work was pushed vigorously along the northern end of the line, and early in 1881 the cars were running between Corning and Toledo, as well as between Corning and Columbus, intersecting at Bush's Station, now Hadley Junction, in Fairfield county.

In the fall of 1880, an extension of the Ohio Central, from Corning, in Perry, to near Oxford, in Athens county, was begun, and also a switch, diverging from the main line, six or eight miles in length, up the west branch of Sunday Creek, to Buckingham and Hemlock, which extension and switch are both finished, and the cars are running over them.

The company has also commenced work upon the southern end of the road, between Oxford, in Athens county, and Pomeroy, in Meigs county, on the Ohio River, and this extension will be finished during the year 1882, and the cars running regularly between Toledo and Pomeroy.

The Ohio Central Railroad and its predecessors, have made the towns of Corning, Moxahala, Rendville, Hemlock and Buckingham, and developed an immense coal trade, in the "Great Vein" Region. The road now ships about three hundred cars daily, and it expects to ship six hundred or more per day, when more shafts are sunk, and more mines opened, and a greater number of coal cars, and the requisite additional rolling stock added. The passenger traffic is good now, and will be greatly augmented, when the road is completed through to the Ohio River, and connection made with the southern system of roads, to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, which will surely be done.

The Atlantic and Lake Erie, the forerunner of the Ohio Central, was organized and set on foot by men residing at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio. They, of course, sought the counsel and aid of men all along the line of the proposed road, and in the organization and management of the several mining companies, without the aid of which the road could have made no progress, they solicited and secured the co-

operation of men residing in various parts of the country. Whatever may be the future success and gigantic operations of this great railroad, it is but simple justice to state in this volume, and let the fact pass down to future generations, that the road had its origin in the minds of New Lexington men, and was pushed by them with unusual energy, in the direction of final and complete success, until crushed by the great financial revulsion of 1873, which ruined so many enterprises, and crushed so many people.

The Ohio Central now proposes an extension of a branch line from Rendville or Corning, through Bearfield township, to McConnellsville, Morgan county. There is also a projected line of railroad from Bremen, Fairfield county, by the way of Maxville, Perry County, to Chauncey, Athens county, to be called the Monday Creek Valley.

The Cleveland, Connotton Valley and Straitsville Railway Company, also proposes a line from McLuney, or Crooksville, Perry county, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, by way of Moxahala, crossing the Ohio Central here, to Straitsville, or elsewhere in the "Great Vein" region. A road is also talked of to come by way of Uniontown, Muskingum county, and Saltillo Rehoboth and New Lexington, in Perry County, to intersect the "Great Vein" Coal region; at some point between the Ohio Central and the Newark, Somerset and Shawnee roads.

It is also thought that a road will be made from Thornport or Glenford in Perry county, by way of Mount Perry and Uniontown, to intersect the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, at or near Roseville. There is also the proposed Bellaire, Shawnee and Cincinnati Railway, which is designed to pass through the "Great Vein" coal section of Perry county. New Straitsville, Shawnee and Corning, are all sure to be in some way united by rail, and other roads, now unthought and undreamed of, will doubtless make their appearance sometime in the swiftly coming years. The very desirable and highly valuable coal deposits in Clayton township, are sure to eventually bring a new road, and the limestone of Hopewell, Madison, Reading and Clayton, will be in good demand in the not distant future. Short lines and switches too numerous to be conjectured, must inevitably be made, as they are gradually demanded, to reach after the iron ores and coal, situated more or less remote from the main lines. This state of things will ultimately make the county, and especially the principal mineral sections thereof, a network of railroads, the like of which exists in but few parts of the world.

Since the foregoing was written, the Columbus and Eastern Railway Company, has surveyed a line and placed fifty miles under contract. The surveyed line is by the way of Millersport, Thornport, Glenford, Chalfant, Mount Perry, Uniontown and Saltillo, to Selby's Pass, a short distance east of New Lexington. Further than that the road has not yet been located.

It is also announced on what appears to be good authority, that the Hurd Iron and Coal Company have decided to build, in the next eight months, a railroad from McLuney to Buckingham, passing through the possessions of the Hurd Company.



## CHAPTER XII.

## POLITICAL MATTERS.

At the time the county of Perry was organized, James Monroe was serving his first term as President, and not long after was re-elected, practically without opposition. He was, as president, probably the most universally popular of any man that ever held the office, and during his term of service, the old Federal party, which had been vigorous and influential in the earlier days of the Republic, ceased to exist as an organization, and its light went out. Many of the talented sons of old Federalists, had united with the Democratic or Republican party of that day (it was called by both of these names) and when the Presidential campaign of 1824 came on, all the candidates, Clay, Jackson, Adams and Crawford, were of this party, held the same political faith, and the struggle which ensued, though memorable in the history of the country, was a war of factions, and not between two great political parties, advocating different doctrines upon great public questions. Jackson was very popular in this county, and when Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, though Jackson had the highest electoral vote, his (Jackson's) popularity and strength increased, and he carried the county in 1828 and 1832, by good round majorities, and the modern Democratic party, modern as compared with the parties previous to 1820, became strong and dominant in Perry county.

It should be remembered, however, that the Whig party, by which name the opposition to Jackson eventually became known, was strong and powerful in the country, and there was from the beginning to the dissolution of that organization, a strong and vigilant minority of that party in this county. Clayton, Madison and Harrison were Whig townships, and sometimes Reading and Monroe, by small majorities. Thorn, Jackson, Pike and Saltlick were the heavy Democratic townships, and the others gave small Democratic majorities. This was the status of political parties in the county from 1828 to 1853, a period of twenty-five years, and includes the time in which the Whig party lived, moved and had a being. The Democratic majority through all these years was from six to eight hundred.

The year 1854 was one of political changes in Perry county. The old Whig party was expiring, the Democratic party was, in a measure, disintegrating, the new Republican party was forming, and all this was complicated by the so-called Know Nothing movement. The result was, the Democratic and Republican vote was pretty evenly balanced in the county. In the succeeding year, 1855, Salmon P. Chase, the Republican nominee for Governor, received a majority of three hundred over his antagonist, Hon. Wm. Medill, who was Governor and a candidate for re-election. In 1856, James Buchanan, the Democratic



candidate for President, had a majority of about four hundred over John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate, while about four hundred votes were cast for Millard Fillmore, the so-called American candidate. In 1857, Henry B. Payne, the Democratic nominee for Governor, received a majority of about three hundred over Salmon P. Chase, the Republican nominee. From 1859 to 1863, the Democrats continued to carry the county by majorities ranging from two to seven hundred. In 1863, when there was a strong soldier vote in the army, John Brough, the Republican nominee for Governor, received a majority of one hundred over Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic nominee. In 1864 the Republicans carried the county by a small majority at the October election, but in November, George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President, received a majority of twenty-five over Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate. In 1865, the Democrats had a majority of about one hundred on the head of the ticket. The Democratic majority was gradually increased, and from 1869 to 1881, the Democrats carried the county on general issues by majorities varying from two hundred to eight hundred. Of late years, the Greenback or National party has cast a considerable vote, sometimes aggregating five or six hundred. The Prohibitionist party has also kept up a small vote, probably never exceeding one hundred in the county.

Though the Democrats had a majority in the county, the Whig leaders who were shrewd and popular men, succeeded in being elected to many of the local county offices, until county conventions were invented, or rather imported from the East. This was about 1835. From this time forward, the Whigs were out maneuvered and overpowered, and with few exceptions, were obliged to take back seats, and the convention ticket was put through. Thomas J. Maginnis was the first to make a successful break. He had received the Democratic nomination and been elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1841, and was before the convention for re-nomination in 1843. J. Manly Palmer, a shrewd Yankee from the East, was also before the Convention, and the contest was a warm one. Palmer received the nomination by a majority of one or two votes only. This created a tremendous row. Maginnis and his friends complained of the improper filling of vacancies from Monroe and Saltlick townships, whereby Palmer men were seated in place of Maginnis men. After the convention was over, Palmer and Maginnis both made speeches outside to large and excited crowds. Maginnis proclaimed that he was still a candidate, and would go before the people for endorsement. Thus began one of the most furious political contests ever waged in Perry county. The county was canvassed over and over again by both contestants, who were good speakers, and Palmer was noted as a political wire-puller. Maginnis, in opposition to the party paper and central committee, made a canvass that surprised his friends and almost astounded his enemies. He was a splendid political orator for the times, and would speak for three hours at a stretch. Palmer also did his best, but from the first appeared to be depressed and apprehensive of failure. Election day came, and Maginnis was successful by a majority of two or three hundred. The Whigs had a candidate, Henry Lovell, who received several hundred votes, but the majority of the Whigs voted for Maginnis. It was indeed a memorable local

canvass. This was only an episode, however, and for years the convention ticket was elected. Once, Wm. Spencer, a Whig, was elected over L. M. Closs for Prosecuting Attorney.

The county seat question finally came in to disturb the political elements, and convention candidates of dominant parties were not always elected. The Republicans elected their entire county ticket in 1855, and again in 1863; and these were the only years in which they did so. In several other years, and as late as 1881, they succeeded in electing a part of their ticket. The Republicans elected Representatives in 1855 and in 1863, when they also had a majority on the general ticket; and they elected the Representative in 1879, and re-elected him in 1881, when the county was heavily Democratic on the general ticket. No candidate of a Whig convention was ever elected to that office after the days of party conventions.

There were speeches by candidates for Congress and others, of course, previously; but political campaigns on a large scale came in with the memorable one of 1840, when General Harrison was the Whig nominee for President in opposition to Martin Van Buren. The Whigs held a large meeting at Somerset, then the county seat, and the old hero of Tippecanoe was present and made a speech. Other distinguished speakers were also there. There was a free dinner, and the meeting was very large. The dinner was spread, and the speeches made, in a grove a little south of town, near the place now occupied by the Sheridan family residence. Some of the Democrats evidently feared the influence of the presence of the old hero, and induced an old German soldier of the war of 1812, who probably did not comprehend what he was doing, to go before a magistrate and make oath that he pulled General Harrison out of a hollow log at the battle of Tippecanoe. This is a specimen of the electioneering done in those times. The Harrison campaign made some inroads upon the Democratic party in Perry County, and some of those who voted for General Harrison never returned to their old party, though most of them did.

The Democrats got up a mass meeting at Somerset during this campaign, which was addressed by Allen G. Thurman and John Brough, two very able and popular speakers, but the Court-house held all who came. The Democratic speeches were probably superior to those made at the great Whig demonstration, but the Democrats were manifestly pulling against a strong current, which made campaigning hard work. It is impossible, in words, to give a correct idea of the extraordinary campaign of 1840. It began before harvest and waged unremittingly until the ballots were in the box and the polls closed.

The Presidential campaign of 1844 was also a memorable one in Perry county. The Whigs held their principal meeting of that year at Rehoboth, then a thriving village, and the chief Whig town of the county. There was a free dinner, with a roasted ox, etc., in Thrall's woods, a little south of town. But for the inclemency of the weather the demonstration would have reached or surpassed the one at Somerset four years previous. The incessant rain, however, dampened the ardor of the most enthusiastic. It poured down nearly all day, ceasing for only a few minutes at a time. Thomas Corwin, Henry Stanbery, and Philadelph Van Trump, were the orators of the day. In consequence

of the rain the meeting was held in the large tobacco warehouse belonging to John Ijams, but it would not hold half the people. Large delegations were present from Somerset, Uniontown, and other places, a twenty-four horse team being one of the attractions. The meeting inside the warehouse was orderly enough, but outside all was uproar. The Whig rowdies had possession of the grog shops during the greater part of the day, but toward evening the Democrat roughs outnumbered their antagonists and took possession. One man became raving wild by intoxication, and attempted to kick and knock to pieces the siding of an old house in which he was placed for safe keeping, and had finally to be tied down with a rope. The extreme inclemency of the day, no doubt, was the cause of much of the drinking and consequent riotous conduct. Had the weather been favorable the political demonstration would have been a grand one.

The Democrats held the principal meeting of the presidential campaign of 1844 at New Lexington, which was addressed by Hon. William Allen, David Tod, and Hon. Isaac Parish. Allen was United States Senator, Tod was the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Parish for Congress.

This meeting was held in Skinner's Grove, adjacent to town, on the south side. The day was fair, and there was a large assemblage. Allen and Tod made long and characteristic speeches. They rode in an open carriage along the crowded streets, and Tod continually smiled and bowed to the people on either side. Allen sat bolt upright, and looked neither to the right nor to the left. The whole demonstration was a quiet one, compared with the Whig display at Rehoboth.

The Presidential campaigns of 1848 and of 1852, were quiet affairs in comparison with those of 1840 and 1844. In 1852, the Whigs let the county go almost by default. Hon. William Dennison, candidate for Whig State Elector, was announced to speak at Somerset, but he did not come, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. E. Finck and Charles Borland. The court house was not one-third full, and the meeting was very dull. The Democrats did a little better, both at Somerset and New Lexington. They raised a pole at the former place, and Hon. S. S. Cox made a speech. An eloquent Irish orator from Baltimore, Md., spoke at New Lexington, and also at Somerset. The canvass however was a tame one.

The Presidential Canvass of 1856 was a more lively one, especially on the part of the new Republican party. A large mass meeting was held at New Lexington, and also at Somerset. There was disappointment at both places, on account of speakers, but the people were present.

At the New Lexington meeting there was a band of young ladies dressed in white, one for each State. The one who represented Kansas was dressed in deep mourning, and carried a small white flag, with a deep black border; the others carried white flags with the name of the State which they represented inscribed thereon. Later in the campaign, there was a great Republican rally at Somerset. Large delegations attended it from New Lexington and other places. The delegation from New Lexington was headed by a procession of ladies on horseback. The several delegations united at a point south of town,



and preceded by a band of music, marched through the principal streets, making quite a display.

The Democrats of the county also made a great effort, and with a better success: of the speakers, Ex-Governor Medill, Judge Whitman and others spoke at New Lexington, and later in the canvass, Allen G. Thurman, David Tod and H. J. Jewett all spoke from the same stand at the east end of the old court house, at Somerset. This was a strong array of speaking talent, but the meeting was not an unusually large one. Thurman also spoke at night, and remained over the next day (Sunday) with his sister, the wife of Rev. Cornelius Remensnyder, then pastor of the Lutheran church, at Somerset.

The campaign of 1860 was conducted with considerable energy by both parties, and large meetings were held at New Lexington, Somerset and other places. Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Valentine B. Horton spoke at the New Lexington meeting. Judge D. K. Carter, and Horton spoke at the Somerset meeting. The "Wide Awakes," or "Sons of Abraham," as they were called in this county, were out in great force in both places.

Henry B. Payne and other speakers addressed a Democratic Mass Meeting at New Lexington, and meetings were also held at Somerset, Thornville and elsewhere. The Republicans made the most noise and greatest display. The Breckenridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett forces were weak, and made no demonstration.

The campaign of 1864, was conducted with considerable vigor by both parties, but the people were tired out by the war, which was then raging with great fury, and the so-called mass meetings were not very largely attended, though many were held at New Lexington, Straitsville, Somerset and other places.

In the campaign of 1868, the county was thoroughly canvassed by both parties, and many small meetings held. The so-called mass meetings, held at the principal towns, were failures, as compared with those of more exciting years.

The Presidential campaign of 1872 was one of very considerable activity. Large meetings were held in the principal towns, and a very spirited canvass was made by both the leading parties. Each party had at New Lexington a large company of uniformed and well trained men, with oil and lamps for night parade, and they paraded the streets on various occasions. Large meetings, processions and parades, were the order of the time. Day and night meetings were held in nearly every township in the county.

The canvass of 1876 was not so noisy as that of 1872, but both parties worked with their accustomed energy, and many speeches were made in various parts of the county. It was not a campaign, however, for great central mass meetings.

That of 1880 was a comparatively tame affair, compared with almost any of its predecessors. Both parties found it difficult to organize clubs, or keep up meetings, and, in some places, where clubs had been organized, they were abandoned, even before the October election. As a political campaign among the people, it was insipid and spiritless. The shouts for either Garfield or Hancock, were few and far between, though a tolerable full vote was polled.



There were some gubernatorial and congressional canvasses of such exceptional interest as to be worthy of record. The first gubernatorial campaign of the Republican party, in 1855, is one of them. Wm. Medill was Governor, and had been nominated by the Democrats for re-election. Salmon P. Chase was put in nomination by the newly organized and only half disciplined Republican party. Medill was a good, strong man, against whom nothing personal could be urged. Chase was a giant, but his strength was not generally known. His nomination had been opposed in the State Convention by delegates from Perry county, and his candidacy was not over well received. He made a very thorough canvass of the State, but did not visit this (Perry) county. William H. Gibson, however, addressed two large meetings here, and, on both occasions, made powerful efforts in behalf of the new Republican party. Samuel Medary and Governor Medill came to the county and spoke for the Democrats, but neither of them in oratory and eloquence, could cope with Gibson. The county wheeled into the Republican column and gave Chase three hundred majority. Two years later, in 1857, Mr. Chase personally visited the county and spoke to a large meeting at Somerset, and also at New Lexington, remaining over night at the latter place. H. B. Payne, the Democratic candidate, however, received a majority in the county of three hundred and thirty, making a change of over six hundred in two years.

The congressional campaign of 1862 was a most remarkable one, so far as relates to Perry county. Carey A. Trimble was the Republican, and William E. Finck the Democratic candidate. Trimble personally visited and spoke in every township in the county, and had good meetings almost everywhere. At some points they were very large. It was the county of Mr. Finck's residence, and he canvassed it well, but not so thoroughly as Mr. Trimble did. Trimble labored as long and as earnestly, as though he had a prospect of being elected, which he had not. The county gave an increased Democratic majority, but it would have been still further increased, had it not been for the earnest and persistent efforts of Mr. Trimble.

The gubernatorial canvass of 1863, in the midst of the war, wherein John Brough was the Republican candidate and Clement L. Vallandigham the Democratic candidate, is distinguished as being the most exciting one that ever occurred in the county. Before either party had made nominations, Mr. Vallandigham had been invited to speak at Somerset. He came and addressed what many regard as the largest political assemblage ever convened in the county. It was, indisputably, a great demonstration, and was one of the events that indicated the rising popularity of Vallandigham with his party, and his probable nomination for Governor.

Previous to the assembling of the Republican State Convention, Governor Tod had received and accepted an invitation to attend a Fourth of July celebration at Somerset. Between the time of the acceptance of his invitation and the anniversary, the Republican State Convention had been held and John Brough substituted for Tod at the head of the ticket. Governor Tod was a little chagrined, as well he might be, under the circumstances, for most of the Perry county dele-

gates had voted for Brough; but true to his promise, Tod came on according to appointment. A committee of arrangements, with the design of meeting the Governor some distance from town with an escort, wrote to ascertain at what time he would arrive, and on which road he would come. He promptly replied, snubbing the committee, and expressing his ability to get into town without so much trouble. He came to Thornville the evening of the 3d of July, remained there over night, and the result was that when he reached Somerset in a private conveyance, nobody knew who he was, and he had visited a barber shop, and was in town some considerable time before his presence was known.

The meeting was held in Parkinson's grove, and was a very large affair. Gov. Tod and T. J. Maginnis spoke at length in the forenoon, then the meeting was dismissed to partake of the basket dinner. A most remarkable thing followed. The day had been extremely warm, the sky clear, and the sun had been shining brightly. The people had scattered through the grove, and most of them had finished their dinner, when, with the sun shining through the tree tops, and no sign of a cloud anywhere, a few large drops of rain began to fall. The gentle falling of these drops continued for several minutes, and was enjoyed by all, for the heat had been oppressive. But after a little while the rain increased, and at last came harder and faster, until it seemed to pour down in torrents; and in less than ten minutes there could not have been a dry stitch in the large assemblage. The people were completely drenched. For half an hour the rain continued, and when the shower was over, the people, men, women and children, were a sight to behold. Many of the ladies were dressed in white, and all looked as though they had just emerged from a bath at Saratoga or Cape May. The afternoon speeches were never heard. There was another remarkable thing connected with this meeting. While Maginnis was speaking, before noon, or just about noon, he announced that some one had just told him "Grant had taken Vicksburg," and "Meade had whipped Lee like the devil at Gettysburg." This news had come by the "grape vine line," so often heard of during the war; for Somerset was not then a railroad town, and had no telegraph.

In the latter part of August, of the same year, Judge Backus of Cleveland spoke to a large crowd in the court house yard at New Lexington. On the tenth of September, John Brough, John Sherman and T. J. Maginnis, addressed an immense mass meeting in "Fowler's Grove," near New Lexington. The people came in long processions, with banners flying and drums beating. A large procession of ladies on horseback met and escorted most of the delegations into town. The meeting itself was highly enthusiastic. The Democrats had also an overwhelming meeting in this grove in September, addressed by Hon. Daniel Voorhees and other distinguished speakers. The delegations made their preparations with great labor and not a little expense. A number of huge conveyances on wheels, constructed for the occasion, and other novelties were features of the great procession which moved through the principal streets of the town and out to the grove. A large number of ladies on horseback headed the procession.

Early in October of the same year, Benjamin F. Wade spoke for three hours to a large concourse of people at Somerset, in the edge of

an old orchard on the site of John Fink's tavern of long ago. Wade came through in a private conveyance, and was in his best mood. It had rained in the morning, but the afternoon was unusually nice and pleasant. No reporters were present, but persons who were somewhat familiar with the old Senator, said that it was one of the greatest efforts of his life. Political friends and enemies alike stood for three hours and heard him through.

Col. McGroarty also spoke at various places in the county during the canvass, and meetings were held in all the townships by both parties.

The visit to a little county like Perry, in a single political campaign, of Senator Wade, Senator Sherman, Gov. Tod, John Brough, C. L. Vallandigham, Dan. Voorhees and Col. McGroarty, to say nothing of other speakers more or less distinguished, is certainly very remarkable. Considered altogether, it will not be seriously questioned that the gubernatorial campaign of 1863 was the most noted one that the county of Perry ever knew, and has seldom if ever been surpassed by any in other counties of the State.

The gubernatorial canvass of 1867 was also one of great interest. The Republicans had taken an advanced position favoring negro suffrage, and they felt that they must work hard to maintain their ground. Ex-Governor Dennison and Gen. Moses B. Walker spoke in August at New Lexington, in the little park at the public square. Robert C. Schenck and William H. Gibson spoke later in the public square at Somerset. Schenck and Gibson were men very unlike, but together made a strong team. Later still, and early in October, Gibson, and A. S. McClure of Wooster, spoke at New Lexington, in a little grove near the depot, to a very large crowd.

The Democrats had a large rally at the little public park, in New Lexington, where speeches were delivered by Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. H. J. Jewett and Hon. Wm. E. Finck. Numerous other meetings were held throughout the county. It was a spirited campaign on the part of the Democrats, and they succeeded in making a very considerable gain over the vote of the preceding year.

In the Congressional canvass of 1864, William E. Finck was the Democratic candidate, and Job. E. Stevenson, the Republican candidate. Finck resided in Perry, and Stevenson in Ross. Stevenson was one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, and spoke to large audiences in New Lexington, Straitsville, Somerset and various other places. Mr. Finck, also a trained and popular orator, did not, of course, neglect his own county. It is not often that two better speakers are pitted against each other, in a Congressional race. The result of the election was a little curious. Stevenson received a small majority in Perry, his opponent's own county, and it was the only one that he carried.

Perry has had only four terms in Congress, since the organization of the county. Two, in the person of Gen. Thomas Ritchey, of Madison township, and two by Wm. E. Finck, of Reading. Ritchey was first elected in the old Perry, Morgan and Washington district, and afterwards in the district composed of Perry, Fairfield, Athens, Hocking, Vinton and Meigs. Finck was twice elected in the district composed of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Hocking and Pike. The county has never had an elective State officer, nor a Court of Common Pleas Judge.



## CHAPTER XIII.

## THE MILITARY IN TIME OF PEACE.

THE war with the Indians in Ohio and Indiana, subsequent to the close of the revolution, and the bloody part that the red man took in the war of 1812, was inducement enough to cause the emigrants in what is now Perry county, Ohio, as well as elsewhere, to keep and guard well their trusty rifles, and learn to use them in squads and companies, in case emergencies might arise. Hence, with or without statute requirements, many of the pioneers organized into military companies, and had their place and times of regular drill. The uniform of these early military companies, was the ordinary hunting shirt of the times, and a fur cap. The men were armed with a rifle gun, usually of large bore and long range. These hunting suits were gotten up with considerable care, and made quite a nobby dress. As a military uniform, they corresponded with the times and surroundings, and were both picturesque and handsome. There was one or two of these companies about Rehoboth, and New Lexington; the same number about Somerset and Overmyertown, (New Reading). The hunting shirt, when new and bright, was worn to church, and many of the elder sons of the first settlers, wore this comfortable garment, trimmed with variegated homespun fringe, when they called upon their sweethearts on Sunday evenings, and afterwards were married in the same suit.

These hunting shirt companies, as they were called, lasted some ten or twelve years, when the times required a change. A law had also been enacted authorizing the organization of Light Infantry companies, which were armed with heavy flint lock muskets, with bayonets attached, at the expense of the State. Some of the old rifle companies re-organized under the new law, and were furnished with the State arms; other new companies were organized and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the new military law.

The Perry Guards declined to organize under the new order, and stuck to their old arms, the common domestic rifle. The members of this company lived mostly in Clayton and Harrison townships. The Perry Guards became known and spoken of as the "Old Rifle Company." It mustered for ten or twelve years along with the Light Infantry and Militia. The company laid aside the hunting shirt uniform however, and adopted a suit of mingled white and red, that was very showy and quite comfortable in the summer season, but would not do so well in cool weather.

Under the new State law, authorizing the Light Infantry and furnishing arms, there were organized and equipped, the Somerset Guards, Reading Guards, Thornville Guards, National Guards, New Lexington Guards, Rehoboth Guards, Jackson Guards, and possibly others. Each com-



pany had a different uniform. They had their regular days for drill, and, once a year, were required to meet and muster as a battalion or regiment, though there was probably never a sufficient number of companies for a full authorized regiment. Somerset, New Lexington and Rehoboth, were the usual places for battalion or regimental muster.

These companies were never thoroughly drilled, but, nevertheless, with their varied uniforms, drums beating, flags waving, and bayonets glistening in the sunshine, they made a fine display on battalion or regimental parade.

A military company called the Keokuks was organized at Somerset, about 1842 or 43, which adopted a nice black uniform, with black caps, trimmed with ostrich plumes. The company, under command of Capt. Fletcher Noles, became very proficient in drill, and was the nucleus of several companies, of like uniforms, that were organized in the county, or reorganized from old ones, forming a battalion, which lasted several years. According to the amended military laws, these companies were required to hold a two days camp muster, which they did, one year at least, in May's woods, one mile south of Somerset. There was a general collapse of the Military in 1849. The Corn Stalk Militia had collapsed several years previous.

In accordance with a statute enacted at an early date, all male members between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who were not members of volunteer companies, were required to be enrolled, organized into companies, and drill two days each year; for company muster, on the first Friday of September, and for regimental muster, on Wednesday after the second Monday of the same month.

The militia of Perry were organized into two regiments. The men of military age, of Reading, Thorn, Hopewell and Madison townships, constituted one regiment, and those of Pike, Clayton, Harrison, Bearfield, Monroe, Saltlick, Monday Creek and Jackson, made up another. The regimental muster of the former, was held yearly at Somerset, the latter at New Lexington. The company musters were held in the several townships. When the militia was first organized, every man that could, obtained and carried a domestic rifle on drill days, but the number of rifles in the ranks yearly grew less, and the corn stalks more, until the time came when there was scarcely riflemen enough for guard duty.

The regimental muster days of the militia were, nevertheless, red letter days for many, and in addition to eight hundred or a thousand militia men, there was a large assemblage of spectators. Early in the morning of muster days, the clans would begin to gather. Guns or no guns, there was always martial music, and plenty of it. The man who could beat the long roll the best, was the admired of the hour. At ten o'clock sharp, the Captains would form their companies upon the village green. Regimental and staff officers, sitting on restive steeds, with plumes waving, drawn swords and scabbards rattling, proceed to form the regimental line. The several companies receive their orders, file out on to a principal street, and take their appointed place in the line. The columns close up, the men being rather densely formed in sections of four, six or eight. At last all is ready. The music is ordered to strike up, and the colonel gets in his heaviest work of the day. Ris-

ing straight up in the stirrups, he opens his mouth, and in clarion tones, calls out "Attention the Regiment! Forward March!" and the grand column moves along. As the regiment countermarches, the corn stalk militiamen get in their jokes as they pass and repass each other. The regiment is marched out of town, to a convenient field, where the militia spend the day in ranks, except an hour of recess for dinner. About four P. M., the regiment is marched back to town, where it is dismissed by companies, somewhere again on the village green. The officers of the militia, as well as those of the volunteer companies, were required to meet once a year for camp muster, which was usually held at Somerset. This was designed as a sort of Military school. The laws requiring militia muster, were repealed about 1842 or 1843, and the business collapsed.

There were two companies of Cavalry in the county, at an early day, and for a great many years. One of these belonged to the north, and the other to the south end of the county. The members of these companies were uniformed, and carried immense swords and pistols. These accoutrements would be great curiosities, if preserved until this day. Some of the old swords and pistols are, like enough, in existence at this time.

There was a universal collapse of all military companies in the county, about 1849 or 1850, so that in 1853, when the "Hippodrome War" broke out, military companies from other counties had to be called upon to quell the disturbance.

There was a company organized at New Lexington, in 1857 or 1858, but it did not last long.

There was one organized at Straitsville, in 1860, but nearly all of its members went into the war in 1861, and the home company was disbanded.

A company was organized at New Lexington in 1862, which in 1863 reorganized as one of the National Guard.

The organization of the National Guard was authorized by enactment of Legislature in 1861-62, and in a few months, seven or eight companies thereof were organized and equipped in Perry county; one at Somerset, one at New Reading, one at New Lexington, one at Oakfield, one at Straitsville, one at Maxville and one in Clayton and Madison townships. They all wore the army blue and were equipped by the State. They were required to drill at stated times, in time of peace. They were all called into active service in 1864, an account of which is given in another chapter.

Soon after the close of the war, the military laws were again changed, and the National Guard Companies disbanded, and for ten years there was no organized military company in the county. It was, of course, full of citizen soldiers, who had proved their valor, by long, active and faithful service, where hardships and dangers were the common lot. But, as previously stated, there was no organized body of military in the county.

The Ewing Guards were organized early in 1876, and made their first public appearance, uniformed, armed and well drilled, on the fourth of July, 1876, to participate in a Centennial Celebration. The Captain, T. J. Smith, had been a boy soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and

had seen and taken part in many of its deadliest battles, including Gettysburg. The First Lieutenant, J. M. Holmes, had been in the war, and an inmate of Southern prisons. Several of the non-commissioned officers and privates, had also seen the hardest of military service; but many of the members of the company were boys, or quite young men, who could remember but dimly, if at all, the stirring and alarming scenes of 1861.

The Ewing Guards have been very faithful in drill, and prompt to appear on all public occasions. They are required by the law to spend a week in camp muster every year. They camped at Thornport in 1877, Zanesville, in 1878-79, Newark in 1880, Lakeside, on Lake Erie, in 1881, and last at Coshocton, in August, 1882. The Company was called into active service in the "Corning War," an account of which is given in another place. The name has lately been changed, and the company is now called the New Lexington Guards.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## THE WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

THE WAR OF 1812.—At the time of this war, Perry had no existence, and the townships afterwards incorporated into Perry, were but thinly settled, several of them being entirely unsettled. The principal settlements were in Thorn, Reading, Hopewell and Madison. Very few persons were living in Jackson, Clayton, and Beaufield townships, and, at the breaking out of the war, Pike, the township in which New Lexington is situated, had but one settler, a bachelor, John Fowler. But what is now the county, furnished its quota of troops. They were mostly assigned to companies organized in Fairfield or Muskingum counties, several of them serving under Captain Sanderson, of Lancaster. They were sent to the northern part of the State, and served with the army operating along the Canadian frontier. Some of them were at Hull's ignominious surrender. Others served under Generals Scott and Cass. But most of them were assigned to General Harrison, and sent to Fort Meigs, which withstood two memorable sieges; and where the British and Indians combined, failed to dislodge the brave men who defended it. The besieged soldiers lost seriously, in killed and wounded, and endured almost incredible hardships and privations, but the fort was held.

John Fowler, the solitary inhabitant of Pike township, when the war broke out, went to the army, serving two terms as a substitute for drafted men, and paid the government for his land with money earned in the military service. Mr. Fowler afterward married and raised five sons, all of whom served in the Union Army during the Rebellion. The old original settler of the township lived to be quite aged, and died only a few years since. His gun and fishing rod were the companions of his old age; and only a short time previous to his death, it was a common occurrence to see him in the dusk of the evening wending his way homeward with a bunch of squirrels or a string of fish.

John Lidey, a soldier of the war of 1812, became a prominent man in the county, was frequently elected to office, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851. He had also been State Senator and Representative.

The soldiers of the war of 1812, of this county, as far as known, are now all dead. The last one, Henry Hazleton, of Saltlick township, died only about three years ago.

The war checked emigration to the county for several years, and in fact seriously affected the whole country. After peace was declared, what is now Perry county began to fill very rapidly, and the question of a new county was pressed upon the people and legislature, and the act finally passed in December, 1817.



THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—When Congress formally declared that “War existed by the act of Mexico,” and Ohio was called on for its quota of troops, early steps were taken in Perry county for the raising of volunteers. Fletcher Noles of Somerset, who had been captain of an independent military company, known as the Keokuks, in time of peace, was very active and zealous in recruiting; and being considered a good and efficient military man, was, when the company was raised, duly elected and commissioned Captain. Isaac De Long, a lawyer, also of Somerset, assisted in recruiting the company, and became Lieutenant. Men were enlisted from all parts of the county, but principally from the neighborhood of Somerset, then the county seat. The two militia regiments of Perry county were to assemble and parade at Somerset, and also all the volunteer companies of the county, for the purpose of being harangued on the war question, with a view of getting volunteers for active service in the army. The militia were massed in a solid square in Dittoe’s woods, west of town, and John Lidey, the Major General, seated on a spirited charger, made a fervent and characteristic speech, urging the militia-men to volunteer and fight for their country. A creditable number of volunteers was obtained that day. After the dismissal of the militia, Daniel Humphreys of Newark, John H. O’Neill of Somerset, and others, harangued the masses in the courthouse square. It was late in the evening before the people dispersed to their homes. Volunteering continued, and Captain Noles completing his enlistments, marched the men to Zanesville, where they went into camp on Putnam Hill. Here a number of recruits were obtained and the company fully organized. After several days’ drill, the company left camp, went aboard a boat, and sailed down the Muskingum and Ohio to Cincinnati, where it was assigned and organized as Company “H” of the Third O. V. I., under the command of Colonel Curtis of Mount Vernon, Ohio. After remaining in Cincinnati a short time, the troops descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where, after a few days, they embarked for the mouth of the Rio Grande. They landed at Poin Isabel, and went into camp. After a short time the regiment was ordered up the river to Matamoras, where it went into camp, and did garrison duty for several months. Then it was ordered to Camargo, where it remained awhile, and then was ordered to Monterey, and afterward to Buena Vista. The regiment was not in the battles of Monterey or Buena Vista. These battles occurred while the Third regiment was yet stationed at Matamoras. After remaining for some time at Buena Vista and neighborhood, the regiment was ordered to march to Matamoras. Its term of service having expired, it was soon sent home. It took boats at Matamoras for New Orleans, which place was reached safely in due time. There the men were mustered out, paid and discharged. The men had been in no pitched battle, but they had seen guerillas enough and endured many hardships. There was much sickness and several deaths in Captain Noles’ company. A number died after reaching home, from disease contracted while in the service.

The war continued, and the government was calling for more volunteers. Warren Filler and Thomas Ross, who had been with Captain Noles’ company in the first year of the war, went to work and enlisted

a company for another year's service. A few of the members of the company were from Hocking and other counties. Warren Filler became Captain and Thomas Ross a Lieutenant. The company rendezvoused at Somerset, and then marched to Lancaster, where they went aboard a canal boat, which took them to Portsmouth. At Cincinnati they joined the reorganized Third Regiment O. V. I., and went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. From this city the regiment embarked for Vera Cruz, on the coast of Mexico. They were with the column under General Scott, but the regiment with others was detailed to guard posts and keep open the line of communication. Consequently, Captain Filler's company did not participate in any of the pitched battles, but had numerous encounters with guerilla troops. After the fall of the Mexican capital, the regiment to which the Perry company belonged, was ordered up and stationed awhile at the capital and in the neighborhood, doing camp and guard duty, and looking after guerrillas. But peace came, and the regiment was ordered home. It marched back to Vera Cruz and took a vessel for New Orleans, where the troops were paid and discharged. The Perry county company left behind them a number of dead comrades, whose dust reposes beneath the sod of the now friendly Republic. Others came home sick and diseased, some of whom died in consequence, in a short time, and others never fully recovered.

At the time of the war, Mexico seemed a great way off, and going there "to soldier," appeared like going out of the world. The military service there was no play. Fighting the Mexicans on their own soil, was in many cases a serious undertaking. The sanguinary battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and the struggles around the Capital, showed that the Mexican soldiers were no cowards, though they could not compete with the United States troops.

Many soldiers from Perry served in other companies than those named, but they were also in other regiments, and their services cannot be traced except to record the fact that they participated in several of the important battles of the war, which not only secured Texas to us, but gave other large accessions of territory.

## CHAPTER XV.

## THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

All through the winter of 1860-61, the country here as elsewhere, was in a feverish state of excitement, consequent upon the dissatisfaction existing in many of the Southern States, and their avowed intention of secession. Such action, when carried to its logical conclusion, could only end in civil war; consequently, the minds of the people were in some degree prepared for the intelligence that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and that war had actually begun.

Sunday, April, 1861, was a dark day, as the wires told of the bombardment of Sumter by the rebel forces under Beauregard, and the final surrender of Major Anderson and the brave men under his command. The attack startled and alarmed the people like the ringing of fire-bells in the night. Monday morning brought the news of President Lincoln's Proclamation for volunteers; and soon after came word of the firing on the Sixth Massachusetts, as it was marching through Baltimore, on its way to defend the beleaguered National Capital, and the death of two or three of its men. "Handle the bodies tenderly," telegraphed Governor Andrew; "Give them every needful care and attention, and all expenses will be paid by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." These words were read out at New Lexington as well as in almost every other telegraph office in the land, and at once introduced to the people everywhere, the great and popular war Governor of the East.

Lyman J. Jackson, Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, who had not been a supporter of President Lincoln in the contest of the preceding year, asked and obtained leave of Governor Dennison to enlist a company, in compliance with the proclamation of the President. A muster roll was made out and a meeting held at the Court House at night. Speeches were made by Mr. Jackson and W. H. Free, after which they signed their names to the muster roll. Other speeches were made, and other names secured to the roll. The next morning enlistment still went on. Volunteers began to flock in from Somerset, Straitsville, and other parts of the county. Meetings were held at the Court House almost every day and night. Judge Whitman, of Lancaster, came over and made a memorable two hours speech at the Court House, urging the right and necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Union at every hazard and to the last extremity.

In a few days, the roll of the military company was full, and the enlisted men assembled at New Lexington and elected Lyman J. Jackson, Captain; Wm. H. Free, First Lieutenant, and Benjamin S. Shirley, Second Lieutenant. The company after organization, remained at New Lexington several days; the men were constantly drilled by the



Captain and Lieutenants, and other persons. A large quantity of red flannel was purchased, and a shirt made for each man of the company. The ladies met at the Court House, and with shears, needles, thimbles, and sewing machines, soon had all the garments completed. These, when donned by the boys, and worn without coats or vests, made quite a striking uniform. The weather was warm, and the company was drilled, dressed in this style, and, when off duty, the boys walked about the streets, or stood in groups, clad in the same novel and picturesque costume. The sound of the life and drum was almost incessant, and the very air appeared to be full of the pomp, grandeur and circumstance, if not the woes and horrors of war. The town was full of people from the country, mostly the friends and relatives of the volunteers. One Sunday was spent in New Lexington after organization. It was passed in drill and warlike preparations, very much the same as other days, with the exception that on the green, in front of the M. E. Church, at the regular hour of service, Rev. L. F. Drake preached to the soldiers and people from the text: "In the name of the Lord we will raise up our banners." A copy of the New Testament was here presented to each member of the military company. Take it all in all, this was the strangest and most memorable Sabbath ever spent in the town.

Captain Jackson's company was ordered to report at Camp Anderson, Lancaster, Ohio, at which place it was mustered into the service for three months, as Company E of the Seventeenth O. V. I. A very large crowd was present at the depot when the boys left for Lancaster, and the scene was truly a memorable one. The boys gave a long, continued cheer, as the cars moved away. The regiment was soon after ordered to join the forces under General McClellan, then operating in Western Virginia. The members of Company E first stepped upon the "sacred soil" at Benwood, opposite Bellaire, and were successively stationed at Clarksburg, Grafton, Buckhannon, and other neighboring towns; and barely escaped being in the battle of Rich Mountain. Just before this battle, General McClellan called for the Seventeenth Ohio, but the regiment had been divided and separated, and when that fact was reported to him, he ordered the Nineteenth Ohio in its place, which regiment was engaged in the battle. Company E participated in a number of reconnoissances, and a memorable expedition to Ravenswood. The company, in connection with others of the Seventeenth, was engaged in breaking up rebel camps and recruiting stations, and driving recruiting officers out of that part of Virginia. In this way it did good service. They were in a number of skirmishes, and on one occasion encountered a force under O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, and worsted it. Young Wise was glad to get away. On one of these scouting expeditions, Lieutenant Free and a detachment captured a number of influential and active rebels who were taken to Camp Chase under Free's charge, and consigned to the military prison there. In a number of ways, these three months men did effective service. At the expiration of about four months, instead of three, as enlisted for, the Seventeenth regiment was withdrawn from the field, and mustered out at Camp Goddard, Muskingum county. These raw troops returned to their homes bronzed, fatigued, and almost worn out by the



service; but no deaths or casualties occurred in the company from Perry county. A majority of the company soon after enlisted in three year regiments, and served in all parts of the country, where the war waged. The men of the old original Company E are dead or widely sundered now. Of the hundred men or over, who marched down the hill to the depot on that April day in 1861, probably less than a dozen could now be mustered together in Perry county. The living are widely scattered, but many are dead, and their graves are about as widely separated as the abodes of the living.

The following is a correct copy of the muster roll of the Company:

Officers—Lyman J. Jackson, Captain; William H. Free, First Lieutenant; Benjamin S. Shirley, Second Lieutenant. ~

Sergeants—Oliver Eckles, William S. Bright, William G. Williams, Thomas F. Hammond.

Corporals—Henry L. Harbaugh, Levi Bowman, Levi Burgoon, William R. Hays.

Privates—Adams, Calvin; Adams, John, Jr.; Alexander, Aaron; Berkey, George W.; Beck, John; Bradshaw, James; Baisore, John D.; Butler, Alexander; Buchanan, James; Connor, Fernando; Colborn, James P.; Cooksey, Obed S.; Colborn, John H.; Carroll, James R.; Conlon, Thomas; Colborn, Sylvester C.; Curran, Patrick F.; Cavinee, John; Drury, Henry B.; Dumolt, Martin; Denny, Robert H.; Delong, Joseph; Dolan, James T.; Doughty, John W.; Dupler, Solomon; Edwards, William; Frantz, Hiram; Freeman, John W.; Gruber, John W.; Guyton, Benjamin; Guyton, David; Goodin, Moses; Hickman, Thomas N.; Hickman, R. Fletcher; Haggandorn, Stephen; Hartsel, Smith; Harbaugh, Daniel; Henderson, James; Jackson, William S.; Ketchum, Newton; Keeley, Terrence Little, William; Lovebury, Jonathan; Lidey, J. Warren; Lucas, Peter P.; Liddy, Andrew; Larimer, James; Larimer, Samuel B.; Moriart, John; Martin, John; Musselman, Henry; McMullen, Daniel; Mulharon, John; Mason, Horatio N.; Morgan, Reuben H.; McGonagle, Hugh; Nichols, George; Oatley, Jerome; O'Halloran, Thomas, Petit, Levi L.; Palmer, Ira; Pindable, Thomas; Rambo, Austin; Ricktor, Oliver; Rugg, Samuel; Stanbus, James; Sousley, George; Sousley, John; Studer, William A.; Saladee, John W.; Spencer, Henry W.; Smith, Thomas; Spencer, Osborn; Sanders, John; Saffell, Richard C.; Sheldon, William; Tharp, Jackson; Tharp, Asa; Thomas, Simeon; Tharp, Alfred; Wright, Francis M.; Witmer, Daniel; Whitmer, Franklin; Williams, Columbus L.; Whipps, Andrew J.

THIRTY-FIRST O. V. I.—When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers for three years or during the war, John W. Free of New Lexington was doing business at Straitsville, and had been elected Captain of an independent military company, organized at that place under the laws of Ohio. He promptly asked and obtained leave to raise a company for the three years' service, went at once to work, and in a few days had his muster roll full and running over. A majority of the members of the home military company enlisted, embracing nearly half of the three years' company as enrolled for the war. The celerity with which this body of brave men was enlisted for the service,

is almost incredible. Not many persons knew the fact that Mr. Free was authorized to raise a company, until it was announced that it was full. The men were enlisted principally in Saltlick, but Monroe, Pike and Monday Creek townships also contributed. It should be remembered, too, that the company was raised just after the Bull Run disaster, when the whole country was depressed and it was known that enlisting for the war meant business, and that of the most serious nature. Captain Free came up home on Saturday evening, announced that the ranks were full, the enlistment roll completed, and that his men would be in New Lexington the ensuing Tuesday morning to take the cars for Camp Chase, Columbus, for active service. That a full company, for so long a term of service could be raised in so short a time, it was almost impossible to believe; and many, no doubt, were impressed with the idea that matters were exaggerated. But the sequel proved that everything reported was solid fact. Many of the people of New Lexington knew nothing of the enlistment of the company, and those who did know something of it, were wholly unprepared to witness such a demonstration as followed.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon, a great cloud of dust was seen to rise in McClellan's lane, about a mile south of town. It was produced by the members of Captain Free's company and their friends, in buggies, expresses, carriages, wagons, on horseback and afoot, preceded by a good martial band, altogether making a procession of nearly two miles in length. In many cases, not only fathers and brothers, but mothers, sisters, cousins and sweethearts accompanied the boys to this place. As the imposing and altogether unprecedented procession moved into town, windows, doors, balconies and sidewalks were filled with spectators, handkerchiefs and flags were waved, and cheer upon cheer was given for the Union and the starry banner that symbolized it. Just such a demonstration the town never saw before or since, and probably never will again. When the volunteers got aboard the cars, there were many tearful words and sad farewells, as well as many a jovial laugh and cheerful, kind goodby. As the train slowly moved away, from platforms and car windows came a half tremulous yet loud and exultant cheer, that will linger long in the memory of those who heard it. Many of those brave boys never saw home or friends again; and of those who did, on furlough of some kind, many died afterward in hospitals, on the march, in their tents, or amid the awful carnage and surroundings of the battle field. Many of them repose in unknown graves. Captain J. W. Free's company reported promptly at Camp Chase, and was at once assigned as Company A of the Thirty-First Ohio.

A few days later, and early in September, 1861, W. H. Free, who had just been mustered out of the three months' service, obtained authority to enlist a company of three years' men, and in a week or two he reported at Camp Chase, with his command full, and his company was assigned as Company D of the Thirty-First. Oliver Eckles of New Lexington, was commissioned as First Lieutenant.

This company was recruited principally in Pike, Saltlick, Monroe and Clayton townships, in Perry county. A few of the men were from over the border in Athens and Hocking counties.

Before the three months' troops had been mustered out, Henry Harper of Somerset had enlisted part of a company for the three years' service; but when Captain Jackson, of the three months' company, reached home, Harper gave way to Jackson, who, assisted by Lieutenant Henry C. Greiner and James W. Martin, filled up the company, which came to New Lexington and took the cars for Camp Chase, where it was assigned as Company G of the Thirty-first.

On the 21st of September, the regiment was ordered to the field. Companies A and B had been previously detailed for duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, but they were also ordered to join the main body of the regiment at Cincinnati, from which place it soon after went to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, where it remained several months, preparing by drill and discipline for more active and dangerous service. The regiment was ordered to Mill Springs, to assist Gen. Thomas; but the roads were very bad, the rivers were swollen, and it failed to reach Thomas in season to participate in the battle fought at that place. After this the Thirty-First went down the Ohio and up the Cumberland river to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was among the first Union troops to march into that city. It then moved southward with Buell's army, and the boys trod the bloody field of Shiloh; but the fight was over and the rebel troops in full retreat.

The Thirty-First was engaged in various service in Tennessee and Alabama, until the race between Buell and Bragg for the North opened, when the regiment marched through Murfreesboro northward to the Ohio river at Louisville. From this point the regiment again turned its steps southward. At the battle of Perryville, the division to which it belonged was partially under fire, and could plainly see the bursting shells and hear the awful roar of battle, and stood anxiously waiting the order to advance into the fight. But the order never came. This was perhaps one of the most trying hours the boys of the regiment ever experienced.

The Thirty-First was actively engaged at Stone River, but the enemy on this part of the field gave way before a bayonet charge, and there were no severe losses. The regiment was next engaged at Hoovers Gap, where it behaved splendidly and assisted in driving the rebels from a strong position. Chickamauga came not long after, and the Thirty-First was sharply engaged on both days, and suffered severely, especially on the first day of the fight. Company A was fearfully depleted. The other companies from Perry suffered almost as much. A battery that had been captured by the rebels, was recaptured by a detachment of the Thirty-First Ohio, led by Captain W. H. Free. On the second day of Chickamauga, after the disastrous rout and disorganization of most of the Federal army, many of the Perry and Fairfield boys, members of the Seventeenth and Thirty-First, kept together, as well as they could, and when orders were given by General Thomas, commander of the army of the Cumberland, to which they belonged, to form a second line of battle, and throw up temporary breast-works, they joined heartily in the movement. Captain J. W. Stinchcomb, born and brought up in Thorn township, Perry county, but in command of a Fairfield county company, was very active and conspicuous in the formation of this famous second line of battle. So much so, in fact, that he is men-



tioned by General Thomas in the official report of the battle. His loud hoarse voice was heard above the din, rallying the scattered soldiers, and his stalwart form almost tottered beneath an incredible load of rails. A private soldier of the Thirty-First facetiously remarked that he "never had the most distant idea how many rails were a load for a man, until he saw 'Jim' Stinchcomb in the business at Chickamauga." Colonel Moses B. Walker, of the Thirty-First, was under arrest that day, and without a sword, in consequence of some red tape disobedience; but when the army was disorganized he appeared to have as much command as anybody, and worked bravely and effectively for the establishment of the second line of battle. The successful forming and holding of this second line was what saved the remnant of Rosecrans' army Chattanooga and all south of the Ohio. Had that line been given up, and Thomas' army defeated, the seat of war would have been transferred from the South to the States north of the Ohio. Thousands of soldiers, of course, formed on this famous second line, but the author only attempts to sketch the part taken by a group of Perry soldiers and those acting directly with them. Longstreet's men who, only a little over two months before, had fought so bravely in a vain endeavor to storm the heights at Gettysburg, made charge after charge upon the line here, and several times appeared to be on the verge of driving the "Boys in Blue" back; but at short range they received such a deadly fire as no troops on earth could withstand. The side of the hill was strewn thick with the dead, wounded and dying. General Longstreet has lately said that when this assault failed, the Confederate cause was about the same as lost. No Union soldier who witnessed or encountered the charge of Longstreet's men on this memorable Sabbath afternoon, ever had or expressed any doubts of their heroism. The Federal soldiers after the rout, and retreat of several miles, had become desperately cool, and the deadly volleys they fired into the approaching columns of the foe, were among the most fearfully destructive of the whole war. As night drew on, and Longstreet's command failed to take the ridge, the dream of invading the North forever vanished from the minds of the Southern Generals.

Two young neighbor boys, members of Company A, not fully comprehending the reason for rapidly retreating to a better position, and vexed and crying at the condition of affairs, declared that they did not go to war to run this way, and that they would not run from those men any longer. In spite of all remonstrances they lingered behind, loading and firing at the advancing foe, until they were shot down, at the same time. Their two graves, with head-boards giving their names, name of Company and number of regiment, to which they belonged, situated some distance from any other graves, have been seen by more than one traveler and newspaper correspondent. Their remains were afterward disinterred and transferred to a national cemetery.

Soon after Chickamauga came Mission Ridge. The Thirty-First Ohio was one of the first regiments to ascend this eminence, in advance of order by the Commanding General. The firing was heavy and continuous, but the boys pushed up the hill; the rebels first overshot and then became panic stricken, and the loss was not severe. It is well to remember that the successful battle of Mission Ridge was fought and



gained without orders, and the credit or discredit of it belongs properly to the enlisted soldiers and line officers.

Soon after Mission Ridge the Thirty-First re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlough. The reception of the Perry county Companies will not soon be forgotten. A telegram from Columbus gave the time they would arrive. Colonel M. B. Walker, of Findlay, Ohio, wishing, as he said, to visit the county that furnished more men for his regiment than any other, accompanied by some other officers of the regiment, came home to New Lexington with the boys. The National and Regimental colors were in the hands of soldiers from Perry, and the flags also came along. Hundreds of people assembled at the depot, short as the notice had been. The veterans at once formed, and preceded by a band of martial music, and the color-bearers holding aloft the torn and tattered flags, marched up the hill and into the Court House, where a reception speech was made by Judge R. F. Hickman. Colonel Walker responded on behalf of the veterans in a thrilling and eloquent speech. The Court House was full to overflowing, and altogether it was a very memorable occasion. The soldiers then broke ranks for a bountiful supper that had been prepared for them by the ladies of New Lexington. For thirty days the veterans had a good time at home, where the regiment received about as many recruits as it had veteran members.

When the regiment returned to the field, with ranks well filled up, it almost immediately entered upon service in the Atlanta campaign under the general direction of General Sherman. In a few days after reaching the front it was in the assault upon Resaca and encountered serious losses. The regiment subsequently took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign, with the single exception of Jonesboro.

When Atlanta was gained the regiment marched into Alabama in pursuit of Hood, but the chase was given up and the National troops returned to Atlanta.

On the 16th of November, 1864, the Thirty-first left Atlanta and started with Sherman on his "March to the Sea." It participated in the many vicissitudes of this grand march and the campaign up through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Lee and Johnson it marched with the main army to Richmond and then to Washington City, where it took part in the general review. After this it was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, July 20th, 1865. The regiment was at once sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and the men paid and discharged.

The Perry soldiers of the Thirty-first O. V. I. have a military record of which they, their friends, and the county may be justly proud. The names of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Kenesaw, and numerous other battles, tell the story of the conflicts through which they passed.

As previously stated, the regiment received many recruits while at home on furlough, and the Perry companies obtained more than their full quota. Company A, especially, had been fearfully decimated in the service, and came home on veteran furlough with thin ranks. This Company received many recruits, but they were mostly boys, many of whom were not over thirteen or fourteen years of age, and several of

them younger brothers or sons of men who had died in the service. Company A received about thirty young recruits. When on their way to Newark to enlist the group of young striplings looked very unlike soldiers, but when they returned in the evening, dressed in soldier clothes, they did not look like the same squad of boys. They were mostly small, as well as young, and became known as the "Babies of the Thirty-first." Members of other companies were in the habit of twitting those of Company A about the time and trouble they must have to wash and dress their "babies." But these "babies" learned to fight bravely, and several of them were killed in battle or died in hospital, and their bones repose in Southern soil, which the sacrifice of their young lives contributed in restoring to the dominion of the old flag.

An incident which occurred in the early part of the war, at Camp Dick Robinson, is worthy of preservation. The Thirty-first Regiment, at that time had a splendid band, and Captain Bill Free and others thought they would get up a serenade for General Sherman. Accordingly, twenty or thirty soldiers, under the direction of Captain Free, repaired to Headquarters and blew a melodious blast of music upon the stillness of the night air. General Sherman was more prompt than the serenaders anticipated, and appeared before the sweet and captivating strains of music had ceased. "What do you want?" he demanded. Some one timidly answered, "A speech." "A speech, a speech!" yelled the General. "Do you think I am John Sherman, and want to make a speech? Who are you, anyway?" "Soldiers of the Thirty-first Ohio," Captain Free responded. And then, as the Captain used to say, some idiot added, "Principally from Perry County." "Go to your own quarters immediately," roared Sherman, "and quit stealing Dick Robinson's rails, or I'll have you all put in the guard-house." The serenaders unceremoniously left quite crest-fallen.

Just about that time General Sherman was reported crazy, and the detachment at first thought there must be some truth in the report, whatever their opinions may have been later. Sherman himself saw new light on the "rail" and kindred questions before the close of the war. He also learned to make a creditable speech, as the world knows.

**THE THIRTIETH O. V. I.**—When the late Rebellion commenced John W. Fowler was Captain of an independent military company at New Lexington, but at the time absent from home, and consequently took no part in the organization of the three months' volunteers. However, when President Lincoln issued the proclamation for volunteers for three years or during the war, Captain Fowler, who in the meantime had returned, applied for and obtained permission to raise a company; and assisted by James Taylor and William Massie, who were commissioned Lieutenants, went heartily to work, and in a few weeks the company was raised, and promptly reported at Camp Chase near Columbus, and was mustered into the service as company D of the Thirtieth O. V. I. Two days after the regiment was ordered to the field. On the second of September, 1861, the regiment reached Clarksburg, Virginia. It then marched from Charleston to Weston, and there received its first camp equipage. September 6th, the regiment joined the command of General Rosecrans, at Sutton Heights. •Company D, Captain Fowler's,

and two other companies, were ordered to remain there and the rest of the regiment and command marched off on other expeditions. The detachment at Sutton was not idle. The men were kept constantly on the alert, and were frequently engaged in sharp conflicts with the bushwhackers. The skirmishes were almost continual, and the force was none too strong to hold the position. Two or three of the detachment were killed and several wounded, while at Sutton.

On the 23d of December, the companies that had been stationed at Sutton, joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and went into winter quarters. In April, 1862, it broke up winter quarters and went to Raleigh. After this the Thirtieth, with the first brigade of General Cox's division, fell back to Princetown, and then went into camp on Flat Top Mountain. About the middle of August, the regiment with Cox's division was ordered to join the army in Eastern Virginia. The troops were conveyed in transports to Parkersburg, there boarded the cars, passed through the National capital and joined the army under command of General Pope. The regiment was under fire at the second battle of Bull Run, though not very actively engaged. After this disaster to the National cause, and the subsequent crossing of the Potomac by the rebel army, the regiment marched through the city of Washington by the way of the city of Frederick, and on toward South Mountain. At the battle of South Mountain, which quickly followed, the division to which the Thirtieth belonged, was among the first to be engaged. Company D was in the hottest of the fight and suffered severely. Five or six of the company were killed outright, and twice as many wounded, several of whom died in a few days in consequence of their wounds. The company was subsequently in the hottest of the fight at Antietam, but did not meet with such severe losses as at South Mountain. Captain Fowler was wounded in the battle, and one private instantly killed, being shot in the head.

After remaining a few days near the Antietam battlefield, the Thirtieth, with the division of which it was a part, was ordered back to West Virginia. Here it remained until about the first of December, when the command to which it belonged, was ordered to join the great army under General Grant, operating with a view to the capture of Vicksburg. It moved down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and joined the Western Army at Young's Point, where it went into camp. This was an unhealthy locality, and there was much sickness in consequence, from which the Perry boys did not escape. Captain Fowler was seriously sick for several weeks. When the time for action had come, the Thirtieth moved down the western banks of the Mississippi, and crossed with the army at Grand Gulf. During the investment of Vicksburg, the Thirtieth participated in the preliminary battles and in several assaults on the enemy's works, and suffered considerable losses. It was there at the surrender of the place. Soon after this the regiment was transferred to the army at Chattanooga, and bore an honorable part in the successful and decisive battle of Mission Ridge.

In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and, like other regiments, was sent home on veteran furlough, to have a good time and fill up its thinned ranks with recruits. Captain Fowler's company was warmly welcomed upon its arrival at New Lexington. There was a reception



and addresses at the court house, and a supper afterwards. After the memorable thirty days at home, and ranks greatly strengthened by recruits, the Thirtieth boys bade friends good-by and returned again to the front. They were in the long and arduous Atlanta campaign, and joined in the pursuit of Hood's forces into Alabama. In the battle of Jonesboro, the Thirtieth lost heavily. It was one of Sherman's regiments in the famous march through the heart of the confederacy to the sea, and was of the attacking force that stormed Fort McAlister. The regiment marched up through the Carolinas and took part in the battle of Bentonville, one of the last engagements of the civil war. Lieutenant Benjamin Fowler and others were wounded in the battle. The Thirtieth marched on with Sherman, up through Virginia, including the late rebel capital, and on to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the great review. Soon after the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and afterwards to Little Rock, Arkansas. On the thirteenth of August it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where the men were paid and discharged on the 22d of the same month. The regiment was in the service about four years, and it is estimated that, during its term of service, it traveled a distance of thirteen thousand miles.

Lieutenant W. S. Hatcher of Company D in this regiment, had some remarkable episodes in his military life. He was captured in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, early in 1863, and with others forwarded to Richmond, and placed in the celebrated Libby prison. He had not been there long until, as he states, a fellow prisoner came rushing down stairs and inquired: "Where is the man from New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio?" Hatcher said he was the man, and the interrogator announced that his name was Henry Spencer, and he was born and brought up in Somerset, Perry county. Of course they shook hands heartily, and had much to talk over. They had never seen each other before, but their fathers were acquainted; they came from the same county, and could talk over familiar things. This Spencer was Captain in a Wisconsin regiment. He was a son of E. A. Spencer, formerly of Somerset, and State Senator in 1855-56. Hatcher and Spencer both remained in Libby for several months in the year 1863. They were both singers, and when the inmates of Libby learned by the colored grapevine line, that Vicksburg had fallen and Gettysburg was won, they were of those who crowded around the prison windows, and roared out in song, under the lead of Chaplain McCabe of Delaware, Ohio, Mrs. Howe's glorious Battle Hymn of the Republic. Hatcher and Spencer afterward, with other officers, were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed under the fire of the bombarding fleet, in retaliation for something done on the Federal side, alleged to be in controvention of the laws of war. When this confinement and exposure was over, they were put on the cars to be removed to Salisbury or Andersonville, as they supposed. Hatcher, Spencer and three other officers, determined to make an effort to escape. They were being transported in box cars, and were not running at a very high rate of speed, and it was after dark. At an agreed signal, Hatcher and comrades pushed aside the guards and jumped out. The shots of the guards hurt no one, and the whole five escaped, with only slight bruises, while the train passed on. The five escaped men moved off at a rapid pace. They had to flank a dwell-



ing, some time in the night, and Hatcher and two comrades went to the right of it, and the two others to the left; they were to come together after the house was safely passed. The two parties failed to meet as expected, and they did not dare to make any outcry. After waiting and searching around for some considerable time, with no success, Hatcher and party resumed their journey.

They had a weary, painful tramp of about forty days. They walked at night and secreted themselves in daytime. They lived on corn from the fields, or walked into the negro cabins in the night session and got corn bread and bacon. They hesitated, at first, but hunger drove them and they walked boldly and trustingly into negro quarters, and were never betrayed. On one occasion they were delayed in finding a good hiding place, and were seen by a white man, a little after daybreak. They hurried on and concealed themselves the best they could. It was not long until they heard a commotion, and saw armed men riding about in search of them. Some of the men and dogs came uncomfortably near, but the boys were not discovered. When Hatcher and comrades reached the Tennessee river, they knew not what to do, and were almost in despair. There were no boats available, and their negro aids were also disheartened at the prospects. Finally, a negro came who thought he could procure a boat some distance away. The fellow run a great risk. He had to take it clandestinely, and return it before daybreak. The boat was secured, and, in company with four or five blacks, the three weary, half-starved men crossed to the northern side. Standing on the northern bank of the river, the boys began to feel that they would once more reach the Union lines and see "God's country." They shook hands with their black deliverers and bade them good by. They told them that they had no money or anything else to give them; even the brass buttons from their coats had been presented, one by one, to other negroes, until all were gone. The colored men said they did not expect or want anything, and were glad to be able to help the soldiers on their way North. But the boys had now reached a part of the country much infested by rebel guerillas, and where numerous Union prisoners, almost "Out of the jaws of death and the gates of Hell," had been recaptured and taken back to prison. The weary, discouraged boys once more had recourse to the blacks. Seeing an intelligent looking negro, one of the party accosted him and asked how he thought they might reach the Union lines. "Yes, massa, I can take yous to whare there is a Company of cavalry." "That is just what we do not want to find," was the quick reply. "But dey is *Union* cavalry," persisted the darkey—"white Southern men." Now came the most anxious consultation of the long trip. At last it was decided to trust the negro and go with him to the camp of the "Union Cavalry." They found the cavalry just as reported. They were citizens of Northern Georgia, who adhered to the Union. The Commander, with a number of his men, escorted Hatcher and companions to the Union lines.

Their two comrades, from whom they became separated the first night of the long tramp, came in the next day, about thirty miles farther down the line. The two parties had only been from twenty to thirty miles apart all the way through, but heard and knew nothing of each other, until they reached the Union lines.

SIXTY-SECOND O. V. I.—The Sixty-Second Regiment recruited more men from Perry than any other one in the service, unless possibly the Thirty-First. There were three distinct companies from this county and two other companies of the regiment were composed of men about half of whom were from this county. Captain A. M. Poundstone resigned his position as Superintendent of the New Lexington schools, and, in connection with Lieutenants Harry S. Harbaugh, of Saltlick, and Samuel B. Larimer, of Mondaycreek township, recruited Company C of the regiment. The enlisted men of the company came chiefly from Pike, Saltlick, Mondaycreek and Clayton townships.

Company D was recruited principally in Reading township, by Captain B. A. Thomas, assisted by the Lieutenants. Company H was raised by Captain N. D. Hufford and Lieutenants, the most of the men probably coming from Saltlick, but several other townships also contributed men. A few of the men were enlisted over the border, in Hocking county. Company A was recruited by Captain Edwards, of Roseville, Muskingum county, and the Perry county portion of its men came principally from Harrison, Clayton and Bearfield townships. The Lieutenants were probably from Perry. The Perry men in Company K were recruited mostly in Pike, Clayton, Jackson and Mondaycreek townships, by Lieutenant James Palmer.

The Sixty-Second rendezvoused at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, and was there organized and mustered into service in November, 1861. The regiment remained in camp drilling and waiting until January, 1862, at which time it was ordered to report to General Rosecrans, commanding a body of troops in Western Virginia. It was not long in responding to the order, and was soon in actual service at the front. The regiment supported a battery in the first battle of Winchester, in which engagement Stonewall Jackson's men were worsted. Afterwards for months the Sixty-Second marched and counter-marched through Western and Northern Virginia. It was near at hand at the battle of Port Republic, but not actively engaged.

The last of June, 1862, the Sixty-Second was ordered to join General McClellan's defeated army, at Harrison's Landing, which it did, going by way of Fortress Monroe. In August, it was in the retreat down the peninsula to Yorktown. In January, 1863, the regiment was sent first to Beaufort, and then to Newberne, North Carolina. Afterward to Port Royal, South Carolina, where it lay in camp at Helena Island, Folly Island and then at Morris Island.

July 18th, 1863, came the ill-advised, desperate and bloody assault upon Fort Wagner. In the unavailing and disastrous charge, the regiment lost one hundred and fifty men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A few facts in connection with the death of an enlisted soldier, killed in this charge, is worthy of relation here. Henry Sands, of New Lexington, was an educated and accomplished young man from the north of Ireland, who marrying here, left a wife and one child to risk his life for his adopted country. His letters, published in the Perry County Weekly at the time, and giving an interesting and graphic picture of the doings of the regiment up to the date of his death, were read by many who will read this sketch of the Sixty-Second. The pictures, keepsakes, memorandas and other writings, found in his pockets, touch-

ed the hearts of the rebel soldiers, and under a flag of truce, these things were given into the keeping of the comrades of the dead soldier, to be sent to his bereaved family. But the dead body of the young patriot was buried in a trench with many others, on the spot where they met their heroic death.

In January, 1864, the Sixty-Second, having re-enlisted, came home on veteran furlough. The writer witnessed the arrival of the regiment at Zanesville amid the welcome plaudits of assembled thousands. With the steady, systematic tread of veterans, the regiment marched up Market and down Main streets to a point opposite the court house, where reception speeches and responses were made. After these ceremonies were over, a public dinner was given the returned veterans. The Perry county companies were to reach New Lexington about 4 p. m., where reception ceremonies were to take place at the court house and afterward a public supper. But the moving of the train was for some cause delayed, and it was nearly midnight when the cars reached New Lexington. At four o'clock, and for hours thereafter, the neighborhood of the depot was crowded with an expectant throng of people; but as the train did not come, and there was no news from it, the large assemblage dwindled away, and not a great many were present to receive the returning braves. But the court house was quickly lighted up, the bell rang, the drums beat, and before the veterans had marched up the hill from the depot, the court house was nearly filled with people. Dr. F. L. Flowers made the reception speech and Quartermaster Craven W. Clowe responded in behalf of the soldiers. After this came the supper.

When the veteran furlough expired the regiment was ordered to Washington City, and next to the front, near Petersburg, Virginia. During the summer of 1864 the regiment was almost constantly under fire, participated in frequent engagements and general battles, and nearly always suffered severely.

Deep Bottom was a conflict that does not stand out very conspicuously in the Nation's annals, but it was a place of serious import to the Sixty-second Ohio and to friends at home. Many of the brave sons of Perry were there laid low. The action was at first a successful advance, then it was not supported as intended, and the Union soldiers were compelled to fall back under a murderous fire. How much of it was bad generalship, and how much the unavoidable fortune of war, will probably never be known. A soldier just from the burial of his dead comrades at Deep Bottom, surrounded by the wives, mothers, and children of those so lately killed in battle, was one of the most distressing scenes in Perry county during the war. After the sorrowing friends had withdrawn some one ventured to inquire of the soldier if he thought "they could take Richmond." "Take it; I guess we will! Its a hard road to travel; but we'll go there." This remark illustrated the spirit of the soldiery and the times.

In the spring of 1865 the Sixty-second participated in the unsuccessful assault upon Petersburg. It was, also, in the charge upon Fort Gregg, where the regiment suffered severely. It was, also, a participant in the engagement at Appomattox Court-house, the last conflict between the veteran troops of Lee and the National forces.

About the last of August, 1865, the Sixty-second was consolidated



with the Sixty-seventh, and the consolidated regiment was mustered out of service in December, 1865, the Perry veterans being in the service a little more than four years.

The Sixty-second can bear upon its banners Winchester, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Fort Gregg, Appomattox Court-house, and numerous other engagements, named and unnamed, along the lines in front of the rebel capital during the last year of the war.

NINETIETH O. V. I.—The organization of this regiment was completed at Circleville, Ohio, in July, 1862, under the auspices of the military committees of Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Pickaway, and Fayette counties. Company H of this regiment came from Perry county. It was enlisted by Captain N. F. Hitchcock and Lieutenants Feeman and Selby. The men of which it was composed came, nearly all, from the townships of Monday Creek, Pike, Reading, Hopewell, Thorn and Madison. The regiment was completed and mustered into service August 28th, 1862. The next day it was on its way to the seat of war, and reported without delay to the commanding officer at Lexington, Kentucky. Soon after the regiment joined Buell's army and entered upon a forced march through heat and dust, and almost without water fit to drink, which was very hard upon new recruits. The regiment had a little rest at Louisville, and then followed after Bragg southward through Kentucky. It was near the battle of Perryville, but through some mistake the division to which it belonged was not ordered into action.

After the battle of Perryville the Ninetieth did much marching and counter-marching through Kentucky and Tennessee, often skirmishing with the enemy, and at one time taking over two hundred prisoners. In November, 1862, the regiment went into camp near Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of December it moved with the main army in the direction of Murfreesboro. On the morning of the 31st of December, the first day of the Stone River fight, the Ninetieth became hotly engaged and behaved very gallantly, but the Federal forces were overpowered and obliged to fall back. The Ninetieth in this, its first engagement, suffered a loss of one hundred and thirty men in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was also in the second day's fight, but fortunately the loss was not heavy. On the same day it occupied the hill on which was massed the forty pieces of artillery which drove the last considerable body of the rebel forces over Stone River. The Ninetieth lay in camp near Murfreesboro until about the last of June. When General Rosecrans again moved in the direction of the enemy, the regiment did its full share of hard marching that resulted in flanking the rebel army out of Tennessee. It was engaged both days at the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, and lost about ninety men in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was engaged in various scouting duties, building fortifications, guarding rebel prisoners, etc., until the commencement of the Atlanta campaign. For over one hundred days, and throughout this harrassing and eventful campaign, the Ninetieth was constantly on duty and participated in nearly all the important battles which eventually resulted in the fall of Atlanta. This



regiment, unlike most of the others made up in part of Perry county men, instead of going with Sherman on the march to the sea, was left with the National forces which were to look after General Hood, and the safety of Nashville and the North. The regiment returned almost over the very ground gone over during the advance toward Atlanta. It was engaged in the battle of Franklin, one of the fiercest and most desperate struggles of the war. The Ninetieth was also in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Nashville, where General Thomas and the brave men who composed his command, gave Hood and his forces the fearful staggering blow that not only badly defeated, but almost annihilated his army, thus saving Ohio and Indiana from imminent peril, and making Sherman's march to the sea a brilliant success, which otherwise might have been of no advantage, if not a general disaster to the Union cause. After the defeat of Hood the Ninetieth followed in pursuit as far as the Tennessee River. After this the regiment was successively encamped at Huntsville, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, until the collapse of the Southern Confederacy in the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the close of the terrible civil war. The regiment was ordered to Ohio and mustered out at Camp Chase.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH O. V. I.—This regiment was organized at Camp Circleville, in August, 1862, and came from the counties of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette, Hocking and Vinton. Companies G and I were enlisted in Perry county. Company G was raised by Captain Ephraim Brown and Lieutenants Hiram Thomas and others. The men composing this company were chiefly from Pike, Monday Creek and Jackson townships. Company I was raised by Captain L. F. Muzzy and Lieutenants J. D. Coulson and W. H. Goodin, the men coming principally from Pike, Reading, Clayton, Hopewell and Madison townships.

The regiment was mustered into service September 11th, 1862, and remained at Camp Circleville until about the 20th of September following, when it marched across the country to Chillicothe, and there took the cars for Marietta, at which latter place it was stationed until the first of December, 1862, in the mean while occupied in drilling and taking other lessons in the science of war.

In the latter part of December, the regiment started on transports down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis, Tenn. Soon after it joined Sherman's army in the first expedition against Vicksburg. The regiment landed at Chickasaw Bluffs, and was soon hotly engaged in the battle that ensued at this point, losing several men in killed and wounded. The assault was unsuccessful; the Federal troops were repulsed and ordered aboard the boats. Returning from Chickasaw Bluffs, and no longer menacing Vicksburg, the army moved up the river and on up to Arkansas Post. A landing was there effected, the Post attacked, and after a brief but sharp engagement, it surrendered. After the reduction of Arkansas Post, the regiment was ordered to Young's Point, Louisiana, and went into camp at that place. This camp was very unhealthy, and while lying there, the regiment lost about one hundred men from malarial diseases. In March, 1862, a removal was made

to Milliken's Bend, and the regiment remained in camp there until General Grant ordered the movement against Vicksburg.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth was in all this campaign, and participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and the long, painful siege of the beleagured city. The regiment lost a number of men at Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the charge at Vicksburg, on the 22d of May. During the siege, Colonel Cradlebaugh, the regimental commander, was very severely wounded.

After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, the One Hundred and Fourteenth marched and countermarched, or moved by rail on a number of minor expeditions into the State of Louisiana. In November, 1863, the regiment embarked at New Orleans and sailed across the Gulf to Texas. This proved to be a somewhat stormy voyage, and most of the men soon became very sea-sick. Captain Ephraim Brown of New Lexington, felt so well on the water for a while, that he was disposed to make a little sport of his comrades for collapsing so easily; he declared the sensation was just "splendid," and strikingly reminded him of riding over a cornfield at home on a load of hay. It is enough to say that the Captain's "riding on a load of hay," failed to hold out according to promise, and he could not have comprehended a joke, if that article had floated around, as plentiful as blackberries on "Brier Ridge."

The regiment and accompanying troops were the first National forces that occupied the State of Texas during the war. It remained at different points in Texas until April, 1864, when it re-crossed the Gulf, and formed a junction with General Banks at Alexandria, to which point his command had fallen back, after its disastrous expedition up the Red River country. The One Hundred and Fourteenth joined the National forces in the general retreat from Alexandria to Morganza, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. This was one of the severest and most trying marches of the war, as the retreating forces were constantly harassed by the enemy on flank and rear.

In January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, from which point it participated in the investment and capture of Mobile; the last battle of the war, for the place was captured on the day that Lee surrendered.

John H. Kelly, of New Lexington, who was Major of the regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and then to Colonel of the regiment. When acting as Lieutenant Colonel, he was frequently in command of the regiment, as Colonel Cradlebaugh had been severely wounded at Vicksburg, and eventually resigned. Captain V. M. Ogle, of New Lexington, served for a while as Quartermaster, but resigned before the close of the war. Rev. Theodore Stowe, also of New Lexington, served as Chaplain, and was mustered out with the regiment.

Rev. Stowe was perhaps the most abstemious and exacting Chaplain in the whole army. Colonel Kelly once invited his brother officers, including the Chaplain, to a good, sociable dinner in his tent. Colonel Kelly being a strictly temperate man, used no stimulating liquors, but did not taboo tobacco, and consequently the tent soon after dinner, began to get pretty well filled with tobacco smoke. Chaplain Stowe be-

gan to remonstrate, whereupon the Colonel took him to one side and gently told him that the tent was his house, the officers there were his invited guests, and he did not want him to make remarks that might be considered offensive. The mild looking Chaplain, raising his hand and pointing his long, bony finger in the direction of the tent, slowly replied: "Colonel, I know that *rag* is yours, but no man has a proprietorship in God's pure air, and it is both ungentlemanly and wicked to pollute it." This closed the debate, and the Chaplain retired from participating in the after dinner festivities.

As previously stated, the Perry companies of the regiment suffered greatly from malarious diseases while encamped in the neighborhood of Vicksburg; and at the time the movement upon that place was ordered, the sick men were directed to be sent home. About twenty men of the Perry companies reached New Lexington by special train one Sabbath morning, without any previous announcement whatever. They were all weak and emaciated, and had to be placed on beds and hauled up into town, and to their several homes. Some of them were too weak to hold up their heads. They remained at home several weeks, and some of them months; but they nearly all finally recovered, and rejoined their companies. The arrival of these very sick men, in such a weak and debilitated condition, was a distressing and pitiful sight. But even these sick men were more fortunate than others; for many a stout, hardy son of Perry died and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH O. V. I.—Company K of this regiment was enlisted in Perry county, from the townships of Thorn, Hopewell and Madison, and chiefly from the first named township. Captain Reuben Lampton of Thornville, was authorized to raise the company, and enlisted the men, though D. J. Callen, a native of the county, and afterward a somewhat noted politician of Mercer county, assisted him very much. The company came to New Lexington to take the cars, accompanied by quite a procession, headed by the venerable Rezin Franks, and marching to the lively strains of martial music. The company first went to Circleville, Ohio, to be organized as a part of the Ninetieth, but was afterward transferred to Steubenville, and became a part of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. The regiment was mustered into service about the first of September, 1862. It was stationed for a few weeks at Parkersburg, and afterward, for about the same length of time, at Cumberland, Maryland. In the spring and summer of 1863, the regiment served in West Virginia, and suffered much from sickness. In June of this year, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was in the affair at Martinsburg, a surprise to the Union forces, which resulted in the capture of the place, and a victory for the enemy. Soon after this the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. It was subsequently detached therefrom to go to New York to assist in enforcing the draft. After the draft troubles were over the regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac. Before the opening of Grant's campaign against Richmond, in the spring of 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth was taken from the Third and placed in the Sixth Corps, took part in every important battle from the



crossing of the Rapidan, early in May, until the crossing of the James, in the latter part of June, including The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. At Spotsylvania, Captain Reuben Lampton was instantly killed, and thus perished a brave and generous soldier. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth lost heavily in those great encounters with the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee. In July, 1864, the regiment was detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent into Maryland, where it fought in the battle Monocacy, and subsequently took part in the pursuit of General Jubal Early's Army.

In September, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth, with the Sixth Corps, having been ordered to join General Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah Valley, moved against the rebels and participated in the battle of Winchester, losing heavily in officers and privates, killed and wounded. Captain Williams of Madison township, was severely wounded in this battle. The regiment was also in the battle of Fisher's Hill. It was also engaged at Cedar Creek, and was with the advance, when General Sheridan, a Perry county boy, came on the ground, and turned what seemed to be a serious disaster, into one of the most glorious and decisive victories of the whole war.

In December, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, with the whole Sixth Corps, were again transferred to the Army of the Potomac. In April, 1865, the regiment went in with the old Sixth Corps in the charge upon the Rebel fortifications. This was an awful struggle, but at last the enemy was driven from his entrenchments, and the fall of Richmond became certain. The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Lee's army. After the surrender, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth and Corps were ordered to push through to Danville, to assist in the capture of General Johnson's army. But when they reached Danville, Johnson had already surrendered to General Sherman. Soon after the surrender of the rebel armies, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth marched through Richmond to Washington city, and was mustered out in the latter part of June.

Few regiments saw more hard service and did more fighting than the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. Martinsburg, Bristow Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg—these tell their own story, in terms more eloquent than the tongue of orator or pen of historian. While the memory of the terrible civil war remains, the struggles, sufferings and heroic fighting for the flag by the Perry boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth can never be forgotten.

SEVENTEENTH O. V. I. The line officers from Perry county, and their friends, who had been in the Seventeenth in the three months service, for some reason, did not take kindly to the reorganization of the regiment for three years, but preferred other regiments, that were also in course of formation. Yet the Seventeenth contained about one company, in the aggregate, of Perry county men, enlisted by Captains Stinchcomb and Rickets, and Lieutenants Benjamin Showers and Owen Brown, the men coming chiefly from the townships of Thorn, Monday-creek, Pike and Saltlick. Lieutenant Showers, who was a citizen of New Lexington, had been a private of company A of the



First, O. V. I. in the three months service. As Captain Stafford's company from Lancaster came through New Lexington, he joined it and went to Columbus, and was with it until mustered out, including a participation in the Bull Run battle. He was the first soldier to leave Perry county for the war. Captain Showers and Lieutenant Brown were citizens of Perry, and Captain Stinchcomb, was, also, formerly a citizen of the county. Captain Ricketts was a citizen of Hocking, but recruited a number of men in the neighborhood of Maxville, Perry county.

The seventeenth was organized in September, 1861, and reported at Camp Dick Robinson, early in October. It was soon after engaged in the battle of Wild Cat. It also participated at Mill Springs. It was on its way to Shiloh, but arrived on that historic ground after the battle was over. It afterward, with Buell's command, pursued General Bragg through Kentucky, and was close at hand, but not engaged at Perryville. It participated, actively, in the battle of Stone River. It was in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, both days, and lost heavily, in killed and wounded. It was also in the storming force at Mission Ridge. In the latter action, when Major Butterfield fell, mortally wounded, Captain Showers of New Lexington, next in rank, took command of the regiment and successfully completed the charge that Butterfield had so bravely begun.

In the latter part of January, 1864, the Seventeenth re-enlisted and came home to enjoy veteran furlough, and recruit depleted ranks. Upon the expiration of veteran furlough the regiment, with ranks well filled, returned to its place at the front. It was engaged at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro, the last battle of the Atlanta campaign. Colonel Ward having resigned, Captain Showers (now Lieutenant Colonel) assumed command of the regiment, and led it under Sherman on the great promenade to the Atlantic, at Savannah. The regiment was in the campaign of the Carolinas, and took part in the battle of Bentonville, one of the latest of the war. It then marched through Richmond and on to Washington taking a part in the grand review of veteran troops at that place. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865.

Rev. James H. Gardner, who was chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio, more than two years, was born and brought up in the town of Rehoboth, Perry county, and has many relatives in the county. When the war broke out, he was in the south, at the head of an educational institution, of some kind. The war broke up the college, and Rev. Gardner joined a conference and was appointed to a circuit, a part of which was inside of the union lines. He took the appointment with a view of finding a way out of the Southern Confederacy. As soon as he got inside the Union lines, he abandoned his horse and saddle-bags, reported in the proper way, and was soon among friends and relatives in the tents of the Perry county boys of the Thirty First Ohio. He soon came North, spent a few weeks and returned to the front as Chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio, in which position he remained until the muster out of the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Showers was captured in the Atlanta campaign, but succeeded after many hardships in making his escape from a rebel

prison, and reached the Union lines in time to lead his regiment in the great "March to the Sea."

The distinguished bravery of Captain J. W. Stinchcomb, of this regiment, and the leading part he took in rallying on the second line at Chickamauga, are more fully stated in the sketch of the Thirty-First Ohio. It is enough to say here that he was not unnoticed by brave old General Thomas, being handsomely mentioned in his official report of the battle.

**SIXTY-FIRST O. V. I.**—The principal part of Company G, of this regiment, was enlisted in Perry county, the men coming mostly from Pike, Jackson, Reading and Monroe townships. The Company was mainly recruited by Lieutenant Young, though Colonel S. F. McGroarty visited the county, made a number of rallying speeches, and gave his personal efforts and influence to the raising of the men. A brother of Colonel McGroarty became Captain of the Company, when organized.

The Sixty-First was organized at Camp Chase in April, 1862, and in May left the camp for Western Virginia, soon after joining General Fremont's army, who in a short time was succeeded by General Pope. The regiment was on hand at Cedar Mountain, but was not actively engaged in the fight. It was engaged at Second Bull Run, and was with the forces that covered the retreat, along the Centerville pike, in the direction of Washington. It was also sharply engaged at Chantilly. It was ordered to join General Burnside, in his operations against Fredericksburg, but before its arrival the battle had been fought and lost. The regiment was warmly engaged at Chancellorville, losing five men killed and a large number wounded. The Sixty-First was of the troops that opened the fight at Gettysburg, being thrown out as skirmishers, met in force, and compelled to fall back in great haste and confusion to Cemetery Hill. The regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thomas J. Smith, of New Lexington, Captain of the Ewing Guards, and Commander of the troops in the "Corning War," was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. He was then only about sixteen years old.

In September, 1863, the Sixty-First, along with the Eleventh Corps was transferred to the Western army, under General Grant. It left Brandy Station, West Virginia, September 26th, and arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, October 1st. Soon after the regiment got into a fearful fight at Wauhatchie Valley, in which action Captain McGroarty, the Commander of the Perry County Company, was killed. It also was in the battle of Mission Ridge, after which it was sent to the relief of the National forces at Knoxville, Tennessee, but soon after again rejoined the main army.

In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlough, of thirty days: after its expiration, much strengthened by new recruits, it returned to the front and joined the army at Rocky Face Ridge, May 7th, and immediately entered upon the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and in a number of minor affairs, some of which were serious enough to the Sixty-First, at least. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment promenaded with Sherman to the sea. It was on the campaign

through the Carolinas, and engaged at the battle of Bentonville. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, the Sixty-First was consolidated with the Eighty-Second Ohio, the consolidated regiment taking the name of the latter. The Perry county boys, with the consolidated regiment, joined in the march through to Richmond, and the grand review at Washington.

September, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

The Perry soldiers of the Sixty-First, though not so numerous as those of some other regiments, have a military record unsurpassed by any. Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chancellerville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Sherman's March to the Sea, the Campaign of the Carolinas, Bentonville and other minor engagements tell in part the story of the trials, perils and sacrifices of the regiment, a full history of which can never be written.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH O. V. I.—Company K, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth—a six months regiment—was enlisted in Perry county, by Captain A. D. S. McArthur and Lieutenant James Taylor, the men coming principally from the townships of Pike, Pleasant, Madison, Monroe and Saltlick. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, in August, 1863, and was promptly ordered to active duty, and assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. The regiment left Camp Nelson for Cumberland Gap, joining the forces already congregated at that point, under the command of General Burnsides. Cumberland Gap was a strongly fortified position, but when a demand was made for its surrender by the commander of the National forces, the demand was readily complied with, and the whole garrison fell into their hands. The Perry soldier boys were of the opinion that the bloodless victory was due to the strategy of General De Courcy, who paraded his men and batteries in a circle, so as to mislead the rebel Commander to believe that there was a very large force investing his position. After the surrender of Cumberland Gap, the regiment remained in the vicinity until about the first of December, when it left and had repeated skirmishes with the enemy. The regiment operated in East Tennessee all winter, suffering greatly from lack of clothing, provisions and other necessary supplies. But the Perry soldiers endured the hardships and privations better than many of their companions.

From East Tennessee the regiment went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service in March, 1864. Like all the other short time regiments, it will be observed that the time for which this regiment enlisted was considerably extended. Many of the Perry boys after reaching home, in a few days, or weeks, enlisted in other regiments and again entered the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH O. N. G.—The Legislature of Ohio, at the session of 1863-64, passed a military act providing for a home organization of the Ohio National Guard, for the purpose of protecting the State from actual or threatened invasion. Companies were organized under this law with great rapidity, in nearly all the counties of the



State. In May, 1864, Governor Brough issued a proclamation calling this large body of men into active service. At the time of the call to the field, there were six full companies of men organized under this statute in Perry county. The Perry county companies were ordered into camp at Zanesville, Ohio. They all reported promptly, on a wretchedly inclement day, at New Lexington, and immediately took the cars for the place of rendezvous. These companies, with a number of others from neighboring counties, were organized into the One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel, D. W. D. Marsh, the Major, Henry L. Harbaugh, the Adjutant, Robert F. Hickman, jr., and the Chaplain, Rev. James White, were elected from the Perry county companies. Samuel Lyons, Andrew J. Tharp, David C. Fowler, Wm. H. Spencer, Henry C. Greiner and George Ritchey were the Captains; James T. McCormick, John T. Ball, Levi Bowman, Francis M. Wright, James F. McMahon, John H. Huston, Simeon Hansley, Thomas J. Post, Andrew J. Whipps, Abner M. White, William Stalter, and Austin J. Watts were Lieutenants. These were the line officers from Perry. The companies were all strong in numbers, and, previous to being called out, had been duly equipped, as well as fully uniformed in the National blue.

The regiment remained in camp at Zanesville but a few days, when duly mustered into the service, it was soon on its way to Harper's Ferry, the place to which it had been ordered. It was not suffered to remain idle, but was at once sent to work guarding supply trains along the Shenandoah Valley. These supply trains were frequently attacked by Mosby's men and other guerrillas, and skirmishes were at times, of almost daily occurrence. In one engagement with Mosby's command, several men in the One Hundred and Sixtieth were wounded, but fortunately none were killed. Thomas Jackson of Somerset was one of the severely wounded. The men of the One Hundred and Sixtieth behaved very gallantly. Fourteen rebels were killed in the action. Mosby learned by dear experience, that it was no fun to capture supply trains in charge of the One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

The regiment was required to march and countermarch, up and down the Shenandoah Valley, most of the time exposed to the fire of skulking bushwhackers, and in continual apprehension of attack by guerrillas in force. *Ohio in the War* says: "That of all the Ohio National Guards, the One Hundred and Sixtieth, probably, can show the most continued service in the field."

Andrew J. Wright, of New Lexington, died in his tent at Maryland Heights. Nathan S. Kelley, also of the same place, took sick and died at Maryland Heights. He was the Republican nominee for County Auditor at the time, and had he lived, would doubtless have been elected. Wright and Kelley were both highly esteemed citizens, and the news of their death dispelled the illusion that the "Hundred Day's Service" was mere play. Private Marlow, of Captain Fowler's company, was captured, and never heard from, and probably died in a rebel prison.

On one of the trips down the Shenandoah Valley, the One Hundred and Sixtieth brought along a number of young girls out into "God's Country," as the soldiers were wont to call the North. These girls did



not have a very elegant conveyance, but they got "Out of the Wilderness" safely, nevertheless. One of these girls afterward married a well-known citizen of New Lexington, and yet resides in that town.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth was mustered out and paid off at Zanesville, September 7th, 1864, having been in the service four months lacking three days.

The conscription of these Hundred Days men worked great hardships in many communities. The men belonged principally to the same localities, that had already contributed heavily in volunteers to the three years service, and, in many cases, there was no one left to plow the corn or save the harvest; but women—wives, sisters and mothers of the absent soldiers—took the farm work in hand, and pushed it with an energy and success, that was one of the many wonderful things of the war period.

When the men reached home, after the muster out at Zanesville, it was easy to see that the "Hundred Years War," as sometimes called, had been no holiday. Many of the men were sick and disabled, and those who were not, looked fatigued and haggard, resulting no doubt from irregular and insufficient sleep, as well as almost continual harassments, and apprehensions of attack, while guardingsupply trains through an enemy's country, where guerrillas and bushwhackers were almost as thick as blackberries.

The One Hundred Days men were not volunteers in the strictest sense; but they turned out cheerfully and promptly at a gloomy period of the war, served their country faithfully and well, and are justly entitled to consideration in any important history of those eventful and perilous times.

MISCELLANEOUS—A historical outline has been given of the companies from Perry county which served in the war of the Rebellion. But, in the very nature of things, the full details of this war, as of other wars, must forever remain unwritten. And it should be further kept in mind, that numerous other soldiers from Perry served in the war of 1861, who were not members of any of the companies the history of which has been herein sketched. There were detachments of men from Perry in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-Second, Forty-Sixth, Seventy-Fifth, Sixty-Eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-Second, and perhaps other infantry regiments. There were also individual soldiers from Perry in many other infantry regiments. There were detachments of men from Perry in several of the cavalry regiments, notably in the Ninth and Tenth, and individual soldiers in others who enlisted from this county. The county was also represented in the Sharp Shooters, Heavy Artillery, and quite a strong detachment from New Lexington and neighborhood served in the Signal Corps. It is not possible, even were it desirable, to follow these men and their commands through the long, weary and tortuous civil war.

Perry county furnished its share of Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, Quartermasters, Chaplains, Surgeons, Captains, Lieutenants, and about three thousand men in the ranks, who fought, and bled, and suffered, on almost every battlefield and hard march of the great war. They fought in the early battles of the war at

Bull Run, at Rich Mountain, at Wild Cat, and at Mill Springs. Perry boys were also with the noble General Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and afterward made that long wearisome retreat under General Sigel to Rolla, Missouri. Perry soldiers marched with the Regulars in McClellan's advance up the Peninsula, and participated in the series of disastrous but bravely contested battles that surged around the rebel capital in the summer of 1862. They fought at Fredricksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Second Bull Run, at South Mountain, at Antietam, and at Gettysburg. They were engaged at Shiloh, at Perryville, at Stone River, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, at Chickasaw Bluffs, at Arkansas Post, at Thompson's Hill, at Champion Hill, at Black River Bridge, and in the long, wearisome siege of Vicksburg. They fought at Rocky Face Ridge, at Dallas, at Resaca, at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro. They charged at Fort Wagner, at the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor, at Deep Bottom, at Hatcher's Run, at Five Forks, at Fort Gregg, and at Petersburg. They trod the bloody fields of Monocacy, of Winchester, of Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. They were at Franklin, at Nashville, at Bentonville, at Appomattox, and at the capture of Mobile, the closing battle of the war. As members of cavalry regiments, they rode and raided with Sheridan, Stoneman, Wilson, Pleastanton and Kilpatrick.

They suffered and died, or endured incredible hardships at Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Salisbury, Lawton and other rebel prisons. They—some of them—made their escape from those prisons, and hiding by day, and walking by night, fed and otherwise assisted by the faithful negroes, after toilsome days and nights of peril, once more reached in safety the Union lines and the starry flag. They died in battle, in camp, in hospitals, on the march, in rebel prisons, every where, and many of them occupy nameless and unknown graves, far distant from home and friends, and all that they loved so well. They cheerfully sacrificed their lives that there might be but one country from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from Ocean to Ocean, and that the Republic established by their fathers might live.

**THE MORGAN RAID.**—The celebrated John Morgan and his troopers, in the famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, took in Perry county on his way. He only raided through two townships, however, coming in on the Sunday Creek road into Monroe township, and going out in Bearfield township, near Porterville. This was in July, 1863. It was in consequence of Morgan's invasion of the North, that Governor Tod ordered out the Militia of Southern Ohio. Morgan, in his northward journey through Athens county, appeared to be heading for New Lexington, and, in fact, he gave out the word that he intended to visit and plunder the town. A citizen of Vinton county, who had for a while resided at New Lexington, followed up the raiders, mingled and talked with some of them, and believing that they really intended to sack the town of New Lexington, made a detour around Morgan's command, and being splendidly mounted, urged his steed along the ridges and valleys, and over the hills, determined to give his friends warning of the threatened danger. The weather was warm, the Vinton county friend had left his home in a hurry, not dreaming of taking so long a ride, and

was minus coat, hat and shoes. Barefooted and bareheaded, with his flowing locks streaming in the breeze, he plied the whip, and his magnificent charger, in a foam of sweat, and with nostrils distended, dashed furiously on. The chivalrous rider's trousers, by the swift motion of the galloping horse, had worked up to the knees, and leaning forward, horse and rider might almost be mistaken for one being. They dashed into town at the south end of Main street, and the entire length of the street was speedily traversed, while every few rods, in a stentorian voice, came the terrifying words, "John Morgan is coming! John Morgan is coming!!" The people of the place, by the daily journals, and private telegrams, were apprised of the movements of Morgan, and knowing that he was not far off, were prepared to believe that he might be coming this way, and they feared that the cry of the friendly horseman might be realized. The men of the town were nearly all in the army. The few that remained held a brief consultation, and two leading citizens were sent out on the road on which Morgan was to come, instructed to surrender the town, with the view of thereby saving a useless destruction of life and property; as, under the circumstances, it was agreed on all sides that no successful resistance could be made. Money and other valuables were hastily secreted, horses were hurried off to supposed places of safety, and numerous persons left town and took refuge in the country. There was anxiety, of course, but no general panic occurred, and most persons calmly and quietly awaited events. But nine o'clock—ten—eleven—twelve—came, and no Morgan and men put in an appearance, and it began to be evident that the great raider had given New Lexington the go-by. But many people remained up all night, and others procured horses and sallied out to learn, if possible, what direction Morgan had taken. It was ascertained, the next day, that when Morgan reached the neighborhood of Sunday Creek cross-roads, he filed square to the right, gave Millertown a visit, and then passed on to Chapel Hill. From this place he went to Porterville, and near this point passed out of Perry into Morgan county. Morgan and his command camped all night on Island Run, near Porterville. From Sunday Creek cross-roads to New Lexington, is about the same distance as to Island Run, where Morgan encamped, and had he not changed his course, and possibly his original intention, New Lexington or neighborhood might have had the doubtful honor of entertaining him and his band over night.

The general character of Morgan's raid is well known, and only some of the incidents that occurred in Perry county will be related here. The stores in Millertown and Chapel Hill were sacked, all the whisky that could be found was confiscated, and the farce of buying and paying for a few articles went on, while wholesale robbery and destruction occurred without rebuke or interruption.

A plucky lady of Monroe township, who was riding along the road, gave the raiders a piece of her mind. They did not retaliate in words, but gently lifted the lady from the saddle and appropriated her horse. Dr. W. H. Holden, of Millertown, then on a tour of visits to his patients, was promptly relieved of his horse, but was kindly permitted to retain his saddle-bags, which he carried the remainder of the way on his arm, as he trudged homeward on foot. A farmer was hauling a load of hay



along the road. His team was halted, the harness stripped from the horses in a twinkling, and there the farmer sat upon his load of hay, a much astonished and bewildered individual. There was a wool-picking party at the house of a farmer; quite a number of ladies was there and supper was just announced. Morgan's men came in uninvited, appropriated all the seats, and remarked that it was very impolite to take precedence of the ladies, but they were in a great hurry and could not afford to wait. What they left in the way of eatables was hardly worth mentioning. Good fresh horses were everywhere picked up, and the jaded animals turned loose. The raiders also sent out scouting parties right and left, to gather up a fresh supply of horse-flesh.

On the night that Morgan was expected in New Lexington, D. W. D. Marsh, Sill Colborn and James R. Carroll, rode out for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of the rebel force. They struck the trail, followed it up, and just at daybreak, without being aware of the near proximity of the enemy, rode in to the camp at Island Run, near Porterville. They were ordered to halt by some of the band who were on the alert. Marsh laid whip to his horse and dashed off through the woods. Colborn and Carroll thought it would be safer to stay. They parleyed with the raiders, who told them they were prisoners and must go along. Colborn and Carroll were taken some forty miles, and turned loose in Guernsey county. Their horses were, of course, taken by the raiders. They were with the raiders in the skirmish at the crossing of the Muskingum, near Eaglesport, where one citizen was killed, and several of the raiders wounded, one severely. Colborn and Carroll reached home in due time, reporting that they had been treated to a very invigorating ride, though they acknowledge it to have been a rough one.

One of the Morgan men got sleepy and fell behind, within the limits of Perry county, and was "gobbled" up as a prisoner. He was brought to New Lexington, and, under all the circumstances, was something of a curiosity. The populace crowded around him, and some remarks not complimentary were made. He did not like the looks of things, and said that all he asked was to be treated as a prisoner of war. He was sent to the military prison at Camp Chase. The raider who was so severely wounded at Eaglesport, on the Muskingum, lay for some weeks at a hotel in Zanesville, but finally convalesced and was sent to a military prison.

Hobson's Cavalry were on the trail of Morgan, and only two or three hours behind. Several of the soldiers gave out, came to New Lexington, and slept a day or two in the court house yard. The most they needed was rest and something to eat, which they got, and soon went on their way. Hobson's Cavalry seized fresh horses, but Morgan, coming along first, had the pick. But the pursuers gained on the raiders, nevertheless.

This was the last of John Morgan in Perry county, but not the last of the John Morgan scare. Some days after this, and while he and his band of men were yet in Ohio and uncaptured, late one evening, a "solitary horseman" came into New Lexington, announcing that Morgan had been driven back across the Muskingum, and that he was making his way in this direction, this time burning houses, barns and other



property. The horseman referred to had heard of the approach of the Morgan band, seen the fire of the burning buildings, and had indisputable information that it was the Morgan raiders who were doing the dreadful incendiary work.

When the astounding news reached New Lexington, Colonel Lynch of Circleville, and a battalion of Pickaway county Morgan pursuers, were at the depot conferring with Governor Tod as to discharge from further service. The command had been around in the wake of Morgan, but being infantry, could do nothing effective in the work, and Colonel Lynch very sensibly asked that they might be discharged.

When the messenger brought the report that Morgan was surely approaching, Colonel Lynch hooted at the idea, and said it was impossible. The order discharging the Pickaway battalion was received, but Colonel Lynch, without announcing it, decided to remain over night, organized his command and marched it up the hill. He established a sort of military head quarters in Butler & Marsh's law office, and sent out pickets on all the principal roads leading to town. These faithful sentinels remained out all night, and the people of New Lexington, for the most part, slept in quiet and security. But no raiders made their appearance. The whole thing was a "bugaboo," of the hugest kind. There was no intentional deception, and how the false news of the second coming of Morgan originated, was never satisfactorily ascertained.

The Pickaway county volunteers, after their night's vigils, were breakfasted by the ladies, and entertained in the most hearty and hospitable manner, and they were as much honored and respected as though the enemy had been really in the vicinity, and the town in the most imminent danger. The Pickaway boys did, indeed, deport themselves handsomely, and were well treated in return. The next morning they took the train for home.

Some little time after this last fright, Morgan and his men were captured in the eastern part of the State. The leaders were not treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but, for a time, found a home in the Ohio State Prison. Morgan and some of his officers escaped therefrom and succeeded in reaching the South. But the great raider did not survive the war. He was shot and killed when on one of his characteristic expeditions, while trying to make his escape from a house where he had remained over night, which was surrounded by Union soldiers, for the purpose of capturing him. He tried to make his exit and was shot dead.

**THE MARIETTA CAMPAIGN.**—In July, 1863, David Tod, Governor of Ohio, called upon the independent military companies and militia of some fifteen or twenty counties of South-Eastern Ohio, to rendezvous at Marietta, to protect the southern border of the State. The State Militia had recently been enrolled and organized under a statute supposed to meet the emergencies of actual war. This was a wholesale conscription, and the entire militia force of a majority of the townships of Perry promptly reported at New Lexington to take the cars for Marietta.

The militia were neither armed nor equipped, but they were determined to obey orders. New Lexington had an independent military

company, commanded by Captain D. W. D. Marsh, and of course it was included in the call, and responded. The conscripts poured in and fairly overwhelmed the town of New Lexington. The "troops" traveled by rail to Zanesville, and then by boat down the beautiful Muskingum, some of the "boys" pathetically singing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." There was much discomfort aboard the boats, but all safely arrived at Marietta, the objective point. The like of the militia camp at Marietta was probably no where else seen during the war. There were no fire-arms and few equipments or conveniences of any kind. But the men lay in camp there two weeks and did the duty required of them. There were several good-sized scares during the short campaign, but no rebel gunboats came up the dark ravines, as sometimes announced, and John Morgan and his troopers did not put in an appearance, though anxiously expected. At length the militia were mustered out, and embarked on boats up the Muskingum, and then traveled by rail to New Lexington. The whole campaign was without casualty, but abounded in fun, if the stories of participants are to be fully credited. The whole demonstration was no doubt designed as a scare, and it probably was not without effect on the notorious John Morgan and other raiders. At any rate, as the events of the war grow dim, many a man will remember that he, at least, was in the Marietta campaign, and a soldier in the service of his country. And it is possible, in the distant future, that men may draw pensions from the United States government, in consideration of their "fourteen days'" service during the great war of the rebellion.

**THE BARN BURNING SCARE.**—In July, 1863, a barn was burned in Madison township, and at the same time one was burned in Hopewell township. These barns were full of grain and the loss was heavy. In the first case there was writing on the walls of the house, threatening to burn it, also, and do sundry other dreadful things. It was alleged that the barn was burned by persons who were disguised and wore masks, and after frightening the lady of the house nearly out of her senses, until she ran across the fields to a neighbor's, the masked men retreated to the woods and became lost to sight. It was just in the twilight of evening that the affair took place, and nothing was done that night, but the next morning the whole country was aroused, and when it was learned that another good barn had been burned, a few miles distant, the alarm was great among farmers, and they all rallied and joined in the effort for the apprehension of the incendiaries. The people of the townships of Madison, Hopewell and Reading, turned out in great force, and large numbers of men were also present from the southern part of Licking county, and the western part of Muskingum. There were miles of men in line, stationed along roads, and many of them armed with such weapons as the country afforded. The fields, woods, ravines and all good hiding places were searched, but no suspicious characters were found. It is possible, of course, that the guilty persons may have mingled in the throng, and even joined in the search. For many nights farmers watched their houses and barns, and scouting parties were constantly on the alert; but as no more burning was done, the interest and dread gradually died away. At this distant

day, and after the lapse of so many years, it is impossible to conceive of the general and widespread excitement that prevailed at that time. The incendiaries were never discovered, and the question of who did set fire to the buildings, is yet shrouded in mystery. But, in some way or other, the burning is believed to have been directly or indirectly connected with the war, and therefore a part of its bitter fruits.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## REUNION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

For a year or two after the close of the war, Reunions of veteran soldiers were very common in Perry county. These, however, were usually originated and managed by ladies, and were mostly held in the country or in the vicinity of small villages. There was, on these occasions, always a good dinner, and in some cases the lay out of eatables was most extraordinary. All the labor and expense was cheerfully incurred by the ladies, in order that the returned veterans might have a good time, and as a manifestation of their good will toward them. After a year or two, however, this style of Reunion gradually ceased, and except for the pinching times that came, as a consequence of the war and an undue inflation of currency, it seemed almost forgotten that a great war had occurred, and that in almost every household, were carefully filed away scores of tender missives from brave boys in blue, whose hands would never write again.

As the years rolled away and the ranks of the returned veterans began to thin out by death, military reunions revived, in all parts of the country, and in this county. A few years since there was a Reunion of the ex-soldiers of Perry county, on the County Fair Ground, near New Lexington, during one of the days of the annual County Fair. There was a large attendance of veterans, who formed in front of the court house, under command of Colonel L. J. Jackson, from which place they marched to the Fair Ground, where the entire body was admitted free to the exhibition then in progress. There was not much opportunity for ceremony, speeches, or business, and little was had, but the Reunion was large and successful.

The Thirty-First Ohio Regimental Reunion is the only one of this kind ever held in the county; but it was highly successful, and held in September, 1882. The following account of the Reunion is from the New Lexington *Tribune*, of October 4th, 1882:

REUNION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.—The Annual Reunion of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was celebrated in this place on Wednesday, September 26th. Many business houses and quite a number of private dwellings were handsomely decorated, as was also the court room, where the Reunion exercises were held. Several pictures of army scenes were hung behind the Judge's stand, including one representing the charge made by the brigade of which the Thirty-first Ohio was a part, at Stone River.

The Veterans formed at the C. & M. V. depot, about 11 a. m., and under the escort of the New Lexington Guards and a fine band of martial music, marched up Water and Main streets to the Court House, where Colonel Moses B. Walker, of Findlay, promptly called the meet-



ing to order, after which an appropriate and eloquent speech of welcome was delivered by his Honor, Mayor J. E. Johnston. Colonel L. J. Jackson responded in behalf of the veterans in appropriate terms. Then a recess was taken for dinner.

Upon reassembling, in the afternoon, the roll of the living members of the veterans of the regiment was called by companies. Every company was represented, though some of them, from the more distant parts, by only a few members. Three of the companies, A D and G, went out from Perry county, commanded respectively by J. W. Free, William H. Free and L. J. Jackson. Licking and Hocking each had a company. The others were from more distant parts of the State. There was one company from Union, one from Clark, and one from Auglaize. Delaware also furnished a company, or part of one.

After the roll call, Colonel Walker delivered the Oration, according to programme. It was an able and eloquent effort, and brought out much applause. Walker is a brainy man and eloquent of speech, but he is growing old, as are many of the veterans, and he did not make such a finished and classical speech as he did from the same platform, eighteen years ago, when the Thirty-first was home on veteran furlough, for thirty days.

After the regular oration, letters were read from absent members, and then speeches were made by Captain H. C. Greiner, Colonel L. J. Jackson, Major J. W. Free and, Comrade J. P. Frances, of Newark, Ohio. Frances said that Colonel Walker and other speakers had been entirely too modest. He then eulogized Colonel Walker in the highest terms, and asserted that there were in the Thirty-first Ohio, and from this very town of New Lexington and neighborhood, as brave men as ever trod a battle-field in either ancient or modern times.

Most of the speakers had amusing or pathetic anecdotes of the war to relate. Two of them are brief, and are here given: Captain Greiner said that on one occasion a cannon ball had gone through a mule, and quick as thought Garrett Hayden, a member of Company A, from Saltlick township, said, "there was a d—d good place for a window!" At Jonesboro the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Ohio was shot dead in the battle. Just after the fight, when the body of the Colonel was being taken from the field, and all about was still as death, John Anderson, a private in the Thirty-eighth, half crying, said to a squad of Thirty-first soldiers, "That is two young Colonels the Thirty-eighth has had killed, and you have your d—d old Colonel yet."

Major J. W. Free was fixed up for a good speech, and was about to begin speaking of the one hundred and one men of his original company who left this county in August, 1861, when he broke completely down, and could not say another word.

The night session was devoted to business affairs principally, but more good short speeches were made and other good army anecdotes related. The committee appointed to report upon a place of meeting for the ensuing year divided, the majority report being for Logan and the minority report in favor of Mt. Gilead. After some discussion, the minority report was adopted, and Mt. Gilead agreed upon as the place for a Reunion, to be held on the second Wednesday of August, 1883.

The Reunion was a success in every way. The battle flags of the

regiment had been sent down from Columbus, and were carefully uncovered and placed around the speaker's stand. They were mute but eloquent historians of the awful conflicts through which the regiment passed.

The name of Payton Shields, a private of Captain Bill Free's company, was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Shields was one of General Thomas' most efficient and reliable scouts, and put his neck in jeopardy hundreds of times. He was at one time during the war blown up on a steamboat on the Mississippi, was two hours and a half in the water, floated seven miles, and narrowly escaped drowning. Ever since that dreadful night he has been to a greater or less degree afflicted, and at times has nervous fits, in which he involuntarily strikes with his hands and feet like a drowning man, as he did that dark night in the cheerless water of the Mississippi. Mr. Shields was present, one of the most modest, retiring men in the assembly. It was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to stand up a moment that the audience might see him.

Several of the veterans came hundreds of miles to attend the Reunion; one traveled over a thousand miles to get here. The far away States of Kansas and Iowa had their representatives. It was good to see the old veterans meet, shake hands and talk over the old times. It was also painful to see some of them fail to recognize each other, in consequence of the changes of so many years.

The Thirty-first left Camp Chase, ten hundred and forty strong, September 26, 1861. It received three or four hundred recruits during the war, and yet was mustered out in 1865 with only two hundred and ten men. It probably did as hard fighting and marching as any regiment in the service.

General Walker said he could only speak generally of the dead, yet he must name the intrepid Colonel W. H. Free, who was loved by every man in the regiment, and was as brave as any that ever shouldered a musket or drew a sword.

Most of the veterans remained over night and attended the night session. Many ladies graced the Reunion with their presence.

The following is the list of comrades present:

Officers—President, M. B. Walker; First Vice President, Major J. W. Free; Second Vice President, James P. Frances; Secretary, James C. Walker; Colonel Lyman J. Jackson, C. C. March.

Company A—G. Hayden, G. W. Gordon, D. Mariart, S. W. White, Captain H. C. Greiner, M. Barnes, A. D. Henry, A. J. Gordon, J. A. Grant, Captain W. F. Bennet, J. Powell, H. J. Strait, Asa Harbaugh, J. Shrieves, E. G. Spurrier, Alf Wilson, Samuel Longstreth, Eli Strait, Samuel Stainbrook, P. P. Stotler.

Company B—R. C. Kitsmiller, W. H. Martin, Ben Bond, J. L. Rouse, T. D. Wood, D. B. Whitcraft, J. W. Campbell.

Company C—Captain W. S. Carlisle, D. C. Henry.

Company D—J. F. Whipps, G. W. Watts, W. M. Sanders, L. L. Norris, T. W. Tracy, Payton Shields, A. Brown, J. B. Selby, W. E. Norris.

Company E—J. Culver, A. H. Cutter, Joseph Hennis, Captain L. M. Cunard, A. H. Cunard, J. A. Closson.

Company F—H. N. Simmons, Joseph Rice, B. Brown, Dr. Jerome Oafley.

Company G—Horatio Sowers, Jacob Carnicour, Charles Hatenfels, David Brown, Captain C. L. Williams, Dick Brown, W. H. Russell, J. Ridenour, H. W. Lasure, George Essington, F. T. Smith, George Nichols, James O'Neal, Isaac Souslin, J. M. Dodd, J. H. Boling.

Company H—Theo. Warthen, W. M. Parkinson, D. H. Barrick, William Spence, H. Allspaugh, John Jones, G. B. Woodcock, C. E. Darlington, W. Vanasdal, D. G. Mills, H. C. Burch.

Company I—W. W. McDonald, R. Stringfellow.

Company K—Captain A. S. Scott.

Regimental Band—D. Oblinger, T. H. Battan.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## CHAPTER XVII.

## THE CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the American Republic was everywhere celebrated with great eclat, and no where with more enthusiasm and parade than in Perry county, Ohio. Early in the spring the subject began to be discussed and preliminary steps taken. The people of the old town of Somerset were the first to move in the matter, but New Lexington soon followed suit and other places took up the strain.

There was some talk of the entire county uniting in an observance of the great day at old Overmyertown, (New Reading,) as the first permanently settled village in the county; but the idea was not very favorably received, for the reason that there could be no adequate accommodations at that place for the very large number of people who were sure to be present. Finally, Somerset and New Lexington decided upon having separate celebrations, and then Shawnee and New Straitsville came to the same conclusion. The Odd Fellows of New Lexington had previously announced a celebration for July 4th, 1876, and the veteran soldiers had likewise determined on that day to dedicate the soldiers' monument, and these facts were considerations that prevented the people of New Lexington from uniting with those of Somerset in a Centennial Celebration.

The following accounts which are from the *New Lexington Herald* of July 6th, 1876, give a fair and correct idea of the great Centennial in Perry County:

**THE CENTENNIAL AT SOMERSET—1776-1876.**—The celebration of the Fourth, in Somerset, on last Tuesday, was the occasion of bringing together the largest crowd of people witnessed in the county "since Work was hung." Every township in the county was represented, besides a delegation from Rushville nearly a thousand strong, and parties from Licking and Muskingum counties. In numbers and in point of display the celebration was a grand success—"the biggest crowd and biggest day" ever known in our history.

The coming of the Fourth was indicated in the early evening by the Small Boy, with his hand cannon, his torpedo and his universal fire cracker. Main street from the school house to Pig Foot Square was occupied by the boys, pickets on the advance line, and a rattling fire was kept up along the entire street, checked occasionally only by the explosion of a whole pack by some more adventurous cuss, when each little chap would pocket for the moment his own single cracker and rush to the spot where the fascinating explosion was taking place. This rattle and clatter and din kept up till about eleven o'clock, when the boys, tired and sleepy, went to bed.



At midnight the sleeping town and country were awakened to the Centennial by the booming of cannon, the firing of musketry, the ringing of bells and every instrument and device of noise that could be called into requisition. A steam whistle, the very incarnation of discordant voice, was turned loose from a planing mill, and this infernal thing got down on its hind legs, as though at the doors of Pandemonium, and howled and screamed and yelled until men swore, babies cried and women fainted. The Small Boy again came to the front with his fire cracker, adding to the sublimity of the noise. Occasionally the steam whistle, which without change of note, modulation or inflection, overpowered all other noises, would stop for a few moments to catch breath or gather steam, and in the lull could be heard the melody of the town bells, the music of organ, piano and bands, and occasionally the deep and mellow tones of St. Joseph's big bell borne on the waves of the midnight winds. The advent of the Centennial was aggravating at first, but inspiring, and from midnight until day the town slept but little, and the commotion and busy preparation in house and on the street kept nearly every body awake and expectant.

With morning came on a heavy rain storm, which, however, cleared off about eight o'clock and the streets began to fill up with people from the country. Delegations began to arrive from the townships at about ten o'clock, and were formed into procession by Captain Greiner, Chief Marshal, and his assistants.

Mr. W. S. (Bee) Ream personated George Washington, and was dressed in a suit of the old Colonial time, his breeches being more than Centennial in age, coming into possession of his family from Mrs. Ream. Mrs. Tom Stillman represented Martha Washington, and did it finely. Accompanied by a military band, Mr. Ream called upon Mrs. Stillman at her residence, and escorted her to the place assigned them in the column.

The procession formed at the public square, passing up Main street and returning by North Columbus street, thence down Main street and along the pike to Dittoe's grove, about a mile distant from town.

The following is the order of the procession :

Somerset Brass Band.

Officers and orators of the day.

Band of martial music.

Cannon and gun squad in uniform.

George and Martha Washington in costume.

Elderly ladies in costume representing the thirteen Colonies.

Thirty-eight young ladies representing the thirty-eight States.

Goddess of Liberty in costume.

Township delegations in carriages.

Delegations on horseback.

Citizens from town and country on foot.

The procession was the finest display ever made in the county. The wagons containing the ladies in costume were large and commodious, festooned with vine and foliage and flowers, patriotic emblems and devices. Flags and pennants nodded from horses heads and waved from the hands of the thousands, as they sped to the grove amid the thunder of cannon, the thrilling music of the bands, and the cheers of the densely peopled sidewalks.

A group of ladies represented the colonies and states. Each was a beautiful and fitting representative of the sovereignty—the highest, greatest, purest type of nationality, and in her virtues the absolute as well as ideal guardian and protector.

Mrs. George Brown in tasteful costume and adorned with appropriate emblems, personated the Goddess of Liberty. As the cortege containing this group of magnificent beauty in the gayest trappings of modern taste and culture passed along the streets, cheered and applauded by the thousands of enthusiastic Perry countians, we thought no incident was more expressive, no feature more appropriate in contrasting to-day and its living scenes with the historic memory of the century that has passed,

Nearly a hundred years ago Ebenezer Zane and Jonathan Zane passed almost identically over the line taken by the procession, in making the "Zane trail" from Wheeling to Maysville. Then there was not a house in the county—not a white man—all a wilderness—all in savage nature, unbroken except by the discordant tones of wild animals, or the yells of Indians as wild. Neither refinement nor comfort, neither protection from the storms nor safety from the savage; and a descendant of one of those pioneers represented the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by all that refines and ennobles, and emblematic not only of a free and enlightened county and community, but of the change of a century made by the force of free opinion in a free government, and it was only the more strong in contrast by the circumstance that with magnificent beauty, clothed and crowned as a Goddess, surrounded by a bevy that might have awakened the jealousy of Juno and Jove.

The delegation from Jackson township, led by the Junction City band, was universally conceded to be the largest from any township and the flag was awarded them. The procession numbered five hundred and fifty-eight carriages passing the American House, and it is estimated that an equal number came in from north and south on Columbus street, which are not included in the count.

As the procession was leaving town the delegation from Rushville arrived. This delegation made a very fine appearance, and was welcomed by the Somerset people in the most hearty and enthusiastic style.

Immediately on arrival at the grove the exercises were opened by Rev. M. White by prayer. Next followed the reading of the Declaration. The stand was occupied by the officers, "George and Martha Washington," and a number of aged citizens. The oration, by Hon. W. E. Finck, followed the reading of the Declaration, and was in this gentleman's best style.

Just as Mr. Finck was closing, the clouds which for an hour had been gathering burst upon the crowd, and every thing in a moment was complete demoralization, and the occasional showers following at half hour intervals culminated in a terrific storm at about four o'clock in the afternoon, disarranged the programme agreed upon, and all the exercises following were conducted under the most dispiriting circumstances. A bountiful free dinner was spread, and although the dry bread got a little too wet, the wants of all who were hungry were amply supplied, and every one seemed satisfied.

Immediately after dinner Mr. E. S. Colborn was introduced to the crowd and delivered a valuable and interesting Historical Address.

Following the Historical Address were a number of toasts read by Dr. Willard.

Mr. W. E. Finck, Jr., responded in very happy style to "Washington," combining historic facts and pathetic sentiments in a masterly manner, showing a thorough knowledge of the history of our country and a true conception of the lessons to be learned from it.

The "Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion," was the subject of the next toast. Colonel L. J. Jackson being called upon made the following response :

"It would require more time and, in view of the coming storm, a more auspicious occasion to do justice to the toast given. No man can imagine, without actual participation, the dread and gloom that overhung this country at the inception of the late war. It was like the storm that we hear now in the distance. We hear the distant thunder, we know it is freighted with wondrous force and livid lightning ; we know it has the elements of danger and destruction, and we wonder in fearful suspense where its lightnings may strike and where its waters may fall.

"So was the dread and danger then—we knew the storm was in the air and that if it came upon us there would be mourning and desolation in the land ; that some, at least, of us and ours would be called to die in the shock of battle, and be laid in the last sleep under a strange sky by stranger hands, without woman's gentle hands to soothe the parting struggle or lead to the life eternal.

"Well I recollect standing by the telegraph operator at New Lexington, on April 14, 1861, waiting in fearful suspense, as the whole world was waiting, to hear the news from Charleston. And while so waiting there came that historic and portentous dispatch : "Fort Sumter is on fire and enveloped in smoke, but the Federal flag is still waving over it." As if the emergency and sublimity of the moment had evoked the spirit of prophecy, it announced to the world that with lurid flames below it, and war's terrors surrounding it, and death's most potent instruments assailing it, the God given emblem of Freedom still floated and was safe in the hands of Him who made our country free. And that sublime incident, under God—the soldiers and sailors of the late war, His instruments—foretold the vicissitudes and results of the war. The terrible defeat at Manassas came, but the Federal flag did not go down. The blood-stained fields of Shiloh, and Donelson, and Chickamauga, and Stone River, and Atlanta, and Gettysburg, and Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and a hundred others came, and the Federal flag still waved ; three hundred thousand true and gallant soldiers died around it, but its stars still shone and its stripes still gleamed in the sky. It was still between us and Heaven in the battles of the Wilderness, on the ocean and our rivers, in the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi and Carolina—the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee. No matter how lurid the flame nor how deadly the moment, the boys in blue still carried it until it waved in triumph over the capital of every State, the grave of every dead hero, and threw its cheering gleam through the bars of every prison, until Libby and Andersonville threw off their gloom and ended their horrors.



"And to-day beyond danger, triumphant over all enemies, it waves above us in peace, and those that fought for it as well as those who fought against it, together celebrate the Centennial year of the existence of the Nation it represents. And that commemoration is not as of enemies having opposing interests and hostile purposes, but as friends in a common country, under a common flag, having a common interest and common purpose for all coming time. Yes, all are brethren now; those that fought for it and those that fought against it. No ill-starred traitor can ever divide us again; and for the future we share together the fortunes of a common country. Not admiring their cause, but conscious of the fact that braver men never lived—not remembering in vengeance the errors of the past, but looking only to the future; we the victors take the hand of the vanquished and from our hearts say, we are rivals now only as one people looking to the good of one country."

Altogether, it was a "big day," and many a man tottering in his old age, as well as the youthful and vigorous in his prime, will treasure its recollections as one of the eventful incidents of our local history; the little boy, big-eyed in wonder, and perfectly overcome with what he saw and felt, will make this day and this celebration the starting point in the misty memories of future life, and measure his recollections from this milestone.

Jackson township claims a delegation of sixteen hundred. Other townships had large delegations; none however equal to Jackson. The crowd was estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

The day closed in Somerset by a brilliant display of fire works, and the ascension of thirty-eight balloons, representing the several States—with the firing of cannon, the explosion of rockets, the bursting of fire crackers, with din and clang, and clatter and confusion. And so it should. The pageant to-day was no idle show; the explosion of cannon and crackers not an empty noise; the flaming rockets spangling the heavens with stars and streams of light, not an empty, transient glory. It is the voice, the spirit, the inspiration of '76, running down through the ages. And when the Fourth of July again comes, let recurring celebrations be made with the same spirit as has crowded the demonstration of to-day with such sacred recollections, and crowned it with such magnificent success.

**CELEBRATION AT NEW LEXINGTON.**—On the evening of the 3d of July, the "universal small boy," whose normal and original home appears to be New Lexington, with several townships to hear from, seemed determined to begin the celebration early, and with whoops and yells, and something less than a million fire crackers, it was plain that the coming events of the morrow were casting their shadows before. At midnight pandemonium, duly modified for the occasion, of course, broke forth in uncontrollable fury. All the bells in the city were rung, the cannon blazed and pealed away, jarring the houses, windows and nerves of people, nobody could sleep, and the pavements and streets were alive with people. The universal small boy aforesaid, unsuppressed and irrepressible, was in all his glory, and gravely impressed with the idea that the future destiny of this country was resting, or soon would rest,



on his shoulders, was indifferent as to whether his suspenders were off or on.

When the noise of the shrieks, and shouts, and yells would subside, as they occasionally did, the concert of the city bells was very fine, inspiring, and quite endurable, not to say musical and harmonious.

The morning of the Fourth came bright, clear and joyous. The city was gaily decorated, and banners and flags waved and flapped in every breeze. Early in the morning, people began to flow into the city from all directions, on foot, on horseback, in wagons, in carriages, buggies, and, a little later in the day, by the railroads. By ten o'clock the town was overflowing with people.

A little before ten the procession was organized at the public square, under the direction of General J. H. Kelly, Chief Marshal of the day. The procession was formed in the following order: First, Ewing Guards; second, soldiers of the war with Mexico, and of the war of 1861; third, the New Lexington Lodge of the I. O. O. F; fourth, citizens on foot, on horseback, and in carriages and other vehicles. The procession, preceded by the Roseville Cornet Band and the New Lexington Military Band, moved southward as far as the intersection of Main by Mill street. Here it countermarched and proceeded northwardly on Main street. The pavements on either side, and the court house yard, were lined with people, and from windows, balconies, and the front yards on the line of march, women and children looked and gazed upon the inspiring scene. The Catholic Church was very handsomely and appropriately decorated, and the morning services of High Mass had just concluded; and, as the head of the procession passed the church building, the choir appeared in the front yard, singing in a highly creditable manner, the song of "The Star Spangled Banner," and continuing to sing as the procession moved by. It moved on northward, crossed the iron bridge, and halted at Monument Space, near Broadway, where the inaugurating ceremonies took place.

The battle-scarred and riddled flags, which had been borne in the procession by veterans, were deposited on the terrace of the monument, and saluted by the military. A brief and appropriate address was then made by Wm. A. Hale of Lancaster, after which the following letter was read by General J. H. Kelly, from General Hugh Ewing, the first commander of the Thirtieth Ohio:

"LANCASTER, O., July 2, 1876.

"COLONEL JAMES TAYLOR.—I sincerely regret to say that an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, under which I am suffering, will render it impossible for me to accept the invitation of your committee.

"I beg you to present them my acknowledgments for the honor of the invitation, and through them to present to our old comrades, who assemble to do honor to our immortal dead, my profound and heartfelt sympathy.

Truly your friend,

HUGH EWING."

L. J. Burgess, of New Lexington, then made some brief and appropriate remarks.

Major John W. Free, of New Lexington, who had been selected to

give a history of the flags that adorned the terrace of the monument, spoke as follows:

"Soldiers and Fellow Citizens—I have a duty to perform in presenting to you these tattered flags, with a short history of each, which I almost feel incompetent to do, for the past is so full of recollections that it crowds my memory, and almost chokes my utterance. This is an occasion of the inauguration of this Monument to the memory of the dead of the Thirtieth Ohio. We have thought it appropriate to bring together the flags of the different Regiments that have at one time or another, done duty in the same Division, Corps, or Department of the army, during the war for the Union. General Hugh Ewing, who wrote the letter just read in your hearing, was the first Colonel of the Thirtieth to which this tattered flag belonged. For want of time I shall not attempt to name the battles through which this flag has gone, for it is history well known to you all. Several color-bearers fell dead carrying it to victory. At Antietam these colors were badly torn with bullets. Two color-bearers fell here—Sergeant White fell never to rise again, and immediately Sergeant Carter grasped the flag staff so firmly in his death agony that it could with difficulty be taken from his hands. To men as equally as brave as these this monument is erected to their memory. This regiment did duty in the army of the Potomac and in the Western army; joined in the march to the sea, came through Richmond, was at the grand review at Washington, and what was left of these brave men returned to their homes. Some maimed, some diseased, and others robust and ready to do or die for the old flag.

"Next in order is the flag of the Thirty-First. Under this old flag I had the honor to serve. Eleven bullets struck this staff, many through its folds. Five color-bearers were killed and several severely wounded. This regiment did service in the Western army, joined in the march to the sea, was at the grand review at Washington, and soon thereafter discharged.

"Next is the Sixty-First. This regiment, like the Thirtieth Ohio, did duty in both the Eastern and Western armies; joined in the march to the sea, and soon thereafter was discharged. The brave Colonel of this regiment, Stephen J. McGroarty, had twenty-seven wounds upon his body received in battle, and died some two years ago on account of the same. This flag has been in some twenty battles; the regiment fought three days at Gettysburg and five days in the Wilderness, and it is a befitting emblem to be present at the inauguration of this beautiful monument.

"Next is the Sixty-Second. The gallant Colonel of this regiment, F. B. Pond, who came home like many of his men, all covered with wounds, was the right man to lead the brave boys who carried this flag to victory. This regiment, unlike the others spoken of, did duty in the Eastern army only. Its tattered flag and spliced staff speaks louder than words of the awful carnage it has passed through. Several color-bearers fell carrying it on to victory. This old flag was in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18th, 1863, and many gallant boys went down and now sleep in unknown graves.

"Next is the Hundred and Twenty-Sixth. This flag has been in many engagements; its history is written, and you all can read. It is

enough when I tell you that during the term of service of the Hundred and Twenty-Sixth it lost nineteen officers and 490 men killed and wounded. The flags of the Ninetieth and Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio were expected here to-day, but had been engaged for other places which we all regretted.

In sending our invitations to the soldiers of the different wars for our union, no invitation was given to the soldiers of the Revolution, for we knew they had all passed away; but we invited the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war; and I know of but two soldiers of the war of 1812 yet living in our county—Henry Hazleton, sen., of Saltlick, and John J. Jackson, of Reading, father of Lyman J. Jackson, of New Lexington—and they are too aged and feeble to leave their homes. And I see here to-day but three soldiers of the Mexican war, Captain Ralph Spencer, Hugh McGonagle and Frederick Hoffin, and they also are fast passing from among us.”

After the history of the flags, Colonel Wm. H. Free, of New Lexington, came forward and made an appropriate and eloquent little speech, as follows:

“Comrades and Fellow Citizens—When I first looked on these tattered, torn and riddled banners, this morning, I could not refrain from tears; for many who followed them from the Ohio and the Potomac to the Gulf and the Atlantic, through smoke and fire and blood, now sleep in honored, but unmarked graves, on the fields where they fell, and in the fence corners, on the hills, and in the Valleys of Virginia, Kentucky Tennessee, Mississippi and the Carolinas, as well as on the shores of the Gulf and the ocean; but still, thank God, under the old flag, and within the sacred domain of our free and united Republic. And here, to-day, I thank God that this nation, aye, and this county, had so many brave and true men who were willing to die; so many, whose deaths were not merely the spilling of so much blood; but whose memories are esteemed worthy of this memorial shaft; (combining the holy emblems of Religion and Liberty,) whose names will be remembered everywhere, in hamlet, village and city, so long as memory shall perform her office—so long as this polished marble shall last, or time endure.”

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Monument, the procession re-formed and moved up Broadway, to near Arnold's Mill; then crossed the bridge over Rushcreek, and marched into the beautiful grove belonging to Robert E. Huston.

Arriving at the stand in the grove, the first thing was the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which was admirably done, by Prof. H. F. Acker, of New Lexington.

After the reading of the Declaration, came the regular Oration of the day, by Wm. A. Hale, of Lancaster. This was a masterly effort, of over an hour in length. Mr. H. is only twenty-nine years of age, but is one of the finest and most accomplished orators in the State. He traced the history of the country throughout, and commented forcibly, eloquently and grandly, upon the most important events of our national history. Mr. Hale was also a soldier, a member of the Eightieth O. V. I.

Now came the recess and general picnic dinner. Families, acquaintances and groups organized throughout the grove, and did ample justice to the many good things prepared by the ladies at home.



After recess and dinner, the first thing in order was the Historical Address, by James Taylor, of New Lexington. Mr. Taylor had not proceeded far until the rain began to fall, and he asked to be excused from the further reading of his speech, as it was quite lengthy, and would appear in full in the newspapers.

The assemblage was widely scattered by the heavy shower of rain, but when it was over, undaunted, the hundreds and thousands reassembled in the neighborhood of the stand, and again were called to order, and the reading of the responses to toasts was the order of the day. Of all this order of business, by some mishap or other, we are furnished only the following:

Toast—"Thirteen Colonies (response by E. H. Heagler)—Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Connecticut.

"Muster Roll of an infant Republic; waked by the reveille of Liberty in the grey light of the morning of the first century."

"Patriot battalion, stepping to pulsations of hearts quickened by Him whose presence giveth liberty."

"A constellation in the Zodiac of God's works, lingering till the Prince of Peace love's the nations into one. He reigns over all blessed."

Other toasts were read and responses given, but they were probably lost or demoralized in the heavy shower of rain that followed. At any rate, they have not been furnished us, and we of course can not give them. While the toast and response business was in full progress, there came up the heaviest shower of the day; the assemblage reluctantly broke up, the vehicles began to move hurriedly and in long lines out of the woods, and the vast assembly poured over and in upon the city, filling private houses, stores, shops, offices and public buildings. But all were jolly, and kept in the best humor and plight possible, and gradually, quietly and orderly, after the rain was over, the people from the country set out for their respective homes. The night of the Fourth was beautiful and serene, but warm and sultry. Soon after dark, there was a fine exhibition of fire works at the public square, and rockets and balloons were sent up. The streets and pavements were alive with people; and there was great danger of accident, but happily none occurred.

One great attraction of the Centennial Fourth at New Lexington, was the bullet-scarred staffs, and the tattered flags of the 30th, 31st, 61st, 62d and 126th O. V. I. The veterans and men and women did not design to weep, but as they gazed upon the emblems of country and death, the tears came unbidden, and the emotion, with many, was uncontrollable. These mute messengers awakened or revived many a sad thought, and retouched the wounded and stricken hearts of hundreds upon hundreds of people. Orphans, little children when made so, now young men and women; and fathers and mothers who had laid their darling sons upon the altar of their country, crowded around, and with tear dimmed eyes, intently gazed upon the historical banners, which the loved and lost had bravely followed to victory or death.

The number present has been variously estimated at from five to ten thousand, and we cannot, of course, decide even if we wished to, as to



the number of people present. It was a grand and memorable time, and so let it be recorded, and so let it pass down, to be read and pondered by the generations which are to come after us.

**CELEBRATION AT SHAWNEE.** The Odd Fellows of Shawnee and citizens of the place celebrated their Fourth by a picnic in a grove one-half mile north west of that village. Prayer was offered by Robert Weedy, the Declaration of Independence was read by William Davy, Mayor of Shawnee, and an address was delivered by Dr. R. B. Woodward, of Somerset, which was listened to very attentively.

National airs were sung by the Welsh choir; and also music by an excellent string band. The occasion passed off very pleasantly, agreeably and orderly, till about 2 o'clock, when a very violent rain and storm drove the crowd from the grove.

**CELEBRATION AT NEW STRATTSVILLE.**—The celebration at Straitsville on the Fourth was a grand success. The Hibernians and Odd Fellows, in uniform, with full regalia, formed in procession, and made a splendid display. The day passed off pleasantly, and everybody had a good time.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## CYCLONES AND FLOODS.

CYCLONES, OR WIND STORMS.—Different parts of the county have, at one time or another, been visited with wind storms of greater or less severity ; but two were of such exceptional character and violence as to merit special mention. They are known as the storms of 1832 and 1845. It is a common saying that lightning does not strike twice in the same place, and hurricanes or cyclones scarcely ever do ; but those of 1832 and 1845 did, and the centers of these storms, where the destruction was greatest and the violence of the contending elements the most fearful, were only about two miles distant from each other. The cyclone of 1845 seemed to reach its greatest violence at a point about one mile east of Rehoboth, and the storm of 1832 at a point some two and a half miles southeast of the same village. There are differences of opinion about the direction from which the cyclone of 1832 came ; some claiming that it came from the south, and others that it came from the west or northwest. Such storms usually come from north of west ; but the one of 1832 may have been an exception. This hurricane unroofed buildings, blew fences where they were never found, and converted heavily wooded forests into labyrinths of broken, twisted, and splintered timber and brush. This "fallen timber" district, along the head waters of Bear Run, subsequently became the home and hiding place of large numbers of rabbits, and though most, if not all, of the tangled timber has been cleared away, Bear Run is noted as a rabbit hunting ground until the present day. At the time the cyclone came up, a circus show was exhibiting at Rehoboth. The wind broke the center pole and blew over the canvas, creating a panic among showmen and spectators. No houses were blown down, though many were unroofed, and many families living in the line of the storm took refuge in their cellars or other supposed places of safety. This storm, in its greatest severity, was confined to small portions of Pike, Clayton, Bearfield and Harrison townships.

The storm of 1845 indisputably came from the northwest. Persons standing a little out of its line describe it as having a grand, majestic, and yet frightful appearance. Dark, murky clouds were rolled, whirled, tossed and driven in every direction, whilst the body of the great mass moved swiftly and steadily forward. The cyclone had its origin only three or four miles west of Rehoboth ; and it spent its force three or four miles east of that village. Several houses were unroofed in Rehoboth, and many others to the eastward. The dwelling, a large log house, of Benjamin Banks, situated one-half mile north of Rehoboth, was blown so that scarcely one log was left upon another ; the household goods scattered in every direction, and some of the articles were never found. Strange to say, the inmates of the house all escaped with

very slight bruises. At a number of places in the vicinity of Rehoboth, all kinds of trees were blown down, and not one left standing. Many of the trees were blown up by their roots; but most of them were broken off a few feet above the ground. It was the work of days to clear open the public highways, through some of this fallen timber. Saddles, bridles, harness and other articles, were carried off, and many of them never recovered. No lives were lost in either of the storms of 1832 or 1845, though many marvelous escapes were made.

**THREE GREAT FLOODS.**—About 1834 or 1835—the oldest inhabitants differ as to the exact year—there was a tremendous flood at New Lexington and vicinity. It was in July, and the farmers were cradling oats. The wonderful deluge was not preceded by any warning: many people were caught in it, and some of them were in danger of drowning, though no such calamity occurred. It had been a clear, calm day, and between four and five in the afternoon, a light cloud began to obscure the sky, and, unexpectedly to all observers, the rain was soon descending in torrents, though apparently not a breath of air was stirring. The rain lasted nearly an hour, and then ceased as suddenly as it began. The streams became marvelously swollen; horses and men were swimming where an hour before had been dry land. Rush Creek was booming, and spread over all the bottom, from the New Lexington hill to the hills half a mile and more northward. Great damage was done to crops and fences, but no buildings were washed away.

Another notable flood of somewhat similar characteristics, occurred Saturday, August 5th, 1882.

The New Lexington *Tribune*, of August 10th, after speaking of the flood at Corning and Rendville the previous Thursday, thus describes the flood at New Lexington and vicinity:

The wonderful rain-fall and flood of Saturday night, we will more particularly describe. From a New Lexington point of observation, the cloud was light, and approached slowly and gently from a westerly direction, and gradually the whole heavens became overcast, and the big rain drops began to fall. It rained hard and steadily for about an hour, but not harder than it had frequently done before, in former years. As soon as the long shower was over, it was discovered that Oxawoosie or Fowler's Run was raising very fast, and, at the west end of town was soon out of banks and overflowing the low lands adjacent. Soon after, Yerger's Run, which empties into Rush Creek a few rods below the mouth of the Oxawoosie, was observed to be still higher than its neighbor on the other side, and the great flow of water from these two tributaries, began to back water up Rush Creek, and the novel feature of logs, boards and other drift, flowing up stream, was for some time exhibited. The back water extended for more than a fourth of a mile from the junction of the two streams named with Rush Creek. A number of citizens were looking upon this novel back water scene, when a tremendous roar was heard up the creek, which is also up the track of the C. & M. V. R. R. One person suggested that it was an approaching train. Another said no, it is the roaring of water. True enough, and in a very few minutes the floods came, which meeting and uniting with the back water from Yerger's Run and Oxawoosie,

rose three feet higher than was ever before known, and caused the water to flow into some forty or fifty dwellings; and in some of them it was three or four feet deep. The night was tolerably dark, and the sudden influx of water upon dwellings was very alarming. The degree of danger could not at once be known, and the screaming of women and children was frightful enough for a while. All, however, safely waded or were carried to higher grounds, and not a life was lost. The flow of water was so sudden and bewildering, that carpets and many other articles of household goods were seriously damaged. The waters were booming for hours, and did not recede much until after midnight.

The Ohio Central Railroad bridge across Rush Creek was carried away, and some of the adjacent track washed out. The passenger train was standing near the Ohio Central depot, and a good part of the railroad bed was washed from under it. The iron bridge that spanned Rush Creek at the north end of Main street, was carried away. It floated off beautifully at first, with the street lamp attached to it, lighting up the scene; but fifteen or twenty rods down the stream the floating bridge was dashed against something, and the lighted lamp disappeared beneath the waves. The principal bridge, leading from up town to the C. & M. V. depot, escaped. The bridge north of town, near Arnold's Mill, was for a time under water, but safely weathered the storm. The railroad bridge of the C. & M. V., across Rush Creek, about three-fourths of a mile north of town, was carried off, and the track for about a quarter of a mile washed out. The water and drift had evidently gathered and dammed up at this point, on the north side of the railroad track, and when the break was made, everything went with a rush. The Ohio Central depot, though in an exposed situation, and thoroughly bumped and punched with drift wood, stood the racket well, and did not receive any serious injury.

The great rain and flood at this place have been sufficiently described, but some of the accessories to the flood are deserving of mention. The gathering of waters and drift three-fourths of a mile above town already referred to, did much to swell the flood at New Lexington - just how much it is impossible to determine. When the new channel for the creek was cut out, along the north side of the railroad, it was probably sufficient to carry all the water; but a thicket of willows and other young timber has gradually accumulated along the banks, and reaching out over and into the creek bed, until the channel is far from what it should be. Here the water and drift dammed up; and when the bridge and track broke, everything went at once, and this damming up of the water of Rush Creek was the cause, in part, of the unusual back water from Fowler's and Yerger's Run, as well as the extraordinary rise of Rush Creek at New Lexington. There is another reason for the unprecedented back water, at this place. The channel of Rush Creek, just below town, is very crooked, and is, at this time, much obstructed by logs and other drift, so that the great surplus of water had no sufficient outlet.

There was a marvelous flood at Rendville and Corning on Thursday, August 3d, 1882. A correspondent of the *New Lexington Tribune*, who was a witness of the whole affair, as nearly as one person could



be, gave the following description of the unprecedented flood and the consequences resulting from it:

On Thursday afternoon we were visited by the most destructive flood that ever occurred on Sunday Creek. In about half an hour's time the water had risen fifteen feet, and was destroying everything in its course. Every bridge, county and railroad, was washed out between Moxahala tunnel and two miles south of Corning, with the exception of the depot bridge at Corning, and it was saved by the torrent of water breaking over the track above the depot and running down the east side.

At Mine No. 2 the entire side track and about five hundred feet of main track was carried some distance down the stream. Six coal cars that were on the side track were scattered along the creek for some distance, two of them lodging against a tree about one-quarter of a mile below. At Middletown the water was up to the second floor of the houses nearest the creek. One house was moved from its foundation. Both bridges at this place were swept away. At No. 3 bridges and the side track from the hill to the main track were swept out. The main track for some distance below the depot was washed from the road bed. The water was from one to three feet deep in nearly all the houses in Rendville. The majority of the stores are losers to some extent—some of them quite heavy. The damage to the Sunday Creek Company's store is not less than \$1,000. Shepperd & Co. lose about \$800. Clifford's saloon was the first building to go from Rendville. It went to pieces on the railroad bridge, carrying the bridge with it. Two houses belonging to Clifford were in great danger, with their occupants, who had not time to get out of the water as it rose so rapidly. A house was washed from the foot of Main street and lodged on the railroad track. Two houses belonging to William McBride were washed away; one of them, which was occupied by a family by the name of McMahon, having eight persons in it, fortunately lodged long enough against No. 9 bridge for them to be rescued before the house and bridge both went to pieces. Two house belonging to George Venning were washed from their foundations and lodged against the hill. Mrs. Burns was in one of the houses, sick, and was rescued while the house was in motion. The Sunday Creek Mine side-track was partially washed out and a number of loaded cars drifted some distance into the meadow. Between that point and Corning nearly all the main track is carried from the road-bed. Frank Rogers had his entire stock of lumber floated off; also, the Jones Brothers, at Corning. About two miles of track below Corning is swept away. A number of small houses from the lower end of Corning were carried off. Two large houses were floated right across the end of Valley street. The Corning depot was flooded, and the boys abandoned it in a hurry, all striking for high grounds, except Agent McKay, who made for the platform of the old depot, and as the waters rose he mounted on a pile of beer cases and was thus enabled to defy the flood. Jim Cody, for the time, lost all interest in telegraphy, and took a sudden notion that he had business up town. Our Rendville agent, H. C. Bowles, although he thinks Rendville is no such a place as his old home in Virginia, did not want to leave on a floating depot, and made a rush for the passenger train which was caught here by the flood. Mr. J. H. Harsh started from the store to his home near

the mine when he saw the flood coming, and succeeded in getting to his house just before the water began to rush around it. He thinks he could have outrun the Champion Valley. Rend & Co. and No. 11 shaft were partly filled with water. Si Nelson, from Porterville, was at the mill with two horses and an express wagon, which were swept away. Considerable stock was drowned.

It is impossible to give anything near a correct estimate of the damages of the flood in this valley, but it will not fall much short of \$150,000. It will be several weeks before the mines are in full operation again. It will be several days before trains can get here.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Pioneer Association has been one of the things long talked of in Perry county, but, for various reasons, never inaugurated until quite a recent date. A few weeks previous to the annual County Fair of 1882, a notice was published in the county papers, requesting the Old Settlers of the county to assemble at the fair ground, on the second day of the fair, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Association. A fair degree of interest was at once manifested in relation to the matter, and the simple announcement referred to brought together at the appointed place and time a respectable number of persons, men and women, from various sections of the county. It is presumable that meetings will be held annually or oftener hereafter. The annexed account of the Old Settlers' meeting, and the organization of the society, is from the *New Lexington Tribune*:

Agreeable to a call through the press, quite a number of the old settlers met at the Perry County Fair, at two o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 28th, 1882, and organized an "Old Settlers' Association," by appointing D. C. Fowler as temporary Chairman, and E. Teal, Esq., temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a plan of organization, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. E. Huston, E. S. Colborn, Wm. Story, Robert Bennett and J. K. Milligan.

After due deliberation the committee reported the following, and recommended its adoption:

**ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.**—This Association shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Perry county, Ohio. Its object to be for mutual enjoyment, socialities, and the collection and preservation of historical incidents, etc. It shall hold its meetings at least once a year, or as often as the society shall direct.

Any person, male or female, having resided in the county fifty years or more, may become a member of this society by subscribing their names hereunto.

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, and one Vice President from each township within the county, and one Secretary, together with what assistance he may choose. Also an Executive Committee of five. The officers shall be elected viva voce, annually, at a regular meeting of the society.

The duties of the President shall be the usual duties of Presidents of deliberative bodies. The oldest Vice President present at a meeting, in the absence of the President, shall preside. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the names, date, and place of birth and death, together with such incidents in the lives of the members as he

may be directed by the President and Executive Committee from time to time.

The Executive Committee, together with the President and Vice Presidents, and Secretary, shall constitute a Board, with power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Association, subject to the approval of the society.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion a committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Association for the ensuing year. The committee reported as follows:

President, Peter Overmyer. Vice Presidents—Pike, R. E. Huston; Clayton, Eph. Teal; Reading, Martin Scott; Thorn, John Good; Hopewell, Bernard Mechling; Madison, Alex Melick; Harrison, Harvey Allen; Bearfield, John K. Milligan; Pleasant, James Fowler; Monroe, Benjamin Sanders; Monday Creek, Alex McLean; Coal, Harrison Hazelton; Salt Lick, Henry Hazelton; Jackson, Daniel O'Harra. Secretary, J. J. Jolinson.

Executive Committee—Robert Bennett, Ephraim Teal, D. C. Fowler, Jehu Jones, Brice J. Welch. On motion the report was adopted.

The temporary Chairman then introduced the Permanent President, who, after thanking the organization for the honor conferred, gave a clear, straightforward, historical statement of the early history of the county, connecting therewith a short synopsis of the war of 1812, at the conclusion of which the society extended a vote of thanks for his very satisfactory inaugural address.

By general consent, the subscription for membership was presented, and the following membership obtained:

Peter Overmyer, born in Northumberland county, Pa., August 24, 1799; came to Perry county in 1802.

Robert E. Huston, born in Somerset, Perry county, O., March 16, 1815. Wesley Biff, Jos. Snider, Mrs. N. B. Colborn, Andrew Moore, James Fowler, Henry Wilson, Susana King, Mary Ann Wilson, David Brookhart, Mary A. Brookhart, Rual Sayres, John McBroom, Thomas Selby, James Martin, Solomon Longstreth, James Longstreth, Israel Watt, Jos. Stoneburner, Thomas S. Mains, Peter Cochran, Jane Vansickle, Daniel O'Harra, William Rose, William Story, William J. King, Robert Bennett, Benjamin Sanders, S. H. Milligan, George W. Moore, Lucinda Aid, Lydia Feigley, Isaac Brown, John Jonas, Matthew Clayton, E. S. Colborn, James Clark, James Taylor, Charles Vanatta, Josiah Grimes, Ephraim Teal, J. K. Milligan, Alexander McLean, D. C. Fowler, William Bennett.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President and Executive Committee.



## CHAPTER XX.

## MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

**THE ZANESVILLE AND MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.**—This public improvement was made in 1839-40, and, though the road passed only through the townships of Reading, Madison and Hopewell, merely touching the latter, the improvement was regarded as one of considerable note at the time, and the splendid line of coaches, which rolled over it, from Zanesville to Lancaster, and vice versa, was the pride of the county in those days, prior to the advent of the railroad. Though the pike passed only through one end of the county, it was, in some degree, a benefit to all; for the grain-haulers from the southern end of the county, were accustomed to strike the pike at either Uniontown or Rushville on their way either to Zanesville or Lancaster. The greatest drawback for a long time was six miles of unfinished road west of Somerset, but, in course of time, this was completed, making a continuous line of pike through the county, and from Zanesville to Lancaster and beyond.

**CHURCHES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.**—Religious worship came in with the first pioneers, or quite soon after them; and no matter of what denomination, the circumstances and surroundings were very much the same. First, there would be preaching at private houses, in double log cabins and in barns; then the old style log church went up, where the people, on stated occasions, were accustomed to assemble. At a later day came the frame and brick church edifice, with tower and steeple reaching and pointing heavenwards, and with bell to call the people to the house of God.

Sabbath-schools came later, and they are as compared with the churches, of modern origin. Somerset and Rehoboth were the pioneer Sabbath schools of the county. There is not much difference, in point of time, between their establishment in the two places. Other villages and communities organized their schools in course of time. A wonderful change and improvement have been made in Sabbath-schools, since their first introduction in the county, and almost every church has such a school connected with it.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has the most churches, and probably the greatest membership. This denomination has churches in every township in the county. The Catholics probably rank next in point of numbers. They have strong churches in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Harrison, Pleasant, Monroe, Saltlick and Coal. The Lutherans probably come next in order of numbers, and have churches in Thorn, Hopewell, Reading, Jackson, Monday Creek and Pike. The Baptist,

Presbyterian, Reform and United Brethren denominations, are something nearly equal in churches and numerical strength. The Baptists have churches in Thorn, Pike, Hopewell, Pleasant, Monday Creek, Saltlick and Coal; the Presbyterians in Clayton, Pike, Harrison, Pleasant, Bearfield, Madison and Saltlick; the Reform in Reading, Thorn and Hopewell, and the United Brethren in Reading, Jackson, Pike, Monday Creek, Harrison and Monroe. The Methodist Protestants, Disciples of Christ, Bible Christians and Dunkards, (German Baptists,) also have one or more churches. There are two colored churches, one Baptist, the other Methodist. Both are at Rendville. A more detailed account of churches is given in the history of townships.

**SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.**—The pioneer schools are all very much of the same character. A roving "Master" of the old style would come along, go around and obtain a few pupils for a short term of school, and on a given day begin work. The school would probably be held in an old abandoned cabin, with the roughest kind of a puncheon floor. Then came the old log school houses with immense fire-places, and long windows filled with greased white paper. Then, still later, came a coal or wood stove and glass panes for the windows. This made the school room now almost a paradise, compared with the old way. Then, in course of time, came the frame and brick school houses, and a better kind of school-room furniture. Teachers also gradually improved in knowledge and methods of teaching. As time rolled on it ceased to be regarded as masculine, or out of her sphere for a girl to be seen with a slate and pencil. This prejudice, however, wore away slowly. After many more years came the uniform school books, and graded schools for the larger towns and villages; and the general public school system, as it exists at present. The old log school houses have disappeared, and brick or frame edifices have taken their places, most of them with something like fair surroundings. Applicants for certificates are required to pass a tolerably rigid examination in all the common branches, and United States History, and also in the theory and practice of teaching.

Teachers' Institutes are of comparatively modern origin. They were organized in Perry county about 1868-69, but did not make any great progress, or become generally attended by teachers and students, until 1874-75. Since this date the Institutes have been numerous, attended and generally regarded as successful, though not always coming up to the full expectation of teachers and spectators. Nevertheless, it is unquestionable that the Institutes, of late years, have been highly useful and instructive.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**—This order, a few years since, had Granges established in most of the townships of the county, and in some of them two or three. They flourished for a season, and interesting public meetings and parades of the order were had at New Lexington, Somerset, Thornville and other places, but the Granges have not been kept up, except in a few instances, and the order has consequently died out. While in active operation, the Grange meetings were reported to be of much interest, and the source of considerable information to

the farming community. Farmers' Clubs, not connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, have been organized at several points, and flourished for a season, but none of them proved to be very long-lived. Farmers' Institutes are now agitated, and are looked upon with considerable favor by the farming community.

**LYCEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.**—These organizations have received more than ordinary attention in this county. New Lexington, Somerset, Rehoboth, Oakfield, Maxville, and most of the villages and country school districts, have had their societies of this kind. New Lexington had a very large and flourishing one, especially from 1842 until the beginning of the war, in 1861. The "graduates" of this institution were very numerous, and they are scattered far and wide over the earth. Several of the participants in the village and country Lyceums, have since held high positions in church and State. Many Lyceums are now existing, but they are mostly confined to the country school districts and smaller villages. They do not appear to prosper in the atmosphere of the larger towns.

**THE GREAT SNOW STORM.**—The memorable snow fall of 1833 was altogether unprecedented in this section of country. It came unheralded and unexpected, in the night season, and fell to the depth of three feet. There was no wind, and the snow did not drift, but lay as level as a floor, and was almost as smooth as a pane of glass. The inhabitants necessarily kept within doors the next day, and it was several days before the roads were much broken. Men went out on horseback breaking the roads so they could be traveled. The snow was soft and wet, and the big boys of 1833 tunneled along under it like a ground mole, though not breaking or disturbing the surface of the snow. It is difficult to see where the fun consisted, nevertheless many snow tunnels were made in the manner herein described. This was the deepest snow ever experienced in Perry county since its first permanent settlement by the white people.

**THE NAMES OF STREAMS.**—Rush Creek is generally believed to have been named from the numerous bulrush swamps that existed along its banks at the time the county was first settled. It was probably first named below the junction at Bremen, and, accordingly, above that place the two forks took the names respectively of East Rush Creek and West Rush Creek. Several men by the name of Rush were pioneer settlers in the neighborhood of this stream, but it is said that the creek was known by the name of Rush Creek when these men came to the country.

Sunday Creek and Monday Creek are said to have received their names in this wise: An expedition, sent out by the authority of the Virginia Colony to treat with the Indians on the Pickaway Plains, encamped one Sunday evening on the banks of a large creek, which the commander of the expedition wrote down in his journal as Sunday Creek. The woods were dense, the members of the expedition did not travel fast, and the next night tents were pitched upon the banks of another large stream, and it was in like manner named Monday Creek.



The expedition referred to, doubtless, passed through south of the present border of Perry, but the circumstances alluded to gave the names to the creeks, both of which have their sources in Perry county. Sunday Creek, in the southern part of the county, has several branches nearly equal in size, and they are all called Sunday Creek. This condition of things has led to some confusion. Monday Creek has conditions somewhat similar, but the two principal branches of it are known as Big Monday and Little Monday.

Buckeye Creek was named from the buckeye trees that grew along its banks. McLuney Creek is said to have derived its name from a roving explorer or hunter, who at a very early day made it his abiding place. Nothing else appears to be known of him, except that he gave his name to the stream, where he hunted, fished and had his temporary abode. Bear Run was named from the fact that it was once the well known habitation of this animal. The early settlers often tracked or chased bears into the dark and lonely region of Bear Run. Bear Wal-low, a tributary of Rush Creek, was also named from the fact that it was a bear haunt. Turkey Run was so named because in early times it was famous for the wild turkeys that clucked, gobbled and roosted in the neighborhood of its banks. Honey Creek, a tributary of the Reservoir, was so named for the reason that it was long a disputed question whether the bee-trees adjacent to it were the property of the bears or the pioneer settler. Oxawoosie, a tributary of Rush Creek, and running through the town of New Lexington, was so named by some person, but is often called Fowler's or Skinner's Run, from early settlers who lived near it. A great many of the smaller streams are named after early settlers.

Moxahala was named by the Indians. The name signifies, in Indian language, "Elk's Horn." The aborigines had followed it from the Muskingum river to its forks, and up both of them to their source, no doubt, and thus learned that the creek and branches resembled an elk's horn. The creek, especially the northern branch, has also received the name of Jonathan's Creek, and this name is accounted for in this way. The late Rev. Cornelius Springer of Muskingum county, relates that in his young days he conversed with men who related that they were on a hunting expedition in what is now Licking and Muskingum counties, about the year 1792. The name of one of the hunters was Jonathan Evans. The hunters separated during the day, and returned to their camp at night. One evening Evans was missing, and could nowhere be found when night set in. The search for him was continued the following day, and he was at last discovered encamped on a high hill near the north bank of the Moxahala, not far from where it flows into the Muskingum. Rev. Springer says, that from this circumstance the stream became known as Jonathan's (Evans) Creek.

There is also another story as to the origin of the name, which tradition or legend, has been duly celebrated by the poet, Charles Edgar Spencer of Somerset, Ohio, in his "Legend of the Moxahala," published by the house of J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia. Spencer's story, in brief, is this: A man, whose Christian name was Jonathan, was born and bred in the East. He wooed and won a beautiful and winsome maiden, whom he made his wife. Jonathan was brought up a



Christian, and was a farmer, hunter, fisherman and much of a lover. He built a cottage near the shore of Otsego Lake, to which he took his wife; there they lived, and loved, and there their children were born. One night Jonathan was attacked by an overwhelming Indian force, his wife and children were butchered, his cottage burned, himself badly wounded and left for dead, but the sharp blade of the tomahawk had not penetrated deep enough to accomplish its deadly mission. After Jonathan had regained his health and strength, which required a long while, with an awful vow he turned his face to the West, made a long journey, stopping at last on the northern branch of the Moxahala, in what is now Madison township, Perry county, Ohio. There he sought out the rockiest, wildest place he could find, and built a rude hut near a cavern of rocks. Here, with only his gun and faithful dog, he made his permanent abode. His mission was to slay all the Indians he could, for this was the wretched man's strange vow. He wreaked his vengeance, and scores of Indians fell beneath his rifle's unerring aim. But Jonathan could not forever conceal himself, and at last his red enemies hunted and tracked him to his labyrinthian abode. Let the poet, in his own words, relate the story of

“THE LAST CONFLICT.”

The sun had set; the crescent moon  
With halo wan had followed soon;  
And Moxahala shadowed o'er  
By buckeye, beach, and sycamore,  
Flow'd gurgling 'neath the gloom of night;  
And, 'tween the leaves that rippled light,  
Look'd, trembling, here and there a gleam  
Of starlight on the dimpling stream.

With piercing glance and noiseless tread,  
Quick from his hut the hunter fled,  
(While Don, as stealthful, keeping nigh  
Glared fiercely round with savage eye),  
For, having cross'd the woody vale,  
He came upon an Indian trail,  
And all his deadly peril felt:  
Well did he know the place he dwelt  
Was sought by Indians far and near—  
To wreak revenge—for many a year.

The Shawnee Chief had tracked the bear,  
At last, e'en to his hidden lair.  
And, stealing from the bosky glen  
With half a hundred ruthless men,  
Before 'twas his the foe to take,  
He mentally burned him at the stake  
For many a murder'd warrior's sake.  
The red men, feeling sure the prey  
Was in his fastness brought to bay,  
Closed round the hut on every side;  
And some the firey brand applied,  
While others, yelling, turn'd to bind  
The dreadful foe they thought to find,  
And rush'd within with tiger-bound—  
But, lo! no captive there they found.

Hark! ringing on the midnight breeze  
Afar 'neath labyrinthian trees,  
A rifle shrieks with sulphurous breath  
Sending its message dire of death—

The Shawnee Chief with dying whoop  
 Falls, quivering, midst the motly group.  
 Ha! now amazement dumb appalls—  
 A sharp report, another falls—  
 O pale-face Chief, away! away!  
 Loud, fierce, resounds the deep-voiced bay  
 Of ghoulish forms, a horrid pack,  
 That, howling, bound upon your track  
 With bow and spear, and gun and knife,  
 And tomahawk to take your life!  
 Away—away—go, seek the cave  
 Where oft before, your life to save,  
 With mystery deep, you did elude  
 The hordes that at your back pursued.  
 Ah, hark! they come with sounding tread  
 And whoops that echo wild and dread!

\* \* \* \* \*

Dewy, and fragrant breath'd and pale,  
 Came morn, with wakening voice of bird  
 And bee, and cool leaf-stirring gale,  
 And squirrel's chirp, mid branches, heard.

'Twas on a hill-side's bluffy edge,  
 Where rocks stuck out with mossy ledge,  
 Where wavy-scallop'd ferns between  
 The fissured rocks grew rich and green.  
 And delicate flowers, to us unknown  
 Save—hid from man—in forests lone,  
 Bloom'd 'neath the trees that, arching<sup>2</sup> high  
 Shut out the azure summer sky.

Where ivy wild and grapevines clung  
 To drooping shrubs that overhung  
 The lichen'd rocks and shady ground,  
 Beneath the ledge a passage wound,  
 That, to a cavern dark and small,  
 Led through a jagged, narrow hall.  
 There Jonathan the night before  
 Escaped the Indians in his flight;  
 He seem'd to vanish—be no more!  
 And they, with awe and sore affright  
 And superstitious fancy fraught  
 Deem'd 'twas a demon they had fought.  
 And hied them homeward full of thought.

But Jonathan lay cold and dead,  
 The cavern-floor his rocky bed;  
 And on his bosom, clotted o'er  
 With oozy drops of blackish gore,  
 A ball had left its circle red;  
 And in his back an arrow-head,  
 With shaft protruding, broke in two,  
 Had proved its fatal guidance true.  
 Yes, Jonathan, the pale-face Chief,  
 Had found at last that sweet relief—  
 Nepenthe for each earthly grief.  
 And e'en o'er him *one* mourner kept  
 His vigil—yea, and, haply, wept;  
 For think not man alone can know  
 The bliss of love, the pang of woe:—  
 With paws upon his master's breast  
 And plaintive bowl of deep unrest,  
 His lonely dog, though all unheard,  
 Implored a look, a loving word,  
 And lick'd his master's cheek and hand,  
 And seem'd to vaguely understand  
 His soul was in a happier land!"

INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OCTOGENARIAN PRINTER.—John M. Laird, now editor of the Greensburg (Penn.) *Argus*, and one of the earliest printers and newspaper men in Perry county, wrote not long ago the following recollections to the New Lexington *Tribune*:

"In the Spring of 1822, Mr. James Patterson, a merchant of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, came to Pittsburgh to purchase a supply of goods. He was also empowered to purchase materials for a printing office. He called on John M. Snowden, Esq., who then published the *Mercury*, a prominent and influential Democratic paper, with a view of purchasing type and other materials to equip a printing office. Mr. Snowden was agent for Johnson's Type Foundry in Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson purchased one hundred and twenty pounds of long primer and about forty pounds of English job type, and a font of canon for head-lines for posters. Mr. Patterson asked Mr. Snowden to assist him in securing a practical printer to manage the paper.. Mr. S. recommended (me) his nephew, who had graduated in his office the previous fall. I was not in the city, but after corresponding with Mr. Patterson, I left Pittsburgh, for Somerset, Ohio, on the first week of May, 1822. I took the stage (a rough two horse wagon) by way of Washington and Wheeling—there were no turnpikes in those days. The roads were muddy and the passengers had to walk a great part of the way, and frequently to confiscate rails from neighboring fences to pry the wagon out of mud holes. We were to be landed in Somerset on Saturday noon, but owing to the bad roads we did not get there till Sabbath afternoon, when I landed at Eaton's Hotel, where I remained a boarder for eighteen months. On Monday morning I called on Mr. Patterson, and found that he had no more idea of the material necessary for a printing office than a child. He had provided but a small font of long primer, a small font of job type, and an old dilapidated Ramage press, and two bundles of paper, royal size. We gathered up three old cases, and set up outside matter. Found that the new type was not sufficient to set up one side. John Lidey and Rev. Andrew Henkle, a Lutheran Minister, who was also a pretty good engraver, had purchased some type at the sales of the *Scorpion* and *Rattlesnake* papers, came to the rescue, and I was enabled to get out the first number of the *Perry Record*, without having a single subscriber. The citizens of Somerset and adjoining neighborhood generally subscribed, with the full understanding that the paper was to be free from the influence of any of the factions by which the community was distracted. The friends of the enterprise assured all timid persons that the reason for procuring a stranger to manage the paper was that he might be impartial to all factions. I concluded, in this state of affairs, to accept "wages" instead of partnership, or becoming sole proprietor.

"There were only three post offices in the county. One in Thornville, Somerset and New Lexington. There were some post offices at or near the lines of adjoining counties. An exciting Congressional election took place, in which D. Chambers of Muskingum, General McConnell of Morgan and W. W. Irvin and Lyman Beecher of Lancaster, were candidates. Beecher was successful. Jacob Catlin, and some one in one of the other counties in the district, were candidates for Senator. Catlin was elected. A Presidential election was approach-

ing. Jackson, Clay, Adams and Crawford, were the candidates. The voters of Perry county were chiefly divided between Jackson and Clay. There were but two lawyers in the county—John B. Orton and Peter Odlin, the latter now of Dayton, Ohio. Orton was a warm Clay man. Odlin and a merchant named Hanna, were the only supporters of Adams in the county. The excitement on this national question, in a great measure, overshadowed all local issues.

I supported Jackson. The only Jackson papers in the State were the *Cincinnati Republican*, *Cincinnati Advertiser* by Moses Dawson, the *Batavia Sun*, by Sam Medary, the *New Lisbon Patriot*, by W. D. Leaper, and my paper. John Harmer published an English and German paper in Lancaster, Ohio. The English paper was of demi size, and although a Jacksonian, took no part in the contest except to publish the official proceedings of all parties. I was made chairman of the Jackson county committee. The State Committee raised funds and sent each week to the chairman of County Committees from two to four hundred copies of the two *Cincinnati* papers, and the Jackson party in Pennsylvania sent me large packages of the *Columbia Observer*, published in Philadelphia, by Simpson & Conrad. My postage on these documents was from two to four dollars per week. The packages of the two last weeks before the election did not arrive until after the election, when I refused to pay the postage, amounting to eight dollars. Perry county gave Jackson a majority of four hundred or five hundred. Clay carried the State by less than one thousand. One township in Perry county voted one week too late, casting the entire vote for Jackson. After being in Somerset about one year, I took typhus fever, in May, and was not in the office until October. G. W. O'Harra, of Coshocton, conducted while I was confined by sickness. The paper was never remunerative.

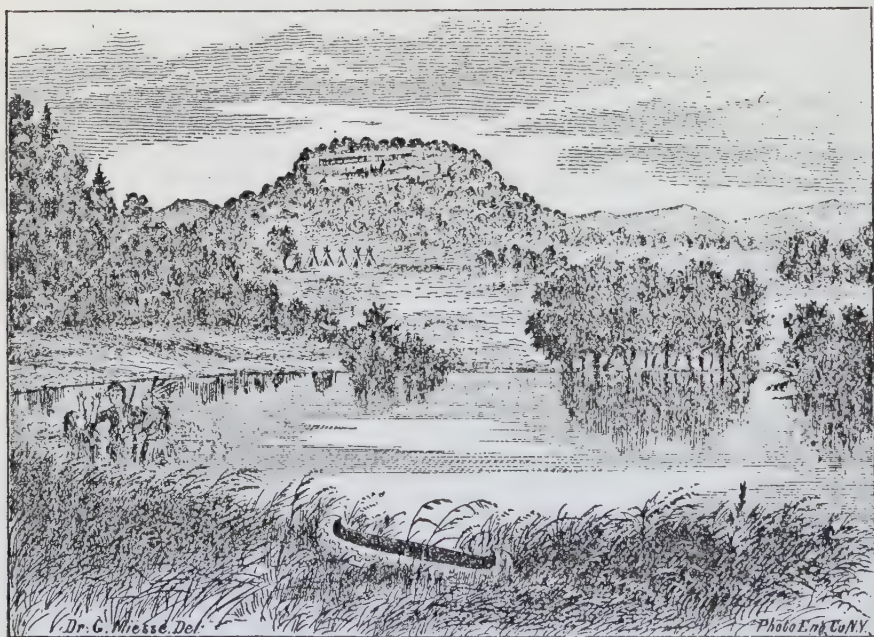
The people of Perry county, in that day, were proverbially hospitable. My sojourn among them was most pleasant. I found many Westmorelanders among the earlier settlers—the Trouts, the Bowmans, Mechlings, Bughs, and others. There were many Pennsylvanians from other counties. Jonathan Babb was sheriff, then Benjamin Ream.—Harper was Presiding Judge and John Trout and C. C. Hood, Associates; J. Lidey, Auditor; and John Beckwith, Clerk. Mr. Odlin removed to Dayton. Mr. Orton married Matilda Reynolds. He is long since dead. The Reynolds, Yost, Spencer, Skinner and Ream families were numerous and highly respectable. After remaining in Somerset about three years, I was solicited by my friends in Pennsylvania to join another party in establishing a Democratic paper in Steubenville, which I accepted, and left Somerset with many regrets."

**THE RESCUE OF THE WHITE SQUAW.**—This section of Ohio was, from 1750 to 1800, the theater of many of the most thrilling incidents and some of the most interesting romances that the world ever witnessed. White men, women and children, were frequently captured along the frontier in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and carried to the homes of the Indian tribes along the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. Where the captives were children or young people, they were taught the ways of Indians, and brought up as nearly like savages as possible. Most



of these captives, however, longed to escape from captivity and return to the East. The footsteps of scores of these captives were familiar sounds here, long before the land surveyors lighted their camp fires, or the boldest pioneer blazed his way into these primeval solitudes.

The case of the rescue of a white girl from captivity among the Indians, is here related and illustrated, because the principal scene is not far from the border of Perry, and there is a tradition, upon what evidence is not known, that the captive girl and deliverers rowed in a dug-out canoe across "Big Lake," while making their escape from the hostile Indians who were in pursuit.



COLD SPRING RESCUE.

The girl was a captive at the Indian town then existing on the present site of Lancaster. The Indians were at the time all hostile, and two noted scouts, for some unknown purpose, came up the Hocking, and from a place of concealment on "Standing Stone," (Mount Pleasant) watched the movements of the Indians on the plain below. The white scouts were compelled to come down to a place called "Cold Spring" to procure water to drink. On one occasion, while one of the scouts was after water, he suddenly came upon two squaws at the spring or pool, and instantly comprehending his danger, if they were permitted to escape, he seized the two women, with the intention of thrusting their heads under water until they were drowned. One of the squaws, who was young and active, struggled severely, and, to the surprise of the scout, pathetically addressed him in English. The scout made sure of the death of the old Indian squaw, and then he and the white girl captive, hastened to the hiding place on Mount Pleasant. The prolonged

absence of the two squaws was observed by the Indians, search was made, the lifeless body of the squaw was discovered in the pool, after which there was an unusual commotion in the little Indian town on the plain, among the Indian braves. The retreat of the scouts and the rescued girl were at length discovered, and finally, in the night season, there was an attempt made to storm the heights; but the intrepid scouts, with their unerring rifles, picked off Indian after Indian, as the red warriors advanced up the narrow defiles, whereupon the remainder of them prudently concluded to try and starve out the enemy above. There was a possibility of doing this, of course, but the vigilant scouts watched their opportunity, and favored one night by great darkness effected their escape at an unexpected point, taking the rescued white girl with them.

This is the substance of the story, as related by the late General Sanderson, of Lancaster, in a lecture before a Literary Institute, in 1844. Sanderson was acquainted with the earliest pioneers, and with many of the Indians as well, and he considered the story authentic. It is also stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the rescued girl had a sister in captivity, who was also restored to her friends at a subsequent time, afterwards married, and that some of her descendants yet reside in Fairfield county. The fact has already been referred to, that the adventures of the rescued captives have in some way been connected with "Big Lake" (Reservoir), but upon what authority cannot at present be ascertained.

As marvelous as the foregoing story may appear, it is not more so than scores of others, well authenticated, connected with this section of Ohio during the latter part of the last century.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## SOME "PERRY COUNTY BOYS."

General Philip H. Sheridan, born and brought up at Somerset, Ohio, was sent to West Point, graduated, and subsequently became, as General Grant once said, as great a soldier and General as any of ancient or modern times, capable of managing or maneuvering the largest armies. It is not expected that any thing here said can add or detract from the fame of General Sheridan, yet it is quite certain that he has not, in many respects, received the credit and honor that is justly due him. It has been frequently said that he saw the backs of more rebels than any other Federal General; this is doubtless true, and, of itself, expresses as well as implies a good deal. It is known that he was about equally skillful in the command of artillery, cavalry and infantry. He commanded in the East as well as in the West, and was popular and successful with both armies. He changed the cavalry arm of the service from an inefficient, unreliable force, into a well disciplined, invincible, victorious army. He brought his division—all there was left of it—intact out of the deadly struggle in the tall cedars at Stone River. Though badly cut up with General McCook's Corps at Chickamauga, Sheridan rallied the remnant of his division and proceeded to march in the direction of the sound of General Thomas' guns. It was Sheridan who changed the valley of the Shenendoah from a valley of humiliation into a land of triumph. After the Shenendoah was cleared of the enemy, he was called back to the main army in front of Richmond. Grant's whole operations, during the summer of 1864 and the early part of the year 1865, had been little less than a series of bloody disasters, and, as offensive movements, were certainly not successful. Eventually, Grant decided to make a last desperate attempt to break the rebel lines, and General Sheridan was selected to lead the momentous expedition. About three o'clock one morning Grant called Sheridan from his bed, and told him what was to be done. "I want you to break the rebel lines," says General Grant, "and if you fail, go and join Sherman." "I'll make the attempt," replies Sheridan, "but I'll not go to Sherman; I propose to end it right here." Right there, in the breast of little Phil Sheridan, was the crack of doom for the Southern Confederacy. Sheridan's command charged at Five Forks, the hitherto invincible lines of General Lee were broken, and Richmond doomed. Lee's army was routed, retreated in great confusion, and the Confederate Administration hastily deserted the rebel Capital, as rats desert a sinking ship. It was a great victory for the Army of the Potomac; but few dreamed—not even General Grant—that the war was virtually over. It was Sheridan who, with his accustomed habit of following closely upon the backs of the defeated rebels, at once discovered the true condition of things, and dispatched back to Grant: "Hurry up the troops; Lee



must surrender if closely pressed. I am sure of it." Meanwhile Sheridan had a sharp engagement at or near Hanover Court House, the last stand Lee's ragged and brave veterans ever made. Grant "Hurried up the troops," and Appomattox was the result. Sheridan is a Major General in the Regular Army, with headquarters at Chicago. His aged mother still resides at Somerset, in this county.

Janairus A. McGahan was born and brought up in the neighborhood of New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio; afterward attended school at Notre Dame, Indiana, and before he was twenty-one was a reporter and correspondent of the daily press at Saint Louis. In a year or two he went East and secured a position on the New York *Herald*, where he suddenly arose to the front rank among newspaper men. In a short time he was sent to Europe as a war correspondent of the *Herald*. He also made a similar engagement with the London *Times*. As a correspondent of these journals, McGahan was in all the wars of Europe for eight or ten years previous to his death, including the great French-Prussian war. McGahan was in Paris during the reign of the Commune, and gave vivid but faithful pictures of that exciting and eventful period. He was arrested and imprisoned by the Commune, and would have been summarily executed but for the intervention of powerful and influential friends. McGahan was with one expedition of the Czar of Russia into the heart of Asia, and at another time he accompanied an exploring party to the Arctic ocean in search of the North Pole—all in his capacity of newspaper correspondent for two of the greatest journals of the world. It was McGahan who penned the faithful descriptions of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and he then told the suffering people that he would be back there in a year with the army of the Czar; and, sure enough, he was. McGahan is known over the civilized world as the deliverer of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarians so regarded him; and when he was there the second time the people—men, women, and children—crowded around him, kissing his bridle, spurs, and even the horse that he rode. McGahan was no common man. He was a statesman and philanthropist, as well as newspaper correspondent. He had the ability to be first writer on any newspaper on either side of the Atlantic. He fell in love with and married a Russian lady of rank, though no man was more democratic in his notions than he. McGahan died about four years since at Constantinople from a malignant fever, which he contracted while nursing a friend who was afflicted with the disease. McGahan died at the age of about thirty-three years, and his mortal remains were consigned to their mother earth near the bank of the Bosphorus, hard by the ancient city of Constantinople. His widow and baby boy, not long since, visited the boyhood home of the lamented husband and father.

James M. Comly was born and brought up at New Lexington, Ohio. He went to Columbus to learn the trade of a printer, and was successively "devil," "jour," foreman, local editor, and finally editor and proprietor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He was Colonel, then General in the army, postmaster of Columbus, and was subsequently appointed by President Hayes as Minister to the Sandwich Islands, from which country he has recently returned to his home in Columbus.

J. M. Rusk was brought up in Bearfield township, Perry county,



Ohio; worked as a day laborer on the old C. W. & Z. R. R. at McLuney in 1853; went to Wisconsin, became a General in the Union army, subsequently served three terms in Congress, and is the present Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

Jacob Strawn, one of the early settlers of Thorn township, remained a citizen of the same until he had accumulated considerable property, sold out and left, with the stereotyped remark that he would be the first in his State or nothing. He did become the largest land owner in the State of Illinois, to which he went, and was at the time of his death the greatest cattle owner in the world.

John W. Iliff, born and lived to man's estate in Harrison township, near McLuney, went to the Far-west at the age of about twenty-one; went into the cattle business on the Plains; raised, sold, and speculated in cattle until he became very wealthy; and at the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago in Denver, Colorado, was the largest cattle owner in the world, and was known far and wide as the "Cattle King." His estate is estimated to be worth about two million dollars.

Thomas C. Iliff, a cousin of John Wesley Iliff, the Cattle King, born and brought up in Harrison township, near McLuney, served in the war while in his 'teens; went to school and graduated at Athens University; subsequently became a minister in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then was sent to Helena, Montana, and finally to Salt Lake, where he is now in charge. Though only a Presiding Elder in rank, Iliff is practically a Bishop throughout all Utah Territory. One of the Bishops, in presenting Iliff, in a late session of the Ohio Conference, announced that he would now introduce to them "The successor of Brigham Young." Iliff is an able and eloquent preacher, as well as organizer and explorer. He visited the Old World, not long since; spent a year in Palestine, and rode all over the Holy Land on horseback.

Walter C. Hood, born and brought up at Somerset, Ohio, clerked in his father's store, learned the trade of a printer, taught school, became editor of the Perry County *True Democrat*, Ironton *Times*, Portsmouth *Times*, Marietta *Times*, and was one of the best political writers in the State, and, in some respects, had no peer. He was said to be a walking library and dictionary, and scarcely ever made a misstatement of anything. He was a nephew of the celebrated Charles Hammond, a distinguished old-time editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Hood was appointed State Librarian by Governor Allen, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and he died in the city of Columbus, while holding that office.

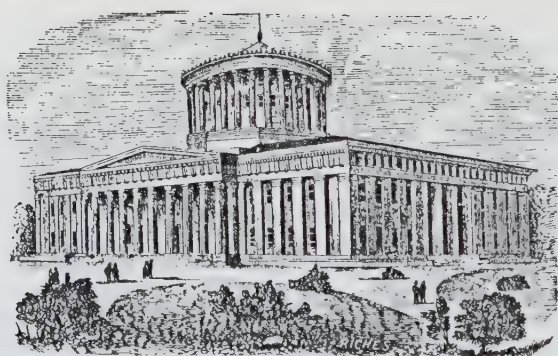
Rezen Debolt, son of Rev. George Debolt, brought up in Thorn township, learned the trade of a tanner, afterward studied law, went West, and subsequently became a District Judge and member of Congress for the State of Missouri.

Stephen D. Elkins, a native of Thorn township, has, for several terms, been a delegate in Congress from the Territory of New Mexico, and would have been one of the United States Senators, had New Mexico been admitted as a State. Mr. Elkins is married to a daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

Fifteen or sixteen members of the Ohio Conference of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church hail from Perry county. Of these, Isaac Crook, James F. Gardner, Wellington Harvey, and several others, are very distinguished. Crook has now been transferred to a Michigan Conference. Harvey served quite a number of years as Presiding Elder.

Joseph Carper, of Reading township, Jesse Stoneman, of Thorn, and Samuel Harvey and Samuel Hamilton, of Madison township, were all, in their lifetime, itinerants in the Ohio Conference. Jesse Stoneman, with James Quinn as a colleague, was appointed by the Baltimore Conference, in 1800, to what was then called the Muskingum and Hocking circuit, embracing Marietta, Zanesville, Coshocton, Mount Vernon, Lancaster, Athens, and all the country lying between; and they rode this extensive wilderness circuit in 1801, as the Church record shows. The mortal remains of Rev. Stoneman repose in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Thornville.



STATE CAPITOL.

PART VI.

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TOWNSHIP HISTORIES

OF PERRY COUNTY.





## TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## BEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bearfield is one of the original townships of Perry county, Ohio, and was organized in 1818. It is situated one township north of the southeast corner of the county, and, with Monroe township, forms the most eastern portion of the county. At the time of its organization it was a full township, containing thirty-six sections, and remained so up to 1850, when there were nine sections taken from the southwest corner of it to form a part of Pleasant township, thus leaving it with twenty-seven sections, or seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Harrison township, of Perry county, and Harrison township, of Morgan county; on the south, by Monroe and Pleasant townships, of Perry county; on the east, by Harrison and Dearfield townships, of Morgan county, and on the west, by Pleasant and Pike townships. The township is naturally divided into two parts, or slopes, by a ridge passing in a northeastern and southwesterly direction, the northern slope dipping toward the Muskingum valley, and occupying about two-thirds of its surface. The southern slope dips toward the Hocking valley, and contains about one-third of its area. The streams are all small, and from this natural division flow both north and south, the greater number rising within its own borders. The largest stream is that of the south branch of Jonathan's Creek, which flows from the central northern part of Pleasant township, in a northeastern direction, and flows out at its northern boundary, near McLuney, in Harrison township. The township is all underlaid with a stratum of the best of soft coal, four feet thick. This coal is mined in the northwestern part by drifting; but if it were obtained in the southern and eastern parts it would necessarily have to be by shafting, so rapidly does the stratum dip. Iron ore and fire and potter's clay are found in many places. The iron ore is of the black band mineral, and yields about forty per cent of iron. The potter's clay is of the best quality, from which all kinds of common stoneware are successfully manufactured.

The surface of this township may well be said to be everywhere undulating. It has so small a portion of valley land that it is scarcely worth a mention. The hills are not so high, but a great many of them

are rather steep; yet there is not much of the land that is not arable, and its fertility is beyond dispute, as many an industrious farmer, who now enjoys a full competency for his declining years, can testify. Coal mines, iron ore deposits, potter and fire clay banks, and farm products, are seldom more happily united than in Bearfield township.

It is said that James Black was the first settler in this township, who must have come before 1812, but how long before is unknown. He settled near where Porterville now stands. As early as 1815 came the father of Jacob Hearing and settled, a neighbor to James Black. The following is a list of the first settlers, as could best be obtained from available records: Benjamin Tatman, Bartholomew Tatman, John G. Hearing, David Worley, Charles Crook, Samuel Ogburn, John B. Holcomb, Benjamin Morgan, Lawson Teal, Samuel Worley, James Palmer, Edward Conner, James Montgomery, Isaac Kent, Michael Longstreth, William Lashley, Andrew Woods, John Younkin, Thomas Tatman, John A. Hearing, Samuel Younkin, William J. Moore, Elisha Palmer, Matthew Palmer, Leon Strait, William Tatman, John Montgomery, John Thrapp, L. J. Baker, Ezekiel Rose, John J. Jackson, David Little, Lloyd Teal, and John Handsley. These people came from the Eastern States and the Old Country; consequently, were a mixture of various nations.

Upon their arrival, all the hardships and realities of a pioneer life were upon them. The "Giant Oak" stood king of the forest, and defied the "Woodman's ax." At once it was to be seen that there was life for a struggle, and prosperity for continued effort. Making bare their muscles to the labor, and with wills determined to know the best or worst of it, log cabins sprang up like mushrooms from a hot bed, and passed away like fairies in the morning dew-drops, giving place to the hewed log-house, and eventually to the unique frame and brick architectural dwellings of the present day and generation, as the harvest of the fallow, broken by the wooden mouldboard as it was directed by the muscle that received sustenance from the hand and horse grist mill, and toated upon the pack saddle, together with the venison, the bear and the turkey, nature's provision for man's coming. In those pioneer days, the sickle was thrust, the flail was wielded or the oxen trod out the grain, which was fanned by the sheets of pioneer couches, for twenty-five cents per bushel, in trade.

Corn was plowed with the rudest plows for twelve and a half cents in trade. Tea and coffee were luxuries that was too expensive to be often indulged in; upon Sunday or a holiday they might be allowed. Yet at their log rollings and house and barn raisings we still can catch a breath of their hilarity and neighborly feeling, and we are often constrained to say, "They enjoyed themselves more than we do now," never taking a thought that then they had no time to quarrel with each other, or look up the intricate points of law and push a law suit. They were busily employed.

The most of the land in this township was entered directly, by the citizens themselves, at \$1.25 per acre. Some of the southern part came through the hands of Buckingham and Sturges.

It is creditably stated that of those who took up land through Buckingham, many were unable to pay for it, and some could no more than

pay the interest on the money they borrowed from him, or was due on back payments, the enormous interest of twenty per cent. being charged by him for money invested, or upon back pay for their farms, purchased of him at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre. In consequence of this they were obliged, many of them, to sell out the very land they had doubly earned and made fruitful by their toil, in many cases saving a mere pittance from years of hard labor. Hence it comes that, few of the first settlers or their children remain to this day in the southwestern part of the township.

It is difficult to tell now, where the first mill was built, but it is quite likely it was upon South Fork creek, in about 1817, by Frank Harris. That part of the township was afterward made a part of Pleasant township, where a more complete history of the mill is given.

Levi Little, who once lived upon the present site of Porterville, in an early day had a hand mill where they used to grind all night, and in that length of time could grind about two bushels of corn, three or four bushels of buckwheat, or one and one half bushels of wheat. The burr was small and turned by means of a pin fastened near the edge upon the top. They turned with one hand and fed it with the other. It was afterward turned to a horse mill.

It is claimed by some that the first mill was built upon the head waters of Black's Fork creek, by a man by the name of Fate, who afterward sold it to Petit. At this mill they ground corn, buckwheat and wheat, and sawed lumber. A man by the name of Underhill once had a horse mill on the line between Perry and Morgan counties. One of the oldest mills was built by Levi T. Deaver, near the edge of the township, not far from Deavertown, of Morgan county.

There is now no mill running in the township; all having gone down.

For a better class of work, and quicker returns, the farmers often went to Zanesville on horseback to mill, via the cow paths, riding one horse and leading another, which wore the pack saddle and carried most of the grain.

In 1818, as above stated, this township held its first election, and the names given as the first settlers, were the first voters, or at least most of them were voters here at that time. Then the ballot was cast for the first Justice of the Peace, who in all probability was Samuel Ogburn. At that time the votes were polled as they have been ever since, some place, and in some kind of a building, upon the sixteenth and school section of the township. If Ogburn was not the very first, he was among the first to hold that office. Upon the sixteenth section they now have a township house where the votes are polled. The number of votes cast in 1882 was two hundred, not varying but little from that number at any time. It is said that David Hearing was the first man married in this township.

This township has no railroads nor pikes. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, a branch of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, passes near its northern boundary at McLuney.

As James Black is considered the first settler, it is altogether probable that around him gathered the first neighborhood, and thereby the first schools were held in that neighborhood, on a farm owned at the



time by Jesse Simmer, and now owned by Ephraim Bennett. The first school teachers there were, first of all, Abraham Striker. Samuel Younkin soon after. Robert Sandburn taught in 1820, and Thomas Petit in 1821. They all taught in the log cabin school house, so frequently described in this history, that a repetition here would be to increase the monotony of the story. The public school system was adopted as soon as practicable, and as is shown in the county history.

There is now in this township six sub-school districts, and in each there is a good, substantial frame school house, where at least an average term of school of six months is kept up each year, the teachers receiving their pay from the public school fund. There are one hundred and forty-eight male and one hundred and forty-eight female scholars enrolled.

**CHURCHES.**—Fletcher Chapel is of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is commonly known as the Holcomb church. It is the oldest church we now have any knowledge of in this township, and was probably organized in about 1815, and met in private houses previous to 1820 to 1825, at which time they built a log church on Joseph Holcomb's farm. In private houses they meet at George Reed's, John Fate's and Joseph Holcomb's. The first members were John Fate and wife, Joseph Holcomb and wife, Mrs. George Reed, Patton Ferson and wife, Thomas Hollingshead and wife, Asher Holcomb, who was the first class class leader, and a few others. The first preachers were Rev. Samuel Hamilton and Rev. Cornelius Springer. They were afterward supplied by the Ohio Conference, and were known to be in the Zanesville district, and in Deavertown circuit until 1882, when a change was made, and it became one of four appointments of which the Rev. Raymond Griffith is pastor, but is still in Zanesville district. Previous to the change they for many years past had preaching once in three weeks, but since that they have preaching alternate Sundays. The old log church was supplanted in 1846 by a frame building that is now standing.

The first Sunday school met in the log house and was kept up until about 1867, only during the summer season; since that time they have continued during the whole time, and now number about fifty scholars, with M. G. Sayre as Superintendent. Charles Crider, Ephraim Bennett, Bartholomew Longstreth and William Sayre are class leaders of the church, and there are about seventy members.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church is commonly known as the Tatman Church, and is situate in the southeastern portion of the township, near Joseph Wallace's farm. It was organized in about from 1832 to 1837, and first met in Bartholomew Tatman's house on the farm now owned by Joseph Wallace. Bartholomew Tatman and wife, one McClannahan and wife, Samnel Ogburn, one Mr. Iden and some others, were the first members. B. Tatman was likely the first class leader. The first ministers were Samuel Harvey and Samuel Hamilton, and have since been supplied by the Ohio Conference.

Soon after their organization, they built a hewed log church hard by the site of the present frame church, which took its place in about 1861, built under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Barringer. There are

now about sixty communicants, with John M. Holcomb and Isaac Cooper as class leaders.

The first Sunday school was organized in about 1867, and met only during the summer season until 1881, when it was continued during the year, and up to the present time. There are now about fifty scholars enrolled.

This charge belonged to the Deavertown circuit until 1882, when it was changed and put into the Millertown circuit.

Bethel M. E. Church was organized about 1837, with James Moore, Elias Moore, William Moore, Urias Moore, John Handsley and family, Alexander McClannahan, and some of the Petits as first members. James Moore was the first class leader. The first preachers were John Reed and Samuel Hamilton. They first worshipped in a log school house near where they afterward built a hewed log church.

That house stood until about 1845, when the society having removed to Porterville charge, the house went down or was moved away, but the cemetery is still kept up.

In a very early day there was a class organized in the vicinity of where the United Presbyterian church now stands, and near which they built a church, now remembered as the Teal church; but for some unknown reason, and at a date unknown, they disorganized. It was a pioneer church, no doubt. Some time previous to 1854 the Methodist Episcopal church organized a class in section 16, and met at first at private houses. Rezen Hammond and wife, James Allen and wife, Alexander Burgess and family, Bernard Smith, who was the first class leader, Eliza Koons, and others, were the first members; about twelve or fifteen in number. In 1854 they moved the Teal church from where it stood and rebuilt it on the farm of Rezen Hammond, where they worshiped until the time of the late rebellion, when differences of opinion split the society, and it became disorganized, some joining at the Holcomb church, while others went to near Poterville, and, with others, formed what is known as the Christian Union church. The Hammond church, by which name it was usually called, held Sunday school for several summer seasons, during its organization.

ZION.—In about 1847, there was organized a Disciple church, near Poterville, with Daniel Rusk at the head, which continued for a few years, when it was changed and became a Christian denomination.

The Disciples, and other Christian people, had built a log house, for general church purposes, but it appears that a deed for the lot was made to the Christian denomination, who still hold the deed. How long either the Disciples, or Christians kept up their organization, is unknown, but together they held meetings until the time of the late rebellion, at which time the Christian Union church was organized, taking the place of the others. In 1868 they supplanted the log church by a neat frame building, where they still hold services. It was changed to the Christian Union denomination, with Rev. Ammon Biddison as their pastor. Simultaneous with the organization of the church Sunday school was commenced, and is still continued with an attendance of twenty-five or thirty persons.

Porterville Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the old log church, where the Zion now stands, under the pastorate of Rev. Ben-

jamin Ellis, in 1855, and in 1856 they built a frame church edifice in Porterville, under the direction of Rev. Sheets and Rev. Jno. Gregg. The first organization consisted of about thirty members; among whom were Jno. Bell, who was the first class leader, and his wife, one Bullick and wife, Jacob Brock and wife, Mrs. Abi Butt, Mary Skinner, Adam Dennis and wife, and at that time, the Bethel charge, west of this place, was disbanded, and most of that membership moved here. The first church-house stood until 1881, when a neat new frame church was built in its stead, at a cost of \$1,975.00. Rev. G. P. Fry was pastor during its building. They now have a membership of about eighty, with Rev. R. H. Griffith as pastor, and George Holcomb, J. S. King and Marian Newlon as class leaders. Sunday School was organized at the time they first occupied their own church, with Jno. Ball as Superintendent, since which time it has been continued, and for several years past, during the whole year, and now has an average attendance of about thirty or forty scholars. Levi Aler is now Superintendent.

**GOSHEN UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—In 1827, a society was formed in the vicinity of where the above church stands, known as the Associate Church, which so continued until 1868, at which time that body and the Associate Reform Church were united, and formed the United Presbyterian Church.

The Associate Church was organized by Rev. John Walker. In 1839 they built a church-house, under the pastorate of Rev. David Lindsay, which stood until 1877, when a larger frame house was built in its stead, which still stands, the ground being leased by W. C. Moore for as long as it is used for church purposes.

W. C. Moore and wife, Nancy Moore, Mary Moore, James Beard and wife, Mrs. Jane Rusk, Miss Feckner, Mrs. Margaret Adams, Robert N. Moore and wife, Martha Moore, Margaret Moore, Susannah Moore and Robert R. Moore, were first members. From 1827 to the time of building the first church, they met in houses and barns, and many times at Robert Moore's, sen. W. C. Moore was the first Elder. There are now twenty-two members, with Jno. Taylor, James L. Moore and Robert N. Moore as elders. The largest membership they have ever had was about fifty or fifty-five souls. Sunday school was first organized in 1877, when James L. Moore was Superintendent, and had about thirty scholars. They now have about sixty scholars, and Jno. Taylor is Superintendent. Previous to 1877 they had Sunday school only a part of the time. They now have school every summer, but do not continue during the winter season.

**PORTERVILLE.**—The town was laid out by John Porter in 1848, in the treme eastern edge of the township, and on the dividing ridge, before referred to, from which the water sheds both north and south.

This is a village, or hamlet rather, of about forty souls, beautifully situated, in which health, the greatest temporal blessing vouchsafed to humanity, is abundantly enjoyed. It is surrounded by the most desirable farming community of the township, as the hills seem not quite so rugged. From here to every point of the compass, stretches out before admirers of nature, hill and dale, forming every variety of scenery. Soon after it was platted, Jno. Adams opened, in Porterville, a general



merchandise store, and a postoffice was established, receiving mail by horseback carrier from McConnellsville; the mail now is carried in the same manner but from Rendville, in Monroe township. The stores have changed hands several times since Adams first opened the business. There is now one store of general merchandise kept by P. W. Newlon, and a furniture and undertaking room, kept by E. Hearing. It has one church and blacksmith shop.

In 1870 there was erected, in the extreme north edge of the township, near McLuney, a potter shop, where all kinds of common stone ware is manufactured. It employs several hands, and makes seven hundred gallons of ware per week. A great deal of the first ware made here was shipped to Maryland and Virginia, but it is now wholesaled at McLuney Station.

The facilities for manufacturing in this vicinity are not excelled any place, as everything is found near at hand, except salt.

There is a claim made that a pioneer by the name of Dusenberry settled on Bear Run, in Bearfield township, in 1802. If this be correct, it is undoubtedly the first settlement in the township, and one of the first in the county.

James Moore, of Bearfield township, was the inventor and operator of the first portable steam saw mill ever run. He had an eight-horse power saw mill, and employed a firm in Zanesville to build him a light engine, such as he directed. He invented the attachments, set up the machinery, and operated the mill for eight or ten years. It was the first portable steam saw mill in the world. William Moore, a brother of James, also had an interest in the mill. The well-known Zanesville mills, which have been shipped all over the world, are all of a later date than the Moore mill. The portable mill was not only the conception of a Perry county man, but it did its first work in Bearfield township, Perry county.

The population of Bearfield in 1880 was 997.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

## CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Clayton township, which before the formation of Perry, belonged to Muskingum, was organized as a political township about 1810, and was named in honor of one of its early settlers. It was originally six miles square, and of course embraced thirty-six sections; but when Perry county was organized, or a short time thereafter, four sections were taken from it and attached to Harrison. The divide between the Muskingum and Hocking rivers runs through Clayton, leaving about two-thirds on the Muskingum slope and the remaining one-third on the Hocking slope. The land on the Muskingum side is drained by the waters of Buckeye, McLuney, and other tributaries of the Moxahala, while that on the west side is drained by the head waters of East Rush Creek. More than one half of the township is good laying land, while the remainder of it is hilly and some of it extremely rough. Some of the most enterprising and wide awake farmers in the State reside in Clayton township. Its wool-growers are especially distinguished. Fruit growing also receives considerable attention. About three fourths of the township is underlaid with two seams of valuable bituminous coal, respectively four and five feet in thickness. These seams are known as 5 and 6 of the geological series. Number 4, another good seam of coal, is also found in some places, but it is not thought to be so persistent as the other two seams. Considerable iron ore also abounds in nearly all parts of this township; limestone, chert, and sand rock are also plentiful. Potter's clay of good quality is abundant, and several potteries are in successful operation. Coal has been mined in Clayton for fifty years or more, and there are numerous openings, in both numbers 5 and 6, in various parts of it. The old Dr. Poujade mine—now the Isaac Denny mine—near the southern border of the township, was one of the first regularly operated mines in the county. The coal of all the open mines is of a desirable quality.

Clayton township was first settled about 1806 or 1807. It is difficult, in most cases, to determine who was the first settler of a township, and in attempting to do so inaccuracies are liable to occur, and injustice is often unintentionally done. There is no doubt, however, that the Claytons, Thralls, Wilsons, Phersons, Gardners, Browns, Bennetts, Kings, Goodins, Rhodes, Teals, Sellers, Skinners, Crosbys and Cooksons, were among the first settlers of Clayton. It is stated that Robert Pherson settled in Clayton township in 1806; if this be correct, it is safe to presume that it was one of the first permanent settlements in the township. The following named persons were all citizens of the township as early as 1817, or very soon thereafter:

John Moore, Amos Roberts, Christian Barnd, James Wilson, Wm. C. Martin, John Rodman, Jeremiah Reed, Moses Goodin, Arabram Bennett, John Sellers, Samuel Heath, Joseph Clayton, William Clay-

ton, Daniel Cusack, James C. Wallace, James Rusk, Sen., Isaac DeLong, Samuel Rusk, Jacob Hightshoe, Joseph Cookson, John Bradley, John Hough, John Gibson, Henry Shaner, Thomas King, Charles Wizwell, George Moore, Thomas Wilson, James K. Wilson, Wm. Rodman, Joseph DeLong, Solomon Dusenberry, Daniel Pugh, Andrew Cusack, Tuba Taylor, Jacob Emerick, William Larkins, Michael Cooper, John Rusk, Samuel Thrall, John Hartsel, Wm. McCormick, Caleb North, John Clayton, Benjamin Hull, John Gardner, Jacob Hollenback, Henry Shaner, Andrew Wright, Lewis Shreeves, George Skinner, William Thompson, Absalom Chenowith, John England, Edward Crosby, James Wright, John Grove, Frederick Amrine, Robert Love, George Gardner, Joseph Mills, Samuel England, Thomas Dusenberry, Joseph Claypool, James Shreeves, James Crosby, William Hammond, Isaac Brown, John Hull, Ruel Sayre, Ebenezer Davidson, Samuel Hull, John Skinner, John North, Levi Burgoon, John Yarger, Jacob Acker, John Crosby, Jacob Pace, John Clayton.

These early settlers came mostly from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, though a small number of them were from other of the older States and a few from the Old World. There were not so many Pennsylvania Germans among them, as in Thorn, Hopewell, Reading and Jackson.

Clayton is as yet intersected by no railroad, but the Columbus and Eastern is surveyed through its territory, and is under contract to be finished by the first day of August, 1883. Though touched by no railroad, Clayton even in the past has not been very distant from railroad facilities. A part of the township is not far from Somerset, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville road; and other parts are near New Lexington, McLuney and Crooksville, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley. Previous to the railroad era, all the surplus products of the township were marketed at Zanesville. After the building of the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, it was reached by most of the Clayton township grain-haulers, at or near Uniontown. The wheat was hauled either to Putnam or Zanesville, and was mostly disposed of at Whipple's, Reaves' or Dillon's Mills.

Most of the eastern part of Clayton township was originally covered with large poplar timber, of a very superior quality. Logs from these trees kept several local mills busy for many years, and a large quantity of lumber was sawed, which found a ready market. Not much of this good poplar timber is now left. There were also numerous sugar groves in this part of the township, and much good maple sugar was made for many years after the first settlement of the country.

Martha Wilson, wife of Judge James Wilson, one of the earliest settlers, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, Feb. 1786, and died March, 1880, in the ninety-fifth year of her age, and was the last of the pioneer women in Clayton township to pass from time to eternity. She came to the neighborhood where she lived and died, in 1811, when neighbors were few and far between. Bears, wolves and panthers, were frequently seen. Once, during the war of 1812, when her husband was absent at Zanesville, there was an alarm that the Indians were coming across the country and murdering the white people. Many families

loaded up and fled. Mrs. Wilson having no way to go and take her three children, converted her cabin into a fortress and prepared for battle. She barricaded the door with timbers, prepared her gun and ammunition, and with the great dog at her side, stood with gun in hand all through the night and until dawn of day; but no Indians came. On another occasion when her husband was away from home, the wolves attacked her only sheep, before she had put it in the pen for the night. She heard her faithful dog fighting and striving to drive the wolves away; but they were ravenous and would not be driven off by the dog. Mrs. Wilson lighted a torch, rushed out, frightened away the wolves, and rescued the sheep. The savage animals remained so near that she could distinctly hear their teeth gnash and grind together as they thus gave vent to their unavailing rage. For many years previous to her death she had been blind, but she was cheerful, resigned and happy. Most of the time during her later years, she fancied and believed that she was living with her husband and children who had long been dead. Again she would recognize and converse intelligently with her living sons and daughters at her bedside. Mrs. Wilson was a religious woman; she united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809, at her old home in the State of Maryland. The Methodists held camp meeting for a number of years in a grove upon her husband's farm, and a church (Wesley Chapel) was subsequently erected near the old camp ground.

The M. E. Church organization in Rehoboth is about the second oldest in the county, and one among the oldest in the State. The original class was organized in 1812 or 1813, by George Gardner, who was soon after ordained as local preacher. Gardner and wife, James Thrall and wife, Grandmother Carroll, Hannah Carroll and one or two others, were the members composing it. Rev. Martin Fate preached the first sermon, at Gardner's house, which was a preaching place for some time, and until the log church was built, about 1818, on the front part of the cemetery lot, a few rods south of the present site of Rehoboth, on the New Lexington road. The old church was in regular use until about 1832, when the brick edifice was erected, near the east end of the town. The early preachers on the Rehoboth charge were the same who served Somerset and other charges, of whom a sketch is given in another chapter. School was also held at the old church mentioned, and as regular preaching always took place on a week day, it was a common occurrence to dismiss school for an hour, that religious worship might be held. The circuit preachers, as they were called, would come from the direction of Uniontown or Somerset, sing, pray and preach, and after shaking hands with the congregation, would mount their well-fed and well-kept horses, and move on westward, dear knows where, for there was no church in New Lexington or neighborhood, at that time.

The Rehoboth Church has had some up and downs, but it always has been a strong society, and remains so at the present day. Two or more eminent preachers have gone out from its portals into the life work of the ministry. It maintains a flourishing Sabbath school, and has during almost its entire existence. The Sabbath school was organized previous to 1820, George Gardner probably being the first superintend-



ent. The Rehoboth circuit, at one time, and for quite a number of years, included the New Lexington, Uniontown and Somerset churches, along with many others, and three ministers were assigned to its service. The old circuit has been divided into stations and smaller circuits. Rehoboth church is now attached to New Lexington station, and is only two miles distant therefrom.

Unity Church is one of the oldest in the county, and is the mother Presbyterian Church. On the occasion of the dedication of the new sanctuary in 1875, Rev. Henry Beeman delivered a carefully prepared and highly interesting historical discourse, from which the following is taken. It will be readily observed that the history of the Unity Church also embraces the history of three or four other Presbyterian churches:

"The early settlers, few and scattered, were eager for and appreciated divine service. It was the golden link connecting them with their ancestral homes in the Eastern States. Clergymen passing westward and eastward, along the great highway, often stopped for a night in the settlement and preached. This began as early as there were any considerable number of settlers. As early probably as 1808-9. These transient services continued two or three years before any stated services began. An aged church member says that when she moved into the settlement in 1811, Rev. James Culbertson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, came regularly once a month and preached in private houses or barns; the people gathering from a circuit of many miles. He preached to them for the last time in 1814, in Isaac Sellers' barn, from the text "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—Eccl. 12, 1.

At the close of the service he went into the road and held out his hand. The people filed past him in a long procession to say farewell. He was greatly moved. He said, "Had I known this parting would be so painful, I would not have come out to you from Zanesville on this occasion." The aged narrator, sister of Isaac Brown, first elder of Unity, said, "I cried all the way home, then I went out yonder," pointing to a retired spot in the forest, "And there I prayed on and on until there came into my heart such peace and comfort as I cannot express." She had been distressed in view of her sins for several years, and this was the hour of her conversion. Two years afterward, at the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by Rev. Moore, she with two others, were admitted into the communion.

Through the labors of Mr. Culbertson, numerous churches were organized in Ohio. His death occurred about 1850. Isaac Sellers, a warm-hearted Christian, in whose barn this farewell sermon was preached, died in 1818, aged forty-nine years.

Unity is the mother. Her children are scattered over the western plains, and are found in many States of the Union; were they and their immediate descendants here to-day, respectable as is this congregation in numbers, it would be exceeded five to one. Unity! Fond recollection of their boyhood and girlhood has not died out of their hearts. Here they were born into the world; here they were given, at this sacred altar by their parents to God in the rite of baptism; and here they were born again, and here they were married; here in Unity's church-yard lie fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and



sisters. And, to-day, Unity is fondly cherished by many, who, learning its history from their fathers, yet have never seen it.

Not only individuals, but whole churches rise up to call her blessed. Seven daughters are hers: Bethel, Bremen, Somerset, New Lexington, Roseville and Uniontown.

In the year 1816, Rev. Mr. Wright of Lancaster, Ohio, on his way to the Synod at Pittsburgh, was interviewed and urged to come and organize the scattered followers of the Savior into a church. Isaac Brown, afterward the first elder, guided Mr. Wright from Somerset through the dense forest to this hallowed place. September 2d, 1816, in the old log school house which stood within a few feet of the present edifice, fourteen persons were organized into a church of the blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. A vote was taken and they called it "Unity." "Because we are all of one mind," they said. Happy name when it expresses a fact. It reminds one of the trite but famously true adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. And for nearly two generations, through all the vicissitude of time and changing fortunes and peoples, Unity still bears her name, giving it to the neighborhood around for many miles. Then no human habitation was visible from her altar. The forest seemed illimitable; no roads for vehicles, only bridle paths blazed through the wilderness. Now before the march of improvements, the red man has disappeared toward the setting sun; beautiful farms, well stocked and cultivated, pleasant dwellings and happy homes are seen in all directions.

Rev. Mr. Wright, the founder of this church, died in 1855, at Logansport, Indiana, well nigh one hundred years old.

In the same month and year of the organization, Rev. Thomas Moore became the first pastor. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, studied divinity at Yale Theological Seminary. Previous to settlement at Unity, he preached for several years in Pennsylvania. His pastorage continued sixteen years. During it the old log church, (dimensions thirty-five feet by twenty-seven feet,) was built in 1826. The neighbors assembled to roll the logs; the women spun cloth and sold it to purchase glass; one good lady said she gave her cow; and thus with loving hearts and willing hands, they built a house. One hundred and twenty souls were added to the church during this long pastorate. An argument in favor of a permanent ministerial settlement. In our theory of church polity, the unity existing between pastor and people, is like that of the marriage relation, until death shall separate them. In 1832, because of the increasing infirmities of age, a successor was called, though the aged pastor continued to officiate occasionally until the day of his death. At times his feebleness necessitated his sitting instead of standing in the pulpit to address his congregation.

The remains of Mr. Moore lie beside those of his aged companion in Unity Church yard. And on the large flat stone covering his grave you may read this inscription:

"In memory of Thomas Moore, who died August 24, 1840, aged 78 years, 11 months and 21 days. He was 52 years a Minister of the Gospel."

In 1832, Rev. Francis Bartlett succeeded Mr. Moore in the pastorate

of Unity. He received his theological training at Princeton, and while a student of theology, he was associated with Mr. Nettleton, the great revivalist, for six months. And fresh from those great revival labors he came to Unity and New Bethel. And in five months twenty-five persons were received into the church. And during his pastorate of two years forty were added. Through his labors at New Bethel the roll of church members increased until it reached the surprising number of three hundred and seventy-five. Thus the years of his pastorate to both these churches were years of the right hand of the most High. Through all the region where he labored so successfully, the name of Francis Bartlett is spoken with veneration. In October, 1837, he and Roswell Tenny and Edmund Garland were a committee of Presbytery to organize New Lexington church.

After the departure of Mr. Bartlett, Rev. Roswell Tenny became the pastor. During his pastorate of three years two additional Elders were elected and ordained—Robert Ewing and John North, in 1835. These, together with Isaac Brown, Isaac Reynolds and David Pugh, Sen., constituted the Session. Seventy persons were added to the church, making the membership 110. There were thirty infant baptisms; \$65.50 were contributed to the various causes of the church. September 1, 1837, the Session dismissed twenty-three persons to unite in the organization of the New Lexington church, which organization was effected the next day by authority of Lancaster Presbytery.

Mr. Tenny gave one-third of his time to New Lexington, one-third to Unity and one-third to Somerset, which was held at this time as a mission station; as had been New Lexington, from an early period, up to the time of organization.

In the latter part of Mr. Tenny's pastorate, through no instrumentality, however, of his own, the date of the waning period of Unity may be fairly placed. For a score of years unexampled prosperity attended the church; accessions on profession of faith were almost constant for twenty years, until the membership reached the large number of two hundred. The moral and spiritual condition was equal to the additions. The Holy Spirit's influence seems not to have been withdrawn during all this happy period. A jubilee period; a score of years that should be celebrated by Unity's people. But now Unity's 12 o'clock had struck. Her sun had reached its zenith, then began slowly to descend. At times, like Joshua's sun on Gideon, it seemed to stand in the midst of the heavens, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies, but soon resumed its declension until in 1866, it was just visible above the horizon. In other words, from May 1835 to May 1866, Unity's history was exceedingly checkered. There were times when the ebbing tide stayed and gathered only to burst the barriers and run lower.

There were additions, but at the end of scarcely a single year, during all that waning period of one score and ten or eleven years, did the accessions keep pace with the deaths and removals.

There were causes, however, for this declension, besides those found in the records. The mountain stream pours down into the basin, filling it, rolling back upon its course, overflowing and passing on. So the stream of emigration pouring along the great thoroughfare, filling Perry,

overflowing and passing on farther westward. Children of the early settlers, and in some instances, the oldest inhabitants themselves sought new homes in the west. With each migration Unity lost her sons and daughters.

Mr. Tenny passed the last ten years of his life in Marietta, laid aside from the work of the ministry by an affection of the throat. After suffering three years with paralysis he died in August, 1866, in the seventieth year of his life.

Unity's fourth pastor was the Rev. Edmund Garland. His pastorate extended from the autumn of 1837 to 1840, three years. At the beginning of his labors he made an examination of the records, and after careful inquiry found that out of the vast number on the register of communicants only fifty remained as active members. A rapid decrease in a very few years. It will be remembered, however, that a colony of twenty-three had just gone out to organize the New Lexington church, and others later were dismissed to unite with the same church.

A year and a half subsequent—February 25, 1839—another colony left Unity to organize the Somerset church. So that during this period, the aggregate membership of the three churches was still about one hundred. The three formed one parish. But the old hive never again swarmed. One of Mr. Garland's sermons from the text, "What think ye of Christ?" preached, probably, at the organization of the Somerset church, is still remembered. Mr. Garland is yet alive, residing upon his farm in Licking county, in comfortable circumstances. Too aged for active service in the ministry, but faithful and devout, giving of his means to the cause of Christ, thus preaching by proxy. During his pastorate Unity gave about \$75 to the Boards of the church.

Mr. Garland's successor was unhappy in his relations with the churches. He continued, however, something more than a year. And there were some additions to the church. Among the number Mr. Noah Moore, who afterward became a ruling elder, and his wife.

His successor was Rev. John Forbush. He remained about two years; but judging from the meagre records during his ministration but little was accomplished.

After Mr. Forbush, Rev. A. S. Avery labored nearly two years. The records show one case of discipline and suspension, but no additions. Mr. Avery died at the residence of his daughter, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in the summer of 1867.

From July 1848 to July 1852; during these four years there were some accessions to the church, Margaret A. Acker, Mary Leach, Juliet Sellers, D. Stokely and the lamented James Wigton. The two latter elders of Roseville. Wm. Cookson, David Fulton and Noah Moore were ordained to the office of Ruling Elders. The church at Somerset, though promising well in the beginning, having bought a house of worship, conveniently located, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, hardly had an organized existence ten years. After Mr. Garland's departure, becoming feeble and greatly distressed, mother Unity took back her daughter under the maternal roof with her accumulated property.

The Somerset church property was sold for about \$300. And with the proceeds, in 1849, Unity, originally built of hewed logs, chinked and daubed, was weather-boarded, ceiled, plastered and painted at an ex-



pense of \$280. Somerset was lost; Roseville was gained. Several members of Unity. Thomas Beard and wife, Jane Beard, James Wigton and wife, and D. Stokely were dismissed, and a number of other persons, living in the vicinity of Roseville, united in the organization of the Roseville church, October 20, 1849. From that time until the present, Roseville, Unity and New Lexington have constituted one parish. Their interests and history have been intimately connected.

After a vacancy of a few months Rev. Warren Nichols began his labors at Unity in November, 1852. He continued about two years. The records show a few additions.

Mr. Nichols died some years since in the western part of this State. His widow, much loved by all intimately acquainted with her, fell asleep in Jesus some years ago, at the residence of her daughter, near Jackson, Illinois.

Rev. Samuel Westcott Rose was the successor of Mr. Nichols. Mr. Rose's pastorate extended from September, 1854, to January, 1857—about three years. As had done his two predecessors, so he ministered to the three churches, preaching also in private dwellings and school houses through his extensive parish, sometimes preaching three times a day. Abundant in labors. Said a good woman to him one day: "Mr. Rose, you will kill yourself." He smiled as he replied, "I wish to die in the service of the Lord." And so, after a brief illness, he fell asleep in Jesus at his residence in New Lexington.

Two pastors thus have fought the good fight, finished their course, and kept the faith in this field of labor.

Mr. Rose was a man of earnest piety, a faithful and laborious pastor and unimpassioned preacher. Had the esteem and confidence of his co-presbyters, once moderated Presbytery. He devoted much time to the study of the prophecies. Lectured upon them. It is said that some of his interpretations concerning the visible church and the country, have been remarkably fulfilled. He is the author of one or two published sermons; one a Thanksgiving discourse, finds its theme in "The stone cut out of the mountain without hands," which broke in pieces the great image of Nebuchadnezzar. He makes the stone the United States, which, if true, is certainly very flattering; and just now, with rottenness in almost every branch of the Government, very encouraging.

While I cannot accord with this interpretation of prophecy, his arguments to establish it are ingenious.

Rev. Samuel Loomis followed Mr. Rose, in March, 1857. He served the church less than a year. Mr. Loomis is now, and has been for many years, a successful Missionary among the Freedmen at Chester, South Carolina.

Rev. James Lamb labored irregularly at Unity for less than a year. Mr. Lamb came in the spring of 1859, fresh from the Seminary. He is now pastor of Bethany Church, Utica, New York.

Rev. Theodore Stowe came next in the spring of 1860. His labors extended for over a period of about two years. Mr. Stowe resigned to accept a Chaplaincy in the service of the country.

This gentleman, having found a new home a year ago in Saginaw, Michigan, and a new wife, ministers to two little churches in that vicinity." [Rev. Stowe is since deceased.—COMPILER.]



No record is made in the Sessional books of Unity of the services of these four ministers. During all these ministrations, covering a period in the aggregate of about seven years, there is no record of any Sessional meetings; no additions, nothing to show that any thing was done. It is probable that, except during the time of Mr. Rose, the services were irregular.

I find, however, several records in November, 1857, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Hildreth, leaving his own pulpit vacant one Sabbath, visited Unity and held a series of meetings, day and night, administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and received one person, Miss Mary Cookson, into the church; also, ordained Jacob Sellers as Ruling Elder. Mr. Ebenezer Reynolds was elected to the same office at the same time, but there is no record of his ordination. Most likely this meeting of ten days, encouraging the feeble membership, saved the church from extinction.

Rev. Mr. Stuart followed Mr. Stowe, a gentleman who never had a regular connection with the church. He continued not more than a year.

The three churches had now been vacant from one and a half to two years, supplied occasionally, in the meantime, by appointment by the Presbytery. Members of Unity were hopeless and out of heart—reduced to a handful, the houses of worship neglected, the possession of bats; birds built their nests and brooded their young over God's quiet altars. One of the three—the New Lexington edifice—had disappeared entirely, its very foundation plowed up.

Such was the mournful state of affairs when your pastor appeared upon the scene in May, 1866.

The Uniontown Church, then and for some years subsequent O. S., made application for his services. From that day to this her interests have been intimately connected with these. Her history is theirs and theirs hers.

He came fresh from his first year in the seminary, "not with excellency of speech or wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God; for he determined not to know any thing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified. And he was with you in weakness and in fear, and in much trembling;" and his speech and his preaching were not with "enticing words of man's wisdom." He was with you for four months in each of two years, spending the remaining time in pursuing his theological studies. Having finished his course at Union Seminary, New York city, he returned, and on the 11th and 12th of November, 1868, was installed pastor of Unity, New Lexington and Roseville churches, Revs. D. Tenny, of Newark, S. P. Hildreth, of Dresden, and D. E. Beach, of Granville, officiating. Continuing the stated supply of Uniontown till 1871, when the New Lexington church, growing so rapidly, having built a church edifice at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, it was deemed expedient to hold services there every Sabbath day. But alas! for the chequered life of that church. Its congregation ran down almost as fast as it ran up. So, after an interval of two years, the old relations were resumed September, 1873.

Unity's elders have now reached the apostolic number—twelve: Isaac Brown, Isaac Reynolds, David Pugh, Sr., Robert Ewing, John

North, William Cookson, Sr., David W. Pugh, Jr., David Fulton, Noah Moore, and the present incumbents, Jacob Sellers, John Welch, and William R. Cookson, Jr. Isaac Brown, David Pugh, and William Cookson, Sr. sleep in Unity church-yard. Isaac Reynolds and David W. Pugh, Jr., found a peaceful grave in White county, Indiana. Of Ewing, North, Fulton, living or dead, I know not. I cannot say that those who have left us here and departed to the land of pure delight can see or hear or know what their friends and children are doing. But if they can, these fathers and spiritual guides of old Unity, along with the Great Head of the Church, have seen their posterity, to the second generation, gathering around this sacred altar, heart worshippers of the God of their fathers. It is pleasant to think, at least, these fathers of Unity are to-day rejoicing and singing the *Gloria Patria*, that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former."

The dedication of the new church at Unity was a memorable occasion, and the services of more than usual interest. The annexed account of the dedication and description of the new house of worship is from the *New Lexington Tribune*:

"The dedication of this little rural temple of worship took place last Saturday and Sabbath. On Saturday morning a well-filled house listened to an appropriate preparatory sermon, full of the unction from on high, by Rev. H. Kingsbury, of Newark. The afternoon was given to the Sabbath-school cause. Sabbath was the Pentecostal day. As early as seven o'clock in the morning vehicles were in motion over the hills and along the valleys, having Unity as the objective point. There were there dwellers in Newark, Zanesville, Somerset, New Lexington, Roseville, Uniontown, Bremen, and Rushville. And the whole neighborhood seemed to be poured out, filling the classic grounds of old Unity. The edifice is Gothic in design, thirty by forty-five feet, and to the tip of the spire seventy-five feet. Entrance through the tower at right corner, forming a vestibule ten feet square. The church was elegantly furnished with three Gothic chairs, upholstered in maroon terry, and an elaborately wrought little communion table. The pulpit is of a chaste design, white pine finished in walnut. The carpets, matting, and chandeliers gave the house a cozy, rich, and attractive appearance. The whole cost was twenty-four hundred dollars. The debt was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, every dollar of which was secured before the services of dedication. Mr. Jacob Sellers, a large-hearted Christian, carried off two hundred dollars' worth of the prize. The young gave nobly. Then, in the presence of that concourse of people, this house was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, henceforth separated from all unhallowed, ordinary, and common uses. The officiating clergymen were, Revs. Dr. A. Kingsbury, of Zanesville; E. H. Heagler, Methodist, of New Lexington; Z. H. Adams, Methodist, of Uniontown; Beacham, of the United Brethren Church, Rushville, and A. H. Amrine, of Mount Perry."

Some of the earliest settlers in the county were Presbyterians, and, in the pioneer days, members or adherents of Unity church.

There was a popular superstition for a long time connected with the old log Unity church. It was a current report that one of the great double doors of the edifice would not remain closed, and it is a fact that,

for a long time, it nearly always stood open. It is asserted that sometimes during divine service it would remain closed for a little while, and then mysteriously swing open. All the singular action of this door could, no doubt, have been accounted for, had an investigation of the premises been made by a competent mechanic and builder.

Wesley Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal congregation, was organized and a church built about twenty years since. Stated preaching, and other church services, have been sustained until the present time.

A Catholic log church was built in the eastern part of Clayton township, near the Zanesville road, at an early day, and it was used as a place of public worship until about 1832 or 1833, when a church was located at Rehoboth, and the old log church was abandoned. Dr. Poujade, a Frenchman, who had built a large frame structure, near the south end of Rehoboth, intended for a grist-mill, which he proposed to run by means of a sort of perpetual, endless pump, an invention of his own, upon realizing that the machine would not work, effected a sale of the premises to the Catholics, and the large frame edifice was converted into a house of worship. It was thus used for about twenty years, the congregation most of the time being very large. The communities now accommodated by the churches at New Lexington, McLuney, and South Fork, nearly all worshiped there. At last the building was removed to a back lot, with a view of erecting a new and commodious brick edifice on the spot where the old frame house stood. This intention, for some reason, was eventually abandoned, and the congregation built the McLuney church, just over the line in Harrison township.

The Methodist church at Saltillo was built in 1849. It was composed, to a large extent, of those who had been members of the Mount Horeb church, in Harrison township, which appointment was discontinued after the establishment of the church at Saltillo. The Saltillo church was, in effect if not in fact, the successor of the Mount Horeb church, though some of the members of the latter probably united with other congregations. The Saltillo church first belonged to the Somerset circuit, and then for a series of years to the Rehoboth circuit. It is now a part of the Uniontown circuit.

The village of Rehoboth was laid out about the year 1815, by John and Eli Gardner. The record is imperfect, and this may not be the exact date; but, if not, it is very near to it. Rehoboth, like almost all the towns in the woods, grew slowly at first, but it was not long until it had its store, post-office, tavern, blacksmith and shoe shops. From 1830 to 1842 it was a considerable village, and one of the best business points in the county. During most of these years it had two hotels, two or three stores, school-house, post-office, a physician or two, half a dozen shops, and a large tobacco warehouse. The latter establishment brought more business to the town than everything else together. Soon after 1842 the tobacco trade began to wane, the town for a while barely held its own, and then rapidly declined for several years. Of late, however, Rehoboth has been regaining lost ground, to some extent, and is again a village of some life and business. It has, at present, a post-office, school-house, one church, one store, one grocery, several shops, and a population of one hundred and sixty-two, in June, 1880.

Saltillo was laid out in 1849, by F. Bradshaw, and is situated on Buckeye Creek. There had been a tavern there for many years before the town was laid out, which had been a general stopping place for travelers and grain-haulers. Saltillo has at present a post office, M. E. church, schoolhouse, store, a number of shops, and a population of 80 in 1880. The Columbus and Eastern railroad is located along the Buckeye Valley, near the village. The name of the post office is Buckeye Cottage, and at present receives its mail twice a week from New Lexington, a distance of seven miles.

The population of Clayton township, including villages, at time of last enumeration was 1164.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

## COAL TOWNSHIP.

Coal township was originally a part of Saltlick, and was struck off into a separate township in 1872. It contains only thirteen sections and borders on Hocking county. The early history of Coal is inseparably connected with that of Saltlick, and the early history of that township necessarily includes that of Coal also, except as hereinafter related.

The building of the Straitsville branch of the Hocking Valley railroad, and the establishment of the town of New Straitsville, were the causes which led to the organization of the township of Coal.

New Straitsville was laid out in 1870, by the Straitsville Mining Company, and at once began to grow with a rapidity that no other new mining town in this section of the State had equaled. Large coal companies were organized, and the shipping of coal engaged in on a large scale. Coal-works, stores, shops, dwellings, and churches grew up as if by magic. Miners, mechanics, general laborers and business men, gathered from nearly all quarters of the globe. The population of the place increased wonderfully, and in a short time it appeared to be almost a city. It was duly incorporated, and otherwise prepared for permanent growth and lasting habitation. It contains a bank, post office, railroad station, telegraph offices, turnace, and stores, shops, etc., corresponding with the population and business of the place. It also has a large union school-house of eight rooms, four churches and a number of costly private residences. The population of New Straitsville, according to the census of 1880, was 2782, and now probably exceeds 3000.

Straitsville (the old town,) situated about one mile from New Straitsville, was laid out in 1835 by Jacob and Isaac Strait. The village is pleasantly situated on a broad and commanding ridge, overlooking much of the surrounding country. It grew slowly, however, and for many years, had simply a postoffice, store or two, tavern, and church, and less than one hundred inhabitants. Though only an unimportant country village, it is historic ground, for there the first three years company of volunteers in the county rendezvoused and drilled, before they came to New Lexington to take the cars for the seat of war. Straitsville and surrounding country was a favorite recruiting ground, which kept far ahead of its quota, and the dark shadow of a draft never fell upon its homes, though no part of the State, so far as is known, gave a greater percentage of its population to fight for the Nation's life, and the mortal remains of a large number of them sleep in the soil which their valor helped save to Liberty and Union. Truly, these considerations should make the old village of Straitsville historic ground. The old tavern mentioned is gone, but the village now has a good

schoolhouse of two large rooms, a Baptist church, and post office, which is now called Sheldon. A branch of the Hocking Valley railroad comes up to a mine about a fourth of a mile from the town. Straitsville had, by the census of 1880, a population of 308.

The Methodists organized a society, and built what was long known as the "Harbaugh Meeting House," at an early day. It was a regular appointment in the Ohio Conference, and was, for many years, a strong and influential congregation. The Harbaugh church stood in what is now the suburbs of New Straitsville. After the town was laid out, the congregation decided to build within the town limits, and the old "Meeting House" was abandoned and torn down.

The Baptists organized a society, and erected a log church in Old Straitsville, at a very early day. After a few years, the old log church gave place to a new frame building, which is yet in use.

The churches in New Straitsville are, of course, all of more recent origin. The Catholic church, which is a large brick structure, was built in 1871. The M. E. church, a frame building of good dimensions, was erected in 1872. The Welsh Baptist and Disciple churches were built in 1880. The society of Primitive Methodists have not yet built, but worship at Odd Fellow's Hall. The Methodist Protestant congregation have no building of their own, but hold regular services at Kohn's Hall. All of these churches have Sabbath schools connected with them, which schools are said to be in a flourishing condition.

New Straitsville has a Masonic Lodge, an Odd Fellows' Lodge and a Lodge of the Knights of Labor. The last named has an extraordinary list of members, said to embrace four or five hundred persons.

Coal township abounds in iron ore as well as coal. There is a good market for the ore at Bessie Furnace, situated in the suburbs of New Straitsville.

The Straitsville coal has a reputation equal to any in the State, and the output is most of the time very large. The statement is made, which is doubtless correct, that New Straitsville ships more coal than any other one point tributary to the Hocking Valley railroad.

For a small, inland township, the population of Coal is very cosmopolitan. It consists chiefly of English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch and American-born; with a considerable sprinkling of other nationalities, including a comparatively small number of persons of African descent.

There were, a few years ago, very serious troubles at New Straitsville between the miners and operators, but latterly strikes have been of infrequent occurrence and of short duration. As a general thing, capitalists, operators and miners appear to work together with a fair degree of harmony.

New Straitsville is a first-class market for much of the neighboring country in Perry, Hocking and Athens counties; but, after all that can be done, much of the produce consumed by the people is shipped in from other parts of the country. There is little attention given to agriculture, in the near vicinity of the town. The land is not adapted to such a pursuit, and if it were, it is now nearly all the property of coal companies, and has been thrown out as commons. The population of Coal township in 1880 was, including villages, 3836.

## CHAPTER XXV.

## HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was named in honor of General Wm. H. Harrison, and was organized as a separate political township, in 1820. Previous to that time it was attached to Clayton. The territory comprising it, before the organization of Perry county, belonged to Muskingum. Harrison is not a full township, and contains only twenty-four sections.

The territory comprising it lies wholly on the Muskingum slope, and is drained by the waters of the South Fork of Moxahala and tributaries, chief of which are McLuney, Black's Fork, Buckeye, Burley's Run and Wigton's Run. About one-third of the township is extremely hilly, the remainder principally level or gently rolling. The greater part of the soil is fairly productive, and the land is well watered. The landholders are mostly engaged in general farming, stock raising and wool growing. Some of the best sheep in the county are in Harrison township.

It is rich in minerals. Coal No. 5 and No. 6 underlie nearly the whole township, except in the low valleys. Coal mining has been extensively carried on, at and near McLuney and Crooksville for several years—at the first named point for quite a long time. The coal has been shipped far and near, stands well in market, and has a good sale. Much of the township is also rich in iron ore, but there has not been much practical development of this mineral. A considerable portion of Harrison has a valuable seam of potter's clay, which has been well tested and worked for a long time. The manufacture of potter's ware is a very considerable industry at various points in the township. There are also seams of fire clay, but these have been but little developed.

The first permanent settlement appears to have been made in Harrison about 1806, several families coming about the same time. It is claimed that James Clark, who owned land on both sides of what is now the county line, came in 1799 or 1800, and built a cabin on the Perry county side, residing there for a number of years before settling on the Muskingum side. Clark, afterward, was a State Senator, Justice of the Peace, and kept a tavern at Roseville, (then called Milford,) at an early day. The Iliffs, Brumages, Burleys, Dusenberries, Roses, Holcombs, Dennis', Hightshoes and Hitchcocks were among the first settlers. The following named persons were living in the township as early as 1816 or 1817: John Iliff, William Iliff, John Dusenberry, John Burley, John Brumage, W. McCaslin, John C. Cox, James Spurgeon, William Combes, Joseph Taylor, Hugh Lennington, Jacob Reed, James Mumford, M. Plummer, William Turner, James Iliff, Nicholas Hitchcock, James Rose, Tubba Taylor, John Hough, Israel Hitchcock, Wm.

H. Herron, Jeremiah Rose, Aaron Dennis, Sen., Aaron Dennis, Jr., John Barcroft, John Melick, John Moore, John Reed, John Rose, Alexander Brumage, William Cox, Jacob Holcomb, John Carr, Robert Allen, George Moore, Robert Moore, Thomas Taylor, Sen., Thomas Taylor, Jr., John Taylor, George Taylor, John Combes, Israel Combes, Stephen Owens, Bennett Woods, Isaac Hitchcock, Jacob Richards, John Hitchcock, George Wolf.

The first church in the township was the Iliff church, a log building erected in 1819 or 1820, by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. A class had been previously organized, which met mostly at the house of Jacob Holcomb, who resided on the sixteenth section. The Iliff church prospered, and about 1852, built a new frame church. Rev T. C. Iliff, a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, is from this place. The next church in the township was built at Roseville, for the use of all denominations of Christians, and was so used for a long time, and until the several sects erected their own houses of worship.

The Bible Christians built a brick church at Roseville, on the Perry side of the line, in 1844, which is still in use.

A society of the M. E. Church was organized at Reeds, and a church was built in 1846, which is still a regular charge.

The Presbyterian Society at Roseville was organized in 1819, at the old house on cemetery hill, which was open to all denominations. The society was organized by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Pataskala, and continued to worship at the house named, until the erection of their own church in 1859. This building was dedicated free from debt, and a large congregation was present to hear the dedicatory sermon, preached by Rev. Kingsbury of Putnam. Rev. Henry Beman of New Lexington has been pastor of the church since 1866; previous to that date, the pastoral connection had frequently changed, and, at certain periods the pulpit was vacant, except when visited by a clergyman of some neighboring charge.

The Methodist Protestants organized a congregation and built a church at Roseville, about twenty years ago, which is still in use, and a regular appointment of the denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination erected a church edifice, known as Mount Horeb, in the northern part of Harrison township, about 1832, which was a regular appointment of the church for about twenty-five years. The congregation, in connection with other persons, finally built a church in Salttillo, Clayton township, and the Mount Horeb charge was discontinued.

The Catholics erected a fine brick church edifice near the northern border of Harrison township, in 1851. The principal portion of the congregation had previously worshipped at Rehoboth, in Clayton township. The congregation is a large one, has a resident pastor and regular services. There is a very numerous Catholic population in the vicinity.

A United Brethren Church, near McLuney Station, has been in existence some twenty or thirty years, has a neat, commodious house of worship, and maintains regular church services.

McLuney, a village situated in the western part of the township, on the C. & M. V. R. R., was established in 1855, and takes its name



from McLuney Creek. It has a railway station, post office, stores and church. A number of potteries are in the town or near vicinity. There are also mills in the suburbs or near vicinity. The coal mines at this point are extensively worked and coal shipped to distant markets. The mines are principally in seam No. 6, but No. 5 is also mined to some extent. The coal of both seams is a good marketable commodity, though differing somewhat in quality from each other. McLuney had in 1880 a population of sixty-six, though with the suburban inhabitants would doubtless count considerably more.

Crooksville, situated two miles east of McLuney, on the C. & M. V. R. R., was established about 1874, and soon became a considerable point for coal mining. It has also several potteries, and a large quantity of potters' ware is manufactured there, most of which is sold in distant markets. The town has a railway station, post office, store, etc. Crooksville does not appear in the census reports as a separate village, but it is justly entitled to recognition as such, and has a population of about one hundred inhabitants.

Roseville is situated chiefly on the Muskingum county side, but the railway station, several churches, a number of potteries, and twenty or thirty private dwellings are on the Perry side, in Harrison township. The population of Roseville is about five hundred, of which the census returns ninety-six as in Harrison township, Perry county. Most of the buildings on the Perry side are new, and if Roseville continues to improve, it is likely to extend still further on the Perry county side.

The population of Harrison township, in 1880, including villages, was one thousand five hundred and sixty-two.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Hopewell was originally organized as a political township, about 1810. The source from whence the name was derived, does not appear to be known, but it is worthy of note, that two neighboring townships—one in Licking and the other in Muskingum—bear the same name. A majority of the early settlers were Pennsylvania Germans, who were, in religion, Lutherans, German Reformed and Tunkers or Dunkards.

There is a claim that one Ridenour, whose first name has not been obtained, was the first settler of the township, but this is by no means certain, and it now seems to be impossible to determine with any considerable degree of accuracy, who was, in reality, the first permanent settler. It is evident, however, that the Ridenours, Zartmans, Swineharts, Cooperriders, Skinners, Strawns, Helsenrs, Bowmans and Basores, were among the earlier settlers. The following named persons were residents of the township, as early as 1816 or 1817: Asa Wilson, John Jonas, James Bogle, James Dean, George Stockbarger, Wm. Armstrong, Holmes Bogle, Benjamin Shelley, Daniel Nunemaker, John Basore, Peter Eversole, Charles Hamisfar, John Helser, Joseph Ferguson, Cornelius Skinner, Henry Warner, David Boyer, Alexander Zartman, George Gordon, Henry Walters, John Strawn, John Helser, William Skinner, Jacob Ridenour, Philip Rousculp, Wm. Dannison, Thomas Tipton, Daniel Parkinson, Jacob Keefover, Wm. King, George Shelley, Sen., James Ramsey, Jacob Fought, Isaac Fickle, Daniel Fickle, John Swinehart, Lewis Wilson, John Cooperrider, Adam Cover, Robert Herron, Henry Zartman, John Daniels, Joseph Wheatcraft, Edward Wheatcraft, Jonathan Franks, Adam Wiseman, George Swinehart, John Ridenour, Isaac Wilson, Martin Ridenour, Andrew Smith, Henry Fought, Isaac Ridenour, Benjamin Overmyer, James Wilson, Jacob Mechling, William Bogle, Jeremiah Strawn, Lewis Ridenour, John C. Strawn, John Gordon, Thomas Strawn, Bernard Bowman, Robert Chalfant, Thomas Benjamin, John Sturgeon, Thomas Cowen, Christian Darsham, Thomas Kendall, Abisha Danison, Henry Walters, Peter Rison, Jared Danison.

Hopewell is a full congressional township, or six miles square, as originally surveyed. It lies in the Muskingum valley, and is watered by the north branch of Moxahala (commonly called Jonathan's Creek,) and tributaries. It is a good township of land, the greater part of it sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage. The principal portion of it is in a good state of cultivation and is chiefly devoted to grain, stock raising, and wool growing. Considerable fruit is also grown in certain sections of it. A small portion of it is hilly.

Previous to the railroad era, the greater part of the surplus products

was taken in wagons to Newark and Zanesville. Wheat was the principal export. The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad was built through the township in 1871, and there are now two railway stations in it, Glenford and Chalfants. The projected Columbus and Eastern Railroad is to pass through this township, in a little different direction from the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville, though following the line of this road a part of the way. The township will have good facilities for marketing all surplus products of every description. There is considerable good limestone rock in Hopewell; also an abundance of valuable glass rock, which has been quarried and shipped to distant places, and used in the manufacture of glass more than sufficient to prove its quality and value. There is some talk of a glass manufactory at or near Glenford.

One of the most important local features of Hopewell, is what is generally known as the "Old Fort," situated not far from Glenford. It is, in fact, quite a curiosity, and to all persons interested in such matters, well worth going to see. The Fort was, formerly, a popular resort for pic-nic parties from neighboring villages. It has also been visited by antiquarians and other investigators, and some account of it has found its way into newspapers and books. John H. Shearer, now editor and publisher of the Marysville (Ohio) *Tribune*, when editor of the *Somerset Post*, in this county, visited and inspected the famous spot, and with care and particularity made out a full description, which is hereto appended:

"Here, within two and one-half miles square, are many wonderful works of art, the relics of a race of beings who have long ago disappeared from the earth, and who have left no other monuments behind them to tell who they were or where they existed. These ancient works consisted principally of circular, semi-circular and oblong Forts and trenches, singularly joined together, for what purpose God only knows; they are mathematically laid out, and may have served those who built them either as a defence against hostile neighbors, or as a means of recreation. They are singular enough indeed and cannot fail to fill the mind of the beholder with deep interest in regard to the nations who have left behind them these monuments of their existence.

"Then there is the 'Stone Fort,' two miles south of the above mentioned Earthen Fort, which has been the wonder and admiration of mankind over all other ancient fortifications. It is situated on a very high eminence, perhaps the highest in Hopewell township. The ascent to it on either side is fully a fourth of a mile, if not more, and very abrupt and rocky. On the top of this hill there is a level plain, of about twenty-five acres, of as beautiful land as can be found any where in the township. On the outer edge of this plain, and where the land begins to descend, there is a long wall of stone averaging in size from a brick-bat to a large bucket.

"At one period, judging from the quantity of stone, this wall must have been eight or ten feet high, sufficient to debar a foe from entering. The walls, however, are demolished, the stones thrown down and scattered, and many of them have been hauled away we learn for various purposes. But still there are enough there yet to show that the work has been one of much labor. .

"The entrance to the fort, which is on the southeastern side, is cut through a solid sand rock, the distance of one hundred feet or more, and ascends up into the Fort nearly in an angle with the hill. It is about eight feet wide and perhaps fifteen feet deep. The mouth of this lane or entrance is nearly covered by a large rock, which appears to have been detached from the main ledge by some convulsion of nature and removed some thirty feet to its present bed. A few rods west of this entrance there is another entrance of about the same dimensions, and no doubt used for the same purpose.

"On the extreme southeastern side of the Fort, where it runs to an obtuse angle, there is a door or opening, which leads off some fifty yards and connects with a small Earthen Fort. This latter Fort, which contains about half an acre, has been thrown up from the earth within, as the trenches are yet very visible, being at least three feet deep, notwithstanding the leaves, vegetation, etc., have been accumulating over them a thousand years, and perhaps much longer. We noticed a number of very large trees growing upon the walls of the 'Stone Fort,' and on the embankments of the 'Earthen Fort,' that were very old. We noticed one old red oak, in particular, could it speak it no doubt could tell a history of six or seven hundred years, and yet these works were constructed prior to the growing of this tree, and it may be, that generation of trees have grown and fallen over those walls, before this dates its existence. Since these works have been constructed, the summit of this hill has evidently been fearfully convulsed by some natural power.

"In numerous places, large masses of rock, bearing portions of the wall, have been detached from the main rock, and removed fifty feet from their ancient positions. The lanes or entrances into the Fort have no doubt been caused by the same power. The numerous breaks and fissures in those otherwise solid rocks, are evidence enough of this fact.

"The rock, or a very large portion of it, is conglomerate, a mixture of the white pebble and sand, and we picked up several specimens of marine conglomerate, or stone formed from shells, such as are usually found to compose the body of our black limestone.

"About the middle of the 'Stone Fort,' there is a huge mound of rocks of the same size of those in the wall, and covering nearly the fourth of an acre of land. Its height is about thirty feet, though it is not as high as it anciently was. Man prompted by curiosity, has displaced the stone and disfigured the pile, expecting perhaps to find some hidden treasure deposited there.

"What purpose this massive pile answered in the economy of its founders, we could not even conjecture. Our fancy led us to suppose that it might have answered as a kind of 'King's Bench,' upon which the monarch of that ancient race occasionally ascended (if they had a monarch) and in the dignity of his power proclaimed to his subjects: 'I am King of this people!' We were equally at a loss to conjecture for what purpose the small Earthen Fort, which connects with the large one, could have been used, unless it answered as a kind of side pocket to store away provisions in. It does not look as though anything of particular utility had been connected with it, though we confess we are not a very good judge. But there the works are, the wonder and



admiration of mankind, of the eventful history of whose builders, not even a sentence is known beyond the diversity of the merest conjecture.

"Then added to these interesting relics, a half a mile or so south are the Great Artificial Mound, the Pools, the Standing Rocks and many other objects of a deeply interesting character, where a party can spend a whole day with pleasure and profit.

"Upon the whole, these regions are fraught with peculiar interest, especially to the antiquarian, and to those who love to look upon the luxuriant, wild, and romantic scenery of Nature."

Hopewell Baptist congregation was organized at a very early day—probably as early as 1812—but a church edifice was not erected until a few years later, and was built in the southwestern part of Hopewell township, on the road leading from Zanesville to Lancaster—originally Zane's Trace. Several of the original members of the church emigrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania; among them, Thomas King, who subsequently became the first Representative of Perry county, and was afterwards an Associate Judge. Mr. King was an intelligent man, of sound judgment, and was frequently called upon to arbitrate difficulties between neighbors, and was a veritable "peace-maker." He had no children of his own, but he and his wife raised a large family, nevertheless, and did a father's and mother's part by all of them. A strict Baptist, he was not only tolerant but liberal in all matters pertaining to religion and the general diffusion of knowledge. On one occasion he was speaking in favor of granting the use of Hopewell Church for a general Sabbath-school, and his remarks were making an impression, when another old brother became somewhat excited and cried out "Jezebel." The Hopewell Church was the mother Baptist Church of the county, and nearly all the Baptist preachers of this part of the State preached there at one time or another. The society was a very strong one for forty years or more, but of later years accessions have not been equal to the deaths and removals, and the society has diminished in numbers. The Baptist farmers were well to do and liberal, and the Muskingum Baptist Association was frequently held with the Hopewell congregation, and all visitors entertained free of charge. The cemetery, adjacent to the Hopewell Church, is one of the oldest in the county—probably older than any at Somerset.

What is known as Shelley's, or Good Hope Lutheran Church, was organized and built in 1818, though there had been preaching at private houses several years previous to that date. The names of Rev. Jacob Leist, Rev. Jacob Foster, and Rev. Andrew Henkel, are given as among the early preachers. Rev. Foster came to this part of the country about 1805, and died about 1815. Rev. Andrew Henkel, one of the pioneer pillars of the Lutheran Church in Ohio, came to what is now Perry county about 1812, having been ordained to the ministry at New Market, Virginia, a little prior to this date. Rev. Jacob Leist remained a few years and then removed to another county. All the original members of this church are probably dead. The names of Jonathan Franks, John Cooperrider, George Shelley, George Deffenbaugh, and John Cochranbaugh, are given as among the first members. Rev. Jacob Leist preached in private houses prior to the coming of Rev. Andrew Henkel. Among these houses were those of Lewis and John Cooperrider.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, popularly known as Smith's Church, was also organized in 1818, under the ministration of Rev. Andrew Henkel. The following names are given as among the early members: Paul Bean, Peter Hetrick, William Mechling, John Swinchart, Martin Ridenour, Philip Rousculp, Isaac Ridenour, John Ridenour, Alexander Zartman, Jacob Mechling, Godfrey Weimer, Lewis Ridenour, Frederick Mechling. The church edifice was built in common by the Lutheran and Reform churches, and is occupied by both denominations.

The Reform congregation, which uses the St. Paul Church edifice jointly with the Lutherans, was also organized in 1818, or about that time. The compiler is indebted to Isaac Zartman for the following list of names among the organizers and pioneers of this church: Andrew Smith, John Basore, John Vocht, Jacob Vocht, Alexander Vocht, John Daniel, Henry Basore, and the wives of all or nearly all of these persons. This has been an active, living church from the time of its organization. The land on which the church stands, consisting of four acres, was donated to the church, or churches, for school, cemetery and church purposes, by Jacob Mechling, in those days considered a wealthy citizen, who came at an early day and secured homes for each of a large family of children, was the pioneer Justice of the Peace, a liberal supporter of religion, and a worthy exemplar of virtue, frugality and thrift. One-half acre was added by Andrew Smith, of the Reform Church.

There is a thriving Methodist Episcopal congregation in Hopewell, commonly known as the Chalfant Church, a sketch of which is given in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Somerset, with which charge it is connected.

The robbery of Emanuel Bear, of this township, in June, 1874, and the apprehension, trial and final conviction of the robbers, constitutes an interesting chapter in the criminal annals of the county. Mr. Bear was a well to do farmer, about sixty years of age, and at the time, himself, daughter, an aged lady, and a Miss Rousculp, were sleeping in the farm house, which he owned and made his residence. Three men wearing masks, entered the house in the night, struck a light, covered Mr. Bear with their revolvers, and demanded to know where he kept his money. He declined to tell, but the daughter was frightened into disclosing its whereabouts. One of the robbers began to look for the money, while the others attended to Mr. Bear, threatening him with instant death if he attempted to arise from the bed. The money—about \$600—was found and appropriated, together with a watch and a few other articles. Before leaving, the robbers threw something into Mr. Bear's eyes, which for awhile blinded and almost crazed him, and prevented any alarm or pursuit until his assailants had made good their escape.

One Blackburn, a notorious desperado, who was suspected of having been connected with the robbery, was arrested in Dresden, where he resided, and imprisoned in the calaboose; but he watched his chance, shot and wounded the marshal, and made his escape. Blackburn subsequently wrote to some one, that Isaac and James Linton, of Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio, and "another fellow" were the guilty persons. The two Lintons were then arrested, brought to New Lexington, had a preliminary trial, and were committed to jail to await the action of

the grand jury. Before the time for court had arrived, they dug a tunnel from their cell under the foundation walls of the jail, and thus made their escape. In the course of time, Blackburn was again arrested and incarcerated in the New Lexington jail, to await his trial at court. In company with two other prisoners, he cut through the brick wall near the ceiling of the jail into the Auditor's office, from which all three made their exit by a window; the two other prisoners made good their escape, but just as Blackburn got outside the window he was discovered and seized by the Deputy Sheriff, and after a desperate struggle, and assistance arriving, conveyed back to his quarters in the jail. Blackburn was, at the ensuing term of court, indicted, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a long term. The Lintons, who had fled to Indiana, were subsequently arrested, brought back to New Lexington, Ohio, indicted, convicted and sent to the State prison. At the trial of the Lintons, Blackburn was brought from Columbus to appear as a witness in the case. He testified that he, Isaac and James Linton were the persons who perpetrated the crime. It was with some difficulty that Blackburn had been convicted, although the accused had been seen in the neighborhood where the robbery had been committed; but with his testimony, added to that of others, there was no chance for the Lintons to escape. The pursuit of the accused persons, who were finally convicted for their offense, by Mr. Bear, the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney of this county, may be regarded as one of the most indefatigable and efficacious any where recorded in the criminal annals of the State. Without the extraordinary persistence of Mr. Bear, and the untiring perseverance of the officers alluded to, no one would have ever been punished for the crime.

Glenford, a small village that has grown up since the building of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, is the principal town in Hopewell township. M. Estella Mechling, an intelligent school girl, eleven years of age, describes Glenford as follows:

It is a small town, situated in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, on both sides of Jonathan's Creek, and on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad. It is noted for its large sand stone quarries, glass stone and building stone, and limestone for the manufacturing of iron. This limestone is shipped to Newark, Shawnee and other places.

Glenford has a population of seventy to eighty, it has two dry goods stores, one school examiner, one grocery, one dress making and fancy store, one carpenter shop, one shoe and boot shop, one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, run by water or steam; one warehouse for wheat, corn, etc.; one tool house, one watering tank, one express office, one post office, one section house, two boarding houses, one sewing machine agent, one agent selling reapers, mowers, wagons and buggies, one physician, one school teacher and two engineers. The town is noted for its beautiful surroundings, its rolling hills, and the hill of the Old Fort, less than a mile south of Glenford. This hill and Fort can be seen from town and is so much of a curiosity [so ancient its date is not known—*Compiler*], a circle of stone thrown up three or four feet high, inclosing more than twenty-seven acres of land, a big pile of stone within the circle and an entrance to all, between two high rocks. It used to be a pleasant place for the scholars at the school near by. There



is a large grove near town, and this is one of the most beautiful places for festivals, Sunday school, or other celebrations, political meetings and pleasure seeking parties. The passenger train passes through Glenford four times every day, Sunday excepted, two local trains and about four coal trains daily.

Chalfant, a small village and railway station, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, is situated between Glenford and Somerset, and has a railway station, post office, store, blacksmith shop and wagon shop, with a population of probably less than fifty.

An anecdote, illustrative of the early times, is still related by the older citizens of Hopewell. Just as Rev. Henkel had pronounced the benediction dismissing the congregation, one Sunday, assembled at the house of Lewis Cooperrider, Jacob Strawn, afterward renowned as the cattle king of Illinois, requested the preacher to say to the congregation that he had trapped a large wolf, which request the minister complied with. Nearly all of the men present, and not a few of the women and children, went to the place indicated, and enjoyed a show not witnessable in these latter days. One of the hind legs of the wolf, a fierce and desperate animal, was by some means dragged through the crack of the log trap, and his ham-string cut in twain with a sharp knife. Thus disabled, he was allowed to escape from the trap, when all the dogs, before apparently eager for a fight, showed cowardice except one, belonging to Jacob Mechling, and this one prevented the game from escaping, by his vigorous attacks, which exhibition of pluck brought to his aid the more timidly and cowardly of his associates, and the battle ended against the wolf, after an exciting contest of some minutes.

About 1815 or 1816, Henry and Andrew Walters, John Swinehart, Jonathan Franks and Peter Mechling, having been informed that a den of cub wolves had been captured among the rocks of Section 9, and were still left alive, these men assembled to capture older wolves.

One by one the young ones were held up by the ears, when some of them would utter a howl of distress. This was kept up until many wolves would skulk into view, but with such caution that only the mother of the cubs was slain. William Mechling was then Justice of the Peace, and the scalp of the old one, and all the cubs bodily, were presented to him, for the certificate which he had to sign in order to draw the premium allowed for such scalps.

Brush burning at night would, so late as 1815, set the wolves to howling all around so frightfully as to drive the workmen into their cabins for security.

The last of Bruin was seen as late as 1817, not as a permanent settler, but as a rover in quest of information and booty.

Hopewell township, according to the census of 1880, had a population of 1,284.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, and was organized into a civil township about 1805, by the authorities of Fairfield county, to which it then belonged. The township contains thirty-six sections, and is just six miles square, and remains the same as originally surveyed. Jackson is bounded on the north by Reading, on the east by Pike, on the south by Monday Creek townships, and on the west by Fairfield county. It lies wholly in the Hocking valley, or on the Hocking slope, and is drained by East Rush Creek and tributaries. A small area of the southern part is drained by the head waters of Monday Creek, which, like East Rush Creek, is also a tributary of the Hocking river. A considerable portion of the township may be denominated level; nearly all the remainder is undulating, and only a small percentage of the whole really hilly, or very broken. The land is all arable, and is generally, in a good state of cultivation. Hay is a leading staple, though nearly all the cereals are successfully cultivated. Stock-raising, and wool-growing receive much attention. The cultivation of fruit also has its votaries. One of the oldest and best nurseries in this part of the country is in Jackson township.

Geologically speaking, the township is situated partly in the coal measures and partly in the drift region. The drift region is along the valley of Rush Creek, and cuts the township nearly in two. In the hills to the north and south, there is more or less coal, but the seams are thin, excepting in a small area in the northeastern part. There is also a small area in the southeastern part, where the seams are thicker, and the coal is of good quality. Iron ore is abundant in many parts of the township, and has been mined and used to a considerable extent. It is shipped to Shawnee, Zanesville, and other places. Jackson is well supplied with railroads, and its facilities for shipping are very good. The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, the Ohio Central, and the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroads, all pass through its territory. The land of the whole township is capable of excellent drainage, but the channel of Rush Creek, and some of its tributaries, need straightening and the removal of obstructions.

The population of Jackson township is something near being equally divided between Pennsylvania Germans and their descendants, Irish born and their descendants, and American born Anglo Saxons from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, and their descendants. Not many of the original pioneers are left. This township was first settled about 1802 or 1803; but it is impossible, with the best existing information, to determine who was the first settler. The first cabins were, probably, built along the western border of the township, but little is known concerning them or their builders. The Pennsylvania Germans

and emigrants of English descent came, and made their permanent settlements, contemporaneously, from 1805 or 1806 to 1820. A few Irish families came in from 1812 to 1820; but the great flow of Irish emigration, which amounted to a colony, came in from 1825 to 1830, and many still later. Though it is impossible at this late day, and with no adequate pioneer statistics to guide, to state who was the first, or even the second settler; yet it is indisputable that the Pettys, Vanattas, Wolfs, Browns, Sandersons, Forsythes, Sherlocks, Kings, Larimers, Raricks, Klinglers and Crossens, were among the early settlers. The following named persons were all living in the township as early as 1816 or 1817: Peter Black, David Brown, John Hiles, Joshua Brown, Adam Spohn, James Brown, John Sherman, David Cochran, John Hiles, Sr., Robert Larimer, William Hayes, Enos Kelsey, James Dillon, Robert Sanderson, Philip Wolf, Sr., Solomon McGrevy, John P. Angle, Samuel Forsythe, Sr., Samuel Forsythe, Jr., John Wolf, Charles Lott, John Dutton, David Klingler, Thomas Hardin, Martin Poland, Philip Wolf, Alexander Crook, Joseph Finck, David Brown, Joshua Brown, Moses Petty, Thomas Milholland, Ignatius Ricketts, Patrick Murphy, Casper Emerick, Samuel Black, Alexander Sanderson, John Strohl, Owen Elder, Abraham Sherlock, Jacob Whitmer, John Clover, Wm. A. Sanderson, Henry Angle, James Vanatta, John Vanatta, John Crooks, Joseph Williams, Edward Adams, William R. Crossen, John Reece, Owen Brown, Enos Kelsey, Benjamin Hardin, John Emerick, William Crossen, Jacob King, John Wolf, William Poland, Richard Poland, Henry H. Cochran, George King, Samuel Black, William Keenan, James Vanatta. The foregoing named persons were citizens and voters of Jackson township, as early as March, 1818, as the official records show.

Junction City was laid out in 1872, by George Wolf and John Edmiston. Mr. Wolf had previously laid out a town and called it Damascus, and Mr. Edmiston had laid out one and named it Trio City. Wolf and Edmiston owned farms adjoining, near the crossing of the C. & M. V. and N. S. & S. Railroads. Mr. Wolf was Postmaster and had succeeded in having the name of the post office changed from East Rush Creek to Damascus, corresponding with the name of his newly platted village. Unpleasant complications ensuing, Wolf and Edmiston, the rival town proprietors, were induced to submit affairs to arbitration, which recommended that the two proprietors unite their plats, that the names of Trio City and Damascus be discarded, and that the joint town and post office be called Junction City. This arrangement was amicably agreed to by all parties interested, and so the village and post office were duly christened Junction City. The place had been known for nearly twenty years as Wolf's Station, a point on the C. & M. V. R. R. During all this time, however, it was but a small hamlet, containing only a post office, store, a shop or two, and a very few inhabitants. After the laying out of Junction City, there was a ready sale of lots for a while, and the village grew with considerable rapidity. It now contains a post office, two station houses, two telegraph offices, two hotels, two churches, one bent works, one flouring mill, one newspaper, a good two-story brick school house, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two millinery stores, four physicians, one meat shop, and a number of groceries and eating houses.

Three railroads pass through the town. The village is situated near the north bank of Rush Creek, part of it lying in the valley, but most of it on the slopes and heights northward. Junction City has now a population of about five hundred, and steps have been recently taken to have the village incorporated.

Crossenville was laid out in 1817, by William Crossen. It grew into a thriving little village, and, for a long time, was a point of considerable trade. It was at one time a tobacco market of some consequence. It had also a post office, for some twenty or thirty years, but that has long been discontinued. Crossenville now has one church, two stores, a number of private houses, and a population of about fifty. The village is beautifully situated on the high grounds between the waters of Rush Creek and Monday Creek.

Middletown, situated in the southern part of Jackson township, was established in 1853-54, at the time work was in progress at the tunnel on the old Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad. It is delightfully situated upon the ridge which separates the waters of Rush Creek from those of Monday Creek. The village has a post office, with mail every other day; one church, two stores, several private residences, and about fifty inhabitants.

Clarksville was laid out by Daniel Clark in 1854, and had for several years a post office, store, shops and several private residences, but since the building up of Junction City, only one mile off, the village has gone down. St. Patrick's, a large Catholic church, is here as it was before the establishment of Clarksville, and not affected in any way by the rise or decline of the village.

Mount Hope was laid out in 1835, by George Kishler and Patrick Sweeney. The point was a public cross-roads, and the site of the village was a beautiful one; but it was never built up to any considerable extent. It had for a long time a post office, (Asbury), and a good country store, with a shop or two, perhaps. The village never amounted to much, and has gone down entirely. The Asbury post office has also ceased to be.

Wolfstown was a little old-time hamlet, situated not far from the Reading township line, two miles north of Junction City. Wolfstown is a familiar name yet to old settlers, and at one time, and for quite a number of years, it had a tannery, a store, a number of shops and several private residences. But its ancient glory has departed. Two family residences and a number of unoccupied houses, is all that remains of the old town.

Lebanon (Lutheran) Congregation was organized about 1815, no doubt by Rev. Andrew Henkel, though the old church records are destroyed, and the original members of the church are gone. There are tombstones in the cemetery adjacent, commemorative of burials as early as 1816 and 1817, and it is probable that the church was organized prior to that date, though the old log church may not have been built until a few years later. The Lutheran and German Reform congregations built and occupied it jointly. The two congregations dissolved partnership in church property about 1840, and the Lutherans, in 1842, erected the present neat brick edifice. The Lutheran congregation has been a strong and influential one, and remains so to the present day.



There is a neat parsonage connected with the church. A Sabbath school is regularly sustained. Rev. Wiseman is the present pastor, and resides in the parsonage. Lebanon church is beautifully situated, one mile north of Junction City.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Crossenville was organized and a house of worship erected at a very early day. A class was also in existence several years before any church was built. The old church was eventually disposed of, and a new commodious structure substituted, which is still in use. The congregation was for many years a strong one, but of late years has been somewhat reduced by removals and the organization of new congregations, though regular preaching and other religious services are sustained.

Harvey Chapel, (M. E.) in the western part of the township, near the county line, is a very old congregation. A log building was erected at an early day, and was called "Black's Meeting House." School was also held in it, and it was sometimes called "Black's schoolhouse." A frame edifice was erected at a later date, which is still in use. Harvey Chapel is a regular appointment, and there is preaching every two weeks. Sunday school is sustained in the summer season.

Zion (United Brethren) church was established and a log house of worship erected at an early day. The house was built about 1830, but there was probably a class in existence before any church building was erected. It is related that Sabbath school was held in this neighborhood during the summer season in a grove, and when the cool weather would come on in the fall, the members of the school would be so reluctant to discontinue, that they would build log heaps in the woods, and recite their Sabbath school lessons around them. The members of Zion erected a frame edifice about 1845, or 1846, which is in use at present. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is pastor, and a Sabbath school is sustained during the summer months.

St. Patricks (Catholic) congregation was organized and a small brick church built about 1830 or 1831. The congregation was composed chiefly of an Irish colony that settled in Jackson township about that time. A large and costly brick edifice, substantial and of showy architecture, was erected about 1844 or 1845, and substituted for the old house of worship. The church occupies a handsome site, and the congregation is large and influential.

St. Patricks church was organized, and the first building erected, under the pastorship and supervision of Rev. Father Young of St. Josephs.

Fairview (United Brethren) church, situated in the neighborhood of Middletown, near the southern line of the township, was organized and a church erected about 1858: It is a flourishing little congregation, and sustains a Sabbath school during the summer months. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is the present pastor.

Salem (United Brethren) church, situated in the interior of the township is, like Fairview, a comparatively modern church, and has been a regular appointment some twenty or thirty years. It has a neat frame edifice, keeps up a Sabbath school a portion of the year, and sustains preaching the year round. Rev. Cumings of Junction City is the present pastor.



Friendship (Methodist Episcopal) church is situated at Middletown. A society was organized at an early day, and a house of worship erected. It was, during the existence of the old building, generally known as the "Linton Church." The present neat edifice occupied by the society was built about 1869 or 1870. This is a regular appointment of the M. E. church, and sustains a Sabbath school during the entire year.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Junction City was organized in 1873, and a house of worship erected in 1874. There had been regular preaching a year or two before the building of the church. The edifice is a substantial and handsome one, though not very large. Preaching and other regular services are sustained, including Sabbath school.

The United Brethren church at Junction City was organized in 1873, and the building erected in 1874. There had been preaching for some time previous to the erection of the house of worship. The edifice stands on elevated ground and is nicely situated. Stated preaching is sustained, and also a Sabbath school. Rev. Cumings, the pastor, resides near the church.

The German Reform congregation, after dissolving church property relations with the Lutherans at Lebanon, proceeded to erect a house of worship about one mile north of Lebanon. From some cause the society did not prosper; the building was never finished, although used for a few years. The congregation eventually disbanded, and the church property was disposed of to pay outstanding obligations.

Saffell's church (Methodist Episcopal) was organized, and a log edifice erected, about 1830. It was a regular appointment for ten or twelve years, when the society disbanded and the house was put to other uses.

A Presbyterian church was erected in the Ross neighborhood at an early day. Stated preaching was maintained for many years, but latterly there are no regular services, though the house is kept in repair, and there is occasional preaching, especially on funeral occasions.

It will be observed, from the foregoing brief sketches, that Jackson township is well supplied with churches of various denominations. A larger proportion of the inhabitants are Catholics than would seem to be indicated by the one Catholic church (St. Patrick's), as it is the general policy of this denomination to build large and costly edifices, capable of accommodating large congregations. A portion of the Catholic population of Jackson belongs to the St. Joseph congregation, in Reading township, and a few others, probably, to churches in neighboring townships.

The people of these various denominations live peaceably and harmoniously together, affording a striking example of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and of the good genius of American institutions.

Some persons will be inclined to doubt the organization of Jackson township as early as 1805; but the records of Fairfield show that the township had been organized and named early in the spring of 1806, and it is almost certain that it had been instituted the preceding year. A part of Jackson township was settled at an earlier date than most persons living in it would suppose. At a very early day, indeed—from 1798 to 1800—pioneers rowed up the Hocking, from Athens, in

quest of eligible locations, and when they would reach the forks of the Hocking, a few miles below Lancaster, many of them would proceed up Rush Creek, which is the larger branch at the junction, and, in this way, what is now Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, received its first permanent settlement. Jackson township, Perry county, joins Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, and the larger branch of Rush Creek runs through them both. It is about certain that some of these early explorers pushed as far over as what is now Jackson township, Perry county. Of the Larimores, Thompsons, and others, who settled on Rush Creek near where the county line now is, in 1800, it is known that some of them became citizens of Jackson township, Perry county, but probably at a little later date. At any rate, there is no available knowledge of any permanent settlement on the Jackson township side previous to 1805. If earlier settlements or improvements were made, they must have been of a temporary and transitory character, and little or nothing is now known concerning them. There is no doubt, however, that the adjoining township of Rush Creek, in another county, was settled as early as 1800.

Most of what is now Jackson township was a good hunting ground in the very early days, and the first settlers of Thorn and Reading townships, and of the western townships of what is now Fairfield county, have killed bears, deer, and other wild animals, along or in the neighborhood of the numerous streams which flow through its territory.

The population of Jackson township, including villages, was, at the date of the last census, 1,896.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township lies in and forms the northeast corner of Perry county, Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Licking county, on the south by Clayton township, on the east by Muskingum county, and on the west by Hopewell township. It extends six miles in length, north and south, and east and west is nearly four miles wide. The township is a fractional one, in two senses. First, it contains only twenty-four sections. Secondly, six of these are not full sections, while three others are more than full; all the western sections are deficient. Except the northwest corner section, the northern sections over run, but the overplus in the north lacks 308.12 acres at least, of making up the amount lost by the western sections. It is one of the original townships of the county, and was surveyed at an early day. The township is naturally divided into two slopes dipping toward the center, through which Jonathan's Creek passes, forming a natural drainage. The small streams from both north and south flow into Jonathan's Creek, which is a good sized stream; entering the township about one and three-fourth miles south from the northwest corner, it flows in a southeastern direction to nearly the center of the township, from where it flows almost a direct eastern course into Muskingum county. Upon this stream some of the first water mills of Perry county were built.

From the south, flowing directly north, is Turkey Run, which joins Jonathan's Creek near the center of the township, and is the second largest stream in the township. About one and three-fourth miles from the southeast corner of the township enters the Somerset and Maysville pike, from Zanesville, Ohio, continuing a little south of a direct western course to the central township meridian, and thence in a southwestern direction, it passes out about one half mile from the southwestern corner. This pike affords a fine out-let during all kinds of weather, and upon which a hack line is driven daily, from Somerset to Zanesville, carrying a daily mail to Sego. This pike was built in 1839, since which time it has been in constant use.

The township is undulating, but the hills are rather of a gradual slope, and not very high. The land is all arable, except it may be some small sharp ravines, and is very fertile. The neat, well arranged brick and frame farm dwellings and barns, and the yards of both, indicate a lively, thrifty community. About one-fourth of the township has some two or three feet strata of coal, the thickest being about four feet. All the coal is in the south and western edges, and is mined by drifting. Several mines are being operated at this time. In all the hill land there is to be found black band iron ore, and in some places is found gray-band. In many places, especially in the northeastern part, is to be found a fine quality of potter's clay, from which all kinds of earthen-ware may be manufactured.

**SETTLEMENT.**—Of the first settlers in Perry county were three men who came from Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1800; one of these men was Wm. Dusenbery, who settled at the junction of Jonathan's Creek and Turkey Run, and is traditionally known as the first settler in Madison township. Mr. Dusenbery was a Revolutionary soldier, and was nineteen years of age when that war broke out, and remembered seeing General George Washington. He lived up to the time of his death where, as above mentioned he had located, and was the first man buried in the honors of war in the township. He was buried on his own farm. It is probable that his two youngest children, Catharine and Abigail, were born in this township, and if so, it is quite likely that Catharine was the first child born in the township. At any rate she was among the first. Abigail is the only surviving member of the family; she now lives in Grant county, Indiana. His son Jonathan, at one time, went hunting for turkey and by some means was lost, but kept firing his gun as an alarm, which directed the steps of his father, who found him by a run, with a turkey he had killed, whereupon the stream was christened Turkey Run, a name that remains to this day.

In 1804 came the father of Barney and Jonathan Hammer, and his two sons, also Henry Flowers, the Ritcheys and the Williams'. Other early settlers were as follows: Cornelius Sullivan, William Baird, David Miller, George Dills, Jonathan Ward, Andrew Wolfe, Henry Cunningham, John Cunningham, Cornelius Dills, Alexander Baird, Aurelius Mason, William Melick, Joseph Burgess, Absalom Danison, Alfred Baird, Robinson Chilcote, William Rinker, Philip Miller, Hiram Turner, Ensor Chilcote, John Humble, Joseph Hamilton, Abraham Craig, William McCluney, Thomas Sawyer, Edward Danison, Jerome Plummer. Among these James Ritchey and William Williams were the first Justices of the Peace.

The elections have always been held where Mount Perry stands. The voters have gradually increased until there are now about 183 voters in the township.

**SCHOOLS.**—The first school was kept about one and one-half miles south of Mount Perry, on what is known as the Williams farm. A man by the name of Woods was one of the first teachers. This school, of course, was of the old fashioned kind, in a log house. The modern means of public schools were adopted at the earliest opportunity. There are now 233 scholars enrolled in the township, and there are six public school buildings now in use, five of which are frame, and one a brick building.

**MADISON ACADEMY.**—Besides the public schools in this township, there was established in 1871, a school known as the Madison Academy. This house was built by donations by the citizens, and its sole means of support is the tuition paid by the students. They have numbered as many as forty-two students, and now have an attendance of twenty-five. The Rev. James White was the first President, and continued as such until 1879, when he resigned upon account of taking up labor in another field. He was succeeded by Prof. David W. Parks, who continued with them one year, and was also Principal during that year; he resigned on account of taking up work in another field. For one year



they were without a President, at the end of which time the Rev. J. H. Leiper was chosen by the board as President, and still continues to hold that position. The first board was John S. Eversole, Erastus Bogle, Rev. James White, John Danison and John H. Huston. John Danison resigned on account of moving from the community. The present board is the same as the original, except White and Danison, with Rev. J. H. Leiper and Dr. Holland additional. Miss Mary Miller of Concord, Ohio, was the first Principal, who continued four years. Rev. Amrine was second Principal, and continued one year, and afterward, as follows: Prof. H. F. Acker, one year; Prof. D. W. Parks, one year; Prof. Elijah Burgess, one year; Prof. D. W. Parks, one year; Prof. Samuel Rutledge, one year; Prof. Hastings, one year; and now, 1882, Prof. Frank Murch. For the first six years they employed an assistant, since which time but one instructor has been employed. Upon an average, they have graduated about seven persons each year. It is probably due to say, that the Rev. White, who became the first President, was the main mover in establishing the academy. The community affords a good patronage, and is much benefited by this institution, although it is small.

**MILLS.**—The first mill was built upon Jonathan's Creek, and where Mount Perry now stands, by a man by the name of Hendricks, in an early day, as soon at least as 1820; it was one of the first water mills in Perry county. Here they did sawing and all kinds of grinding. In about 1847, the mill was re-built, which continued in use until 1880, when the machinery was removed to Hebron, in Licking county, Ohio, where it soon after was destroyed by fire. The frame is still standing upon the site, but is of no use.

A mill was built upon the western edge of the township, a few years after Hendricks built, also upon Jonathan's Creek, by Asa Dolson. This was also a saw and grist mill, and was in use until about 1862. There is now no mill in operation in the township.

**TOWNS.**—This township has two post offices, one at Mount Perry and one at Sego. Mount Perry at first was a natural collection of houses around Hendricks' mill and John Guysinger's blacksmith shop, both of whom had their dwellings here. Nathan Melick bought the mill, built and kept a store, and laid out the first lots, east of Main street. James Hayes bought the first lot that was sold, and George Curry bought the second one. They both built upon the lots and lived in the town, about 1828. In 1876, John Danison laid out the Danison addition, west of Main street, and sold the lots. It is now a town of about one hundred and ten inhabitants, has an academy, three churches, two stores and a post office. The post office was established over fifty years ago, with Nathan Melick as post master, and at that time received mail once a week from Somerset. They now have tri-weekly mails from Chalfant's Station, a place about three miles west on the B. & O. R. R. Mount Perry is about three miles north from the Zanesville, Somerset and Maysville Pike, and near the center of the township. Is beautifully located on Jonathan's Creek. It is said that everybody in Mount Perry are on friendly terms, which speaks wonders in its praise.

**SEGO.**—It is situated on the Zanesville, Somerset and Maysville Pike, near the central meridian of the township. In 1846, William Curry built a blacksmith shop on a lot he bought from William Dusenbery, it being part of one acre that was cut off from Dusenbery's farm by the above-named pike. Soon after this a store was established, and in 1849 Benjamin Williams built a woolen mill, and carded, spun and wove woolen goods there. The mill was run by steam, and stood only four years, when it was destroyed by fire and was never re-built. In 1848, when General Ritchey was in Congress, he had a post office established there, calling it Segó, a name given it by William Curry, for a small town in Africa. Jacob Miller was the first postmaster. There is now a small grocery, a general merchandise store, a post office that receives daily mail, except Sunday, via hack line from Zanesville to Somerset, and some three or four houses in Segó.

**CHURCHES.**—Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized as a class in about 1818, and first met at Robinson Chilcote's house. In 1819, April 17, they obtained a deed for two acres of land from Philip Miller, upon which they built a hewed log church, which stood until 1838. The first trustees were James Chilcote, Joseph Claypool, James Porter, Robinson Chilcote, Nathan Chilcote, Nicholas Rible and John Shaw. In 1836 they bought one-fourth of an acre more from Joshua Plummer, and in 1838 supplanted the hewed log church by a brick house near the site of the old church. In 1863 the church was burnt to the bare walls, and the same year was repaired. In 1882 the church was again repaired and made a neat, well-finished church-house.

When the brick was built in 1838, under the pastorate of Rev. M. A. Milligan, Nathan Chilcote, Henry Roberts, Vincent Kelley, James Porter, Philip Miller, Israel Moore and Samuel Curran were trustees. The present trustees are Joshua Chilcote, Isaiah Rible, Joseph Kochler, J. W. Chilcote, Leonard Reddick, James E. Beard and S. Shaw.

The first members were Robinson Chilcote and wife, John Shaw and wife, Mrs. Chilcote, Philip Miller and wife, Nathan Chilcote and wife.

Robinson Chilcote and Nathan Chilcote were the first class leaders. Nathan Chilcote was an exhorter; Robert Ellis was the first minister, and one Rev. Richmond of Somerset, was one of the first preachers; and they have been furnished ministers by the M. E. Conferences since those days. At first, preaching days were far apart, but after being taken into the Conference, they had preaching once in two weeks, on Thursdays, and some time after that again, they had preaching on Sabbaths, each alternate week. Sabbath School was organized Aug. 17, 1828, and Vincent Kelley was first Superintendent. The school has been successfully kept up to this date, meeting during summer season only, until in about 1880, since which time they meet all the year. There is now an attendance of about fifty scholars, with Isaiah Rible as Superintendent.

**DUNKER CHURCH.**—It was organized in about 1817, and was among the first Christian organizations in the township. About the time they organized they built a hewed log church in or quite near Mt. Perry, in which they worshiped for about fifteen or twenty years. The church

edifice was built upon the farm of James Ward. This farm afterward passed into the hands of Mason Benjamin, who claimed there was no title given for the land the church occupied. After it was made clear that there was a good title, the Dunkers sold the church and lot to the M. E. church in about 1832 to 1838, and moved their membership to Hopewell township. Some of their first members were John Hendricks and wife, Adam Plank and wife, Peter Eversole and wife, and Abraham Bowsher and wife. Elijah Schofield was their first minister, and they sometimes were visited by Rev. Crinter of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Helser of Ohio.

**SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH.**—This church was organized in about 1835 to 1838, upon the purchase of the hewed log church from the Dunkers, and continued to hold services regularly until about 1844, from which time up to about 1847, if any preaching services were held they were few and irregular. At about the date above given, there came to this church from Zanesville, Ohio, an evangelist by the name of Stephen Shaffer, who held a successful revival, reorganized the society with about forty of a membership, appointed John Davison and William Willison leaders, continued with the charge, and in about 1850, by diligent effort, supplanted the old hewed log church by a frame house that stands to this day. Upon the reorganization of the charge it was added to the Asbury circuit, Zanesville District, Ohio Conference, and so continued to remain until 1858, when they were put into the Somerset circuit, Lancaster District, Ohio Conference. Since the reorganization they have been gradually increasing in strength, and now number about sixty members, with the hopeful anticipation of building a new church edifice in the summer of 1883. Some of the first members were Mason Benjamin, Batena Baird, Hannah Clark, John Lenhart and wife, David Lenhart and wife, John Melick, Sen., and Mary Melick, his wife. Among the first preachers was Joseph Carper, from near Somerset. Some of the members, upon the reorganization, were John Lenhart and wife, David Lenhart and wife, Lewis Bateson and wife, John Davison and wife, William Willison and wife, Jacob Demude and wife, Mother Smith, Batena Baird, and Mary Melick. After the building of the frame church came Samuel Harvey and David Mann, as regular ministers, and have continued to be supplied by the M. E. Conference up to this date.

Sabbath school was organized soon after the organization of the church, and was conducted only during the summer season until 1879, since when it has been continued during the year, with an average attendance of about forty. Matthew Benjamin was probably the first superintendent.

Disciple church (St. Matthew) was probably first organized in 1851, at which time they bought the old Jonathan's Creek U. P. church, removed it to the junction of the Zanesville and Gratiot roads, near Mt. Perry, repaired it and made quite a neat church of the same, where they continued to worship until about 1867, when the society was disbanded. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by Nicholas Taylor. John Eversole and Samuel Lyle seem to have been the principal men in this pious enterprise. One Rev. Gardner was their first minis-



ter. After the church was disorganized the house was sold and is now used as a dwelling house.

In 1880, a sufficient number of members collected together and reorganized and bought a church edifice of a disbanded Lutheran denomination, who had built a church on the pike that passes through this township, and removed it to Mt. Perry, repaired it in a neat, substantial manner, and have since prospered in their second house of the Lord. They now have about thirty members. Sabbath school was organized simultaneously with the erection of their present church, and they have an attendance of about twenty, and meet during the whole year.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, of Jonathan's Creek, was organized in 1807, and met at first in a log school house in the winter and in a tent during the summer season, where the old church now stands, about one and one-half miles east from Mt. Perry. In 1809 this became a settled charge in connection with Brush Creek charge. They continued to worship as above mentioned until 1823, when they commenced a church edifice which was not finished until 1828. This building was occupied until 1851, when it was sold to the Disciple branch of the church, and they erected the frame house that is still in use. In 1877 they built a second and a new church in Mt. Perry, but keep up both the old and the new houses, having preaching services alternately in each.

The first pastor was Rev. Abraham Craig, who continued until 1823, when there was a split in the church, some going to the Seceder denomination and some to the Covenanters. At first this congregation was known as the Associate Reform church, and so continued by those who did not leave by the split until 1858, when the Associate Reform and Associate churches united and formed the present denomination, the United Presbyterian. On account of the weakness of the society, caused by the split, they became unable to support a minister, and were without a pastor until 1829, when Rev. Benjamin Waddle was chosen pastor, who so continued until 1836, when he was called to another field of labor. Under Rev. Waddle the church was much built up. They were without a pastor then until 1841, when T. B. Calderhead took charge of the congregation and continued as pastor for about twelve years. In 1853 Rev. Calderhead was called to give his attention to other pastoral charges, and then they were without a pastor for about eight years. In 1861 the Rev. James White took charge of the church and remained for more than 17 years, when he was called to other pastoral work. There was then a vacancy of two years, when the Rev. J. H. Leiper became their pastor in 1882, and who continues to this date.

The first Session of this church or corps of ruling elders were John Baird, Joseph Bogle, Thomas Nesbit, and William Wills.

The present Session is Alexander Baird, R. R. Huston, James Smith, Alexander Miller, and James Ardrey. There are now in the church about 170 members.

Sabbath school was first organized about 25 years ago, and R. H. Baird was first superintendent, with about 75 of an attendance. Since the first year the school has been continued during the whole year.



James McCullough is the present superintendent, and they have about 150 of an attendance.

Zion church (Methodist Episcopal), situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the Zanesville and Maysville Turnpike, is an old, thriving and influential congregation, and is sketched in connection with the Somerset church, with which charge it is connected, and probably has been, ever since its organization.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

## MONDAY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Monday Creek township consists of twenty-four sections, and was originally a part of Fairfield county. It was organized in 1823, and named after the creeks (Big and Little Monday) that flow through it. It is drained principally by what is known as Big and Little Monday Creeks, though a portion is drained into Rush Creek, and other tributaries of the Hocking River. The township, as a whole, may be denominated hilly, though there is well laying land along the principal streams, and on some of the high ridges between. A considerable portion of the township is highly productive, and in a good state of cultivation. It was heavily timbered when the first settlers came, and parts of it are yet well timbered.

Monday Creek township, geologically considered, belongs to the Coal Measures, and a very considerable portion of it is underlaid with a good marketable article of bituminous coal. It is also very rich in iron ore, the principal seam being known as the Baird seam. The land-owners of Monday Creek, for quite a number of years, occasionally mined and hauled ore to the Logan (Hocking county) Furnace, and Frank Baird, who, for a time, had charge of said furnace, became acquainted with the ore of the township, and along about 1872, in connection with others interested, effected the purchase of several hundred acres of mineral lands in the eastern part of the township, and proceeded to erect a furnace, which was completed and went into operation in 1874. The lands purchased contained not only iron ore, but coal, limestone, and everything necessary for the manufacture of a good article of iron. Here, in 1874, and in succeeding years, a good article of pig iron was made, cheaper than anywhere else in the world. Ore is extensively mined in various parts of the township, and sold at Baird's, Gore, Winona, and Logan furnaces, the latter six or eight miles distant. The furnaces at Gore and Winona are only a few rods over the line in Hocking county, and are almost as accessible for an ore market as Baird's furnace. The iron business and ore trade furnish a remunerative employment for men and teams, at almost all seasons of the year, and bring in handsome sums to the land-owners for royalty, and all without seriously interfering with farming operations. Thus employment is obtained, money is easy, and times are usually the reverse of dull.

The first settlers of Monday Creek were principally from Virginia. Timothy Terrell came with his family to the township in 1815, and appears to have been the first permanent settler. Robert Nixon and Charles Manning soon followed. Nixon and Terrell were brothers-in-law. Terrell discovered a trail of strange cattle in the wild pea vines, and, following it up, came to the cabin of Charles Manning, only two

miles away. This was the first intimation of the presence of the Manning family. Joseph Johnson, Reuben Miller, James Ross, and Samuel Steele were also very early settlers. Steele was the first Justice of the Peace in the township.

Monday Creek township, when the white settlers first came, was as wild a part of the county as any other, if it did not excel, in this particular. Not only deer, but panthers, bears and wolves were very numerous. Rattlesnakes, copperheads and other venomous serpents abounded, and were killed by the hundreds. Men yet remain in Monday Creek, less than seventy years old, who have heard the dismal howl of wolves at dusk or evening, in close proximity to the cabins of the lonely settlers. No person seems to be able to satisfactorily characterize the depressing effect on all produced by the howling of the wolf.

Bears would come into gardens, yards and pig pens, and thought nothing of carrying off a good sized fat hog. The wild beasts were, indeed, a terror. Some persons affect to doubt whether a panther was ever killed in Perry county; there is no room for doubt. The early settlers of Monday Creek killed many a panther, and there are men yet living who have seen dead panthers brought home by their fathers, which they had killed not far away.

Robert Nixon, one of the early settlers referred to, was once out hunting deer, and had no dog with him. He came upon a large bear, and believing that he could kill the animal, took good aim and fired. The bear was wounded, but instead of falling took after the hunter, and exhibited an unusual fleetness; so much so, that Nixon had to run for his life, and yet Bruin was fast closing the distance between them. Realizing fully the condition of affairs, Mr. Nixon as he ran, uttered loud and repeated outcries for help. Timothy Terrell and sons were rolling logs not far away, and, at the time, had a large log about half way up a skid. Mr. Terrell shouted to the boys to let the log go, and all hurried in the direction from whence the alarmed outcries proceeded. They soon came upon the frightened and fleeing hunter and pursuing bear. The opposition was too formidable, and Bruin beat a retreat. Terrell himself had a similar adventure of his own. He was also hunting deer, and this time had no dogs along. Probably bears were becoming scarce, and were seldom encountered. However, he came upon a bear, and an unusually large one. He thought he could kill him and fired. Bruin, who was wounded and terribly enraged, immediately took after the lone hunter. Terrell said that he soon discovered that the bear was a good runner, and he proceeded without useless delay, to put himself in "light running order." He hastily threw away his gun, pouch, and every weight but a knife. The bear was persistent, and the race was a long and doubtful one. Going up hill the hunter would gain on the bear; but on descending ground the bear made long strides and gained on the hunter. Terrell says Bruin would blow and snort every jump, as he struck the ground behind him, evidently getting short of breath as well as himself. Bruin at length gave up the chase, and retired in the direction of his lonely haunts. Terrell afterward gathered up his gun and other accouterments, but no doubt he took a dog or two with him, and other assistance.

The young Terrells, the oldest a boy of fifteen or sixteen, were left



Yours truly  
Wm. J. Burgess





at home one Sunday while their parents went to church, some miles away. Two large dogs were left with the youngsters. During the absence of the father and mother, a large bear with two half grown cubs came into the meadow near the house. The eldest boy seized the ax, the next older a hatchet, and a little girl armed herself with a hammer. One of the cubs was killed while crossing the meadow fence into the woods, and the big dogs chased the other two away. The boys had seen their father dress bears, and they thought they would try their hand. They succeeded nicely in dressing it, and had a large piece of it in the dinner-pot cooking, when their father and mother returned, not a little astonished to learn what had been going on in their absence.

John Mackin and his sons were at work in a clearing, when they saw a huge roll of snakes, of several different kinds, including rattlesnakes, blacksnakes and others, all lapped and twisted together, rolling around over the ground. The senior Mackin took a shovel, filled it with red hot coals from a heap, and threw them into the bunch of snakes. They "broke ranks" without receiving orders, and ran in every direction. The Mackins only succeeded in killing two or three of them. To see bunches of snakes of different species, coiled up in this way, was not an uncommon occurrence when the country was new; but "the seed of the woman has bruised the serpent's head," until it is a rare thing now to see a poisonous snake of any kind, even among the hills of Monday Creek.

The township has as yet no railroad, but one is frequently talked of, in railroad and mineral circles, to be called the Monday Creek Valley railroad. Though without a railroad, the township is so environed by roads and stations, that it is not so very remote from market, or disconnected with the outside world. New Straitsville, Gore, Winona and Webb's Summit on the Straitsville branch of the Hocking Valley; McCuneville and Dickson on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville; Junction City and Bremen on the C. and M. V. are not far distant, and all more or less accommodate some parts of the township.

Charles Manning, one of the early settlers, was a Lutheran, and there was preaching of that denomination, at his house, at a very early day. There was also Presbyterian preaching in the Ross neighborhood, and Methodists held services at various private houses, years before any religious societies were organized or churches built.

The Methodists organized at Mount Carmel, two and a half miles east of Maxville, about 1840, and erected a frame church. Stated preaching has been maintained.

The Methodists organized at Maxville about 1845, built a church, which was used for several years, and then disposed of it to be used for school purposes. The society bought a new lot, in another part of the village, and erected a new frame church in 1852. Regular preaching and other church services have been sustained throughout the whole time, and the society is in a prosperous condition. Sabbath school is kept up through a portion of the year.

Ebenezer church was built by the Baptists one mile west of Maxville, about 1832. The edifice was originally a log one. At a later date, a new and better edifice was erected, which is still in use. Reg-

ular preaching has been maintained, and there is a Sabbath school connected with the church.

The St. John's (Lutheran) congregation was organized by a colony of Germans, direct from the "Fatherland," at an early day and a house of worship erected, which was used for several years. Subsequently a larger and better edifice took the place of the old one, and is still in use. The congregation is strong and influential. It supports regular preaching and sustains a Sabbath school connected with the church, Rev. Wiseman is the present pastor.

Harmony (United Brethren) church situated in the western part of the township, was organized and a church built about thirty years ago, since which time it has been a regular appointment of the denomination, and has maintained stated services. A Sabbath school is connected with the church. Rev. Cumings is the present pastor.

The Mennonite church was organized at an early day, and for many years worshipped in a log building, which was also used as a school house. About thirty years since a new and more commodious house was erected. Regular services are maintained. There is a Sabbath school in connection with the congregation.

The oldest burying ground in the township is what is known as the Nixon family grave-yard, and was used at a very early day. George Nixon, a child nine years old, was the first interment therein, and the first in the township.

The early schools were primitive enough. The first school of which there is any account, was taught in the neighborhood of where Mt. Carmel now is, in an old abandoned log cabin.

The township is now organized into six school districts, and has fairly good school houses and teachers. The schools at Maxville and Baird's Furnace are the only village schools.

The following named persons lived in the township at the time or soon after it was organized: Robert Nixon, James Ross, Timothy Terrell, Charles Manning, Lemuel Steele, James Johnston, Reuben Miller, Thomas Ross, William Johnston, Joseph Everly, Joseph Johnston, Reuben Jackson, Joseph Parsons, James Chester, Ewen Miller, John Abrams.

Maxville was laid out in 1850, by Wm. McCormick, on what is called Little Monday Creek. The manufacture of plasterer's lime, was, for a long while, a very considerable industry carried on there, and the Maxville Limestone is known far and near. The town has a post office, church, school house, hotel, two stores, one physician, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one saddler shop, and a number of private residences. Maxville is omitted in the census bulletin, but it has a population of two or three hundred.

There is quite a little village at Baird's Furnace, though there is no laid out town. There is a large company store, a physician, several shops, and a population of about one hundred, consisting mainly of those employed about the furnace.

The number of inhabitants in Monday Creek township, in June, 1880, was one thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

## CHAPTER XXX.

## MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township was organized in 1823. It was named in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Previous to the organization as an independent precinct, it was, for several years, attached to the township of Bearfield. It was organized as a Congressional township, six miles square, and remained of the same dimensions until five sections were taken off to aid in forming the new township of Pleasant. Monroe township was originally well timbered, in most places, and contained oak, poplar and other valuable wood. Considered as a whole, it is hilly, and, in some parts almost mountainous. Adjacent to some of the larger streams, and particularly near their confluence, there are considerable areas of well laying land. The surface of this township is better adapted to stock raising and wool growing, than to the cultivation of any of the cereals. The stony points and hill sides are believed to be well adapted to grape growing, but this industry has not received any great attention.

The water system of Monroe is simple. The whole township lies in the Hocking Valley, and is drained by the east and west branches of Sunday Creek and their tributaries, among which are Sulphur, Dodson's and Hadley's Fork. The confluence of the two principal branches of Sunday Creek, is over the county line in Athens county.

The township, geologically speaking, all belongs to the Coal Measures, and is the richest part of the Ohio coal region. The so-called "great vein" seam reaches its maximum in this township, where it is thirteen feet thick. There are also the Norris and Stallsmith seams of coal; the former about six and the latter about four feet thick. The great vein seam appears to underlie nearly the whole township. The Norris and Stallsmith seams have been opened in various places, and it is believed that they will be found wherever the hills are high enough to contain them. There is also another coal, No. 5, below the great seam, which has been found in places, but, for the most part, this seam lies far beneath the lowest surface, and sufficient borings have not been made to decide whether or not it is persistent, or what its value may be. There is believed to be a large quantity of iron ore in the township, but it has not been much developed, and its ultimate value cannot even be approximated. It also has fire clay, potter's clay, and sand stone; the latter in practically inexhaustible quantities.

The first settlements were made in 1814, by John McDonald and James Dew. John McDonald and James Dew were brothers-in-law, and emigrated from Maryland. They blazed their way through from Zanesville, and built a little log cabin, which yet stands in the yard



near the old McDonald residence. It is somewhat modified and is now used as a smoke-house. McDonald and Dew moved on horseback. Soon after they got their little cabin built, McDonald followed the "blaze" back to Zanesville, bought a bushel of cornmeal, a skillet and a board to make a table. When Mr. McDonald got these things home, they all thought they were comfortably fixed. The man who subsequently became the richest man in his township, if not in the county, commenced housekeeping in this humble way. Dew settled on the east branch of Sunday Creek, near the Athens line.

The following named persons were living in Monroe at the time, or soon after the township was organized: John McDonald, James Dew, Enos Devore, David Devore, Elisha Tinker, John Small, Samuel Morrow, Nicholas Owings, Elijah Wooley, Jacob Wooley, Stephen Rodman, John Rodman, C. Wood, David Hearing, Wm. Ward, James M. Ward, George Juniper, William Staniford, John Acord and John Gaver.

Previous to its settlement, Monroe was a great hunting ground for the Indians, and afterward for the whites, from older settled parts of the county. Indians encamped and spent the winter on Sunday Creek as late as 1815, if not later. The country was also full of wild hogs, or hogs that nobody owned. Hogs had probably strayed away from the older settlements along the Ohio, and with their increase, became almost as wild as those of India or South America. Along about 1816, there was an unusually long, cold winter, and these hogs nearly all perished. Many were found dead in heaps on Sunday Creek, after that memorable winter broke up. They gathered in bunches for warmth, but perished, nevertheless.

Lord Dunmore's expedition from Virginia, in 1874, against the hostile Indians on the Scioto, doubtless crossed the valley of Sunday Creek, and tradition has it that the little army encamped one night on Sunday Creek, but it was probably south of the Perry county line.

As previously stated, Monroe township was, before its settlement, and for a considerable time after its first settlers came, a good hunting ground. Deer and wild turkeys were numerous, and bears, panthers and wolves were not scarce, in the earlier times. Hunters habitually came from the northern part of the county, and from other counties, to camp out and hunt on Sunday Creek. They usually came with horses, dogs and guns, prepared to spend a week, at least, and often a number of weeks. Their horses were belled and turned loose, and some of them hobbled. The men composing these hunting parties would usually separate in the morning, come into camp in the evening, and, around the camp fire, relate the adventures and success of the day.

Edward Danison of New Lexington, and Jonathan Colborn, of Noblesville, Indiana, hunted and camped on Sunday Creek in very early times, and enjoy telling their old adventures. These hunters were usually in the pursuit of deer, as the most desirable and profitable game, but they not unfrequently encountered other animals. Edward Danison, of New Lexington, a hunter previously named, relates that, upon one occasion, just after he had espied two deer, and was maneuvering to get a good shot at one of them, he heard a great noise in a



*Wm. A. Ewing, M.D.*



thick cluster of bushes, and soon after a bear ran across an open space with Danison's dog in close pursuit. The two deer having scampered, the hunter followed on in the direction the dog and bear had taken, and in a short time heard the dog bark; then he was satisfied that the bear had been treed. Following up, he soon came in view and saw that Bruin, was, sure enough, up a tree, and the dog barking furiously beneath. Mr. Danison was a considerable distance off, and probably did not care about venturing any nearer; but he thought he could bring Bruin down. He took good aim and fired. The bear only reached upward with his paw and went one limb higher. Danison leveled and fired again, and this time the bear tumbled to the ground. But he was not badly hurt, and the bear and dog engaged in a fight that was fearful to behold. Mr. Danison all this while felt considerably alarmed, but reloaded his gun, and kept a sharp lookout for bear number two, which he expected every moment. The bear and dog fight continued. Sometimes the bear was under, and sometimes the dog. As the fight proceeded, the combatants approached the brow of a steep hill, and down it they rolled, over and over, until the bottom was reached, where the struggle for the mastery continued. A comrade of Danison now made his appearance, coming over the hill. It soon became evident that the dog was getting the worst of the battle, and Danison requested his companion to shoot the bear, if he thought he could without killing the dog. The hunter fired accordingly, and Bruin was killed. The faithful dog was badly used up, and it was some time before he was sufficiently recovered to drag along after his master into camp. There was still an apprehension that another bear might be around, but he did not put in an appearance, and it is likely enough that the venturesome hunters did not seriously regret it. The bear was not slaughtered or skinned in camp, but was carried in triumph to Madison township, where Mr. Danison then resided.

Tobacco was once very extensively raised in Monroe township, and, though it was considered a paying occupation for the time being, it no doubt contributed toward the impoverishment of much of the land, and the culture of the weed was eventually abandoned.

Though the township is hilly, and the surface of the land comparatively unproductive, some of the finest and most valuable stock in the county is to be found there.

Monroe was, for many years, far from market, even with such surplus products as she had to dispose of. Athens, New Lexington and McConnellsville were the nearest markets. All this is changed now. With the building of the Ohio Central, and the establishment of stations at Rendville, Corning, Buckingham and Borbec, the people of the township have as good facilities for shipment, and for coming and going, as any others in the county.

Some of the coal mines of Monroe were opened and used along about 1832, and afterward, but as there was nothing more than a neighborhood demand, except a little trade with Morgan county, they were but little developed until the coming of the railroad era. The Sands bank, near Millertown, and probably a few others, sold coal to the farmers and some of the residents of villages in Morgan county, who came to



the mines and hauled the coal away, in the fall of the year, while the roads were solid and comparatively good.

With the completion of the Ohio Central to Rendville and Corning, in 1879 and 1880, and the extension and building of a line up the West Branch of Sunday Creek, at a later date, and the sinking of shafts and the opening of mines at Rendville, Corning, below Corning, and at Borbec, Buckingham and Hemlock, the development of the coal deposits began on a grander scale, and the output is yet on the increase. Monroe now leads all the townships of the county in the export of coal.

Millertown was laid out in 1834, by Jacob Miller. It is located upon a high piece of ground, between the east and west branches of Sunday Creek, and is less than a mile from the new town of Corning. There is from a point a little above Millertown, one of the finest outlooks in Southern Ohio. Millertown has a physician, store, hotel, church, several shops, and had, according to the census of 1880, eighty-four inhabitants.

Thompsonville, usually called Chapel Hill, was laid out in 1849, by George Thompson and Bryan Murtaugh. It is a pleasantly situated village. It has a church, hotel, store, shops, etc., and had a population of fifty-two, in 1880.

Ferrara was laid out by Nelson Rodgers and James Taylor, in 1871, at the time the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad was projected. The railroad failed for the time, and Ferrara has remained a paper town, or almost so, ever since. Ferrara is situated between Corning and Rendville, in a nice, conspicuous place, and several new houses have lately been erected in it.

Rendville was established by Thomas J. Smith and Wm. P. Rend, and others, in 1879, and grew with a rapidity marvelous in this section of the world, and yet very much like other mining towns of the county. Boarding houses were improvised, shafts sunk and coal works erected. Houses for miners and other workmen were put together, finished and inhabited in a space of time that would seem almost impossible.

Rendville is situated in the narrow valley of the east branch of Sunday Creek, and upon the slopes, hills and ridges, on either side. The Company houses are mostly built in rows, but more to suit the ground, than upon parallel or corresponding lines. The houses in the same row are usually alike; but the houses in different rows are of different size, shape and color, and this seems to give an agreeable and picturesque appearance to all, when viewed together. After this description, it seems almost useless to say that rough board shanties received little consideration in the building of Rendville. In addition to the numerous neat Company houses, it has quite a number of nice costly residences, erected for lease, or to be occupied by the persons owning them. The town has a post office, station house, two churches, one large union school house, hotel, numerous boarding houses, dry good stores, drug stores, groceries, shops, saloons, etc. The population in 1880 was 349, but the town was then only a few months old. The population is now estimated at 2,500, and is on the increase.

Corning was laid out in 1878 by Joseph Rodgers. Its growth was

very similar to that of Rendville, so far as the Company houses for miners and other employes were concerned; but the most of the other buildings erected were even of a more costly and substantial character. The valley is a little wider at Corning, and the chances for streets a trifle better than at Rendville. The business part of the town is very much solidified, as compared with Rendville. To a person standing in the business section of the place, Corning looks as though it might have been built fifteen or twenty years, so solid and substantial does it appear. The largest and most costly storehouse in the county is here, and there are many other large establishments. In addition to the numerous company houses on the slopes and hill-sides, there are many beautiful and costly residences, some of them among the finest in the county. Several of them are very handsomely situated.

Corning has a post-office, telegraph office, station-house, one large union school-house, newspaper, two churches, two hotels, several attorneys, physicians, dry-good stores, clothing establishments, drug stores, meat stores, boarding houses, groceries, bakeries, millinery stores, blacksmith shops, shoe shops, billiard rooms, saloons, etc. It had, according to the census of 1880, a population of two hundred and seventy; but the town had just commenced, and nearly all its growth has been since that date. Its population is now estimated at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand.

The most notable events that occurred in Rendville and Corning were in connection with the labor troubles in 1880. Both towns were full of dissatisfied miners from Shawnee, New Straitsville, and the Hocking valley, for several days, and companies of the National Guard, called out by Governor Foster, were stationed in the two towns for a week or two. There was one company on duty at Corning, but the principal camp and headquarters were at the northern end of Rendville. The skirmish which took place between the dissatisfied miners and the State troops was in the woods near the Rendville camp. The miners first assembled in Corning, and then moved in a body up the narrow valley to Rendville. A detailed account of the "Corning War" is given in another chapter.

Buckingham, situated on the west branch of Sunday Creek, was laid out by James Taylor and Benjamin Sanders in 1873, but remained little more than a paper town until 1881, when an arm of the Ohio Central was extended to the place and coal works established. The town has now a population of several hundred.

Borbec, also situated on the west branch of Sunday Creek, a mile or two below Buckingham, is a mining town, was established in 1881, shafts sunk, and coal works erected. A large colony of German miners live there. It has store, shops, etc., but is almost exclusively a mining town. It contains a population of several hundred.

A Bible Christian (New Light) church was built on the McDonald farm about 1820. This was a log building. John McDonald, the old settler, erected the church principally at his own expense. He was a minister of the denomination, and preached there regularly in all the earlier years, and occasionally as long as he lived. There was a frame church erected at a later date, which is still kept in repair, and in which services are occasionally held.

The Methodists erected a log church where Millertown has since been laid out at a very early day, where regular preaching was held. A neat frame house was built at a later date, which is still in use.

The Methodists built what is known as the old Asbury church, one mile from Millertown, about 1830. It was a very large frame building, was used fifteen or twenty years for church services and Sabbath-school, and then abandoned. The society disbanded and the members united with other churches, probably the most of them with the church at Millertown.

A Presbyterian Church was organized and a house of worship erected in the south part of Monroe township, at a very early day, not very far from the line between Perry and Athens counties. A larger and better edifice was built at a later date, and stated preaching maintained for a long time, but services are now only occasionally held.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church built, at an early day, in the neighborhood of where Rendville has since been built. It maintained regular services a great many years, but the congregation disbanded, and the church was torn down and the material used for other purposes.

A United Brethren Church was organized and a church built, at an early day, about half-way between Millertown and Chapel Hill, and regular preaching maintained for a great many years; of late, however, religious services are only occasionally held. The church is near the present residence of Morgan Devore.

The Catholics organized a congregation and erected a house of worship at Thompsonville about 1850, which has been used ever since. This is known as the Chapel Hill church, and is a strong congregation. The edifice is very pleasantly situated.

The colored people of Rendville have both a Baptist and a Methodist church, each of them erected in 1881. They are neat, commodious edifices, very similar in appearance, and stand near together.

The Baptist Church recently organized in Corning, and have erected a neat and commodious frame edifice, which is finished, and ready for occupancy. The congregation has regular preaching and sustains a Sabbath school.

A Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized at Corning, the congregation has bought a lot, contracted for a house of worship, and the foundation of the building is laid. The Methodists, for the present, hold religious services in the Baptist church.

A Presbyterian Church has been organized at Corning, a lot purchased, and the building of an edifice commenced. The foundation stones are laid. The Presbyterians, for the present, hold religious services at Knights of Pythias Hall.

The Catholics have organized a congregation, purchased six acres of land, erected a parsonage, and built a school-house thirty by seventy-five feet, which, for the present, is used for religious purposes, as well as for school purposes.

A large round house and machine shop combined, have recently been erected by the Ohio Central Railroad Company, near Corning.

A very fine Opera building has also been recently erected at Corning, and formally opened with a success that was highly encouraging.







JOSEPH RODGERS.



Mrs. CATHERINE RODGERS.



Monroe township had, in 1880, seventeen hundred and eighty inhabitants, but its population has more than doubled since that date, and is probably three times as large as it was when the census was taken, the increase arising principally from the building up of the towns of Corning, Rendville, and other mining towns.

It has recently been proclaimed, upon what appears to be sufficient authority, that arrangements have been concluded for the building of a railroad from Corning or Rendville to McConnellsville, during the summer of 1883.



## CHAPTER XXXI.

## PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township is range fifteen, number fifteen, of the original survey of lands to be sold at Zanesville, Ohio, and was originally a Congressional township, or six miles square. It was organized into a political township about 1814, by the authorities of Fairfield county, of which it was then a part, and given the name of Pike, in honor of General Pike, an officer in the American Army in the War of the Revolution. Its northern boundary was, at the time of its political organization, the boundary line between Fairfield and Muskingum counties. Four sections were afterward taken from the southeastern corner of the original township, and incorporated into the new township of Pleasant.

The territory which constitutes the present township of Pike, lies about one-third on the Muskingum, and two-thirds on the Hocking side of the great divide. Or, in other words, about two-thirds of the township is in the Hocking, and the remaining one-third in the Muskingum Valley. That portion of it which is in the Hocking Valley, is drained by Rush Creek and tributaries, and the portion in the Muskingum Valley is drained by the tributaries of the South Fork of Moxahala or Jonathan's Creek, the principal streams on the Muskingum side being Bear Run and Little South Fork. The chief stream of the Hocking side is Rush Creek, which has many tributaries, named and unnamed; Yerger's Run, Fowler's Run, Bear Wallow, and the stream variously named, along the banks of which the N. S. & S. R. is built, are the principal ones. The head waters of Monday Creek also drain a part of the township. The township is not only well drained, but well watered. It contains numerous good springs of pure and wholesome water, and good well water is almost anywhere found, and at no great depth.

Pike township was originally heavily timbered with oak, hickory, ash, elm, chestnut, sugar, maple, beech, dog-wood, gum, poplar, and other varieties. Some of the oak trees were very large—the species known as the red oak and black oak being the largest. The original forest also contained more or less service trees, black and white walnut, wild cherry, cucumber and persimmon. The latter is yet a well-known tree on "Brier Ridge," in the southeastern part of the township.

About three-fourths of the township is underlaid by two valuable seams of coal, known in the geological reports as the "upper" and "lower New Lexington seam." The upper seam has been opened and worked over nearly the whole area, and is one of the best burning coals in the country. The lower seam has not been opened or used so extensively, but has been well tested as a clear, dry burning coal, and is beginning to attract general attention.

John Fowler made the first permanent settlement, erecting a cabin near the big spring, in what is yet known as Fowler's meadow, about

three-fourths of a mile east from the present public square in New Lexington. Mr. Fowler was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and came to Ohio on horseback in 1811. He stopped with a relative, James Thrall, who had settled a year or two earlier, in Clayton township, about forty rods north of the Pike township line, about a half mile south of where Rehoboth was afterward laid out and built. Fowler made his home at Thrall's until he erected his cabin over in the unbroken woods of an unnamed township, in another county. Even after he had his cabin built, he often went to Thrall's, and usually spent Saturday night and Sunday there. He had blazed a way through the forest, which he frequently traveled, and traces of "Fowler's path" could be seen for more than twenty years.

Robert McClellan and Robert Humes, with their families, came soon after Fowler, and they all lived one summer in and about Fowler's cabin—seventeen persons in all—until cabins were erected on an adjoining tract of land, which is the property of the McClellans at the present time. Jonathan Carroll, Thomas Wright, Samuel Clayton, Eli Babb, William Lashley, Nathaniel Rush, Reuben Skinner and several others, came in soon after, but just in what order is not now known. Jonathan Carroll settled near the west bank of Yerger's Run, on the land that now belongs to Thomas Mills, probably in 1812. Ira Carroll was born there in 1813, who was the first white child born in this township. Thomas Wright moved to the place where Jackson Wright now resides, in 1813. Nathaniel Rush settled on the land now within the limits of New Lexington, and which was for many years the property and home of Samuel Skinner. Samuel Clayton settled on the side of the hill, within the present limits of New Lexington, which was afterward, for many years, the property and dwelling place of James Comly and descendants. Reuben Skinner settled where Mr. McNeal now lives. Eli Babb located where Mrs. Kate Adams now resides. Thomas Selby now owns the land where William Lashley settled, up near the tunnel. The following names of pioneers have been gathered, nearly all of whom came to the township previous to 1818: John Fowler, Robert McClellan, Jonathan Carroll, Thomas Wright, Samuel Clayton, William Lashley, Nathaniel Rush, Reuben Skinner, James Comly, Samuel Rush, Daniel Hull, John Colborn, John Davis, Benjamin Coddington, Thomas Carroll, David Carroll, Ezekiel Chaney, John Smith, Thomas Clayton, Peter A. Vansickle, Isaac Barnes, Stephen Barnes, Samuel Skinner, Samuel B. Skinner, Samuel Smith, Dennis Kennedy, John Kennedy, Seth Kennedy, William Hume, William Roberts, George Ogg, Henry Rush, William Rush, Peter Strait, Richard A. Rudle, Jacob Wemmer, Aaron Skinner, Jacob Barnthistle, George Stiers, William Sanderson, William J. Moore, Benjamin Morgan, Ephraim Teal, Lawson Teal, Samuel Ogborn, Henry Stiers, James Chenoweth, John Grimes, James Skinner, Levi Melon, John S. Powell, Noah Teal, Richard Strait, John Hume, Jacob Barnd, James Spencer, John Wright, Andrew Wright, Moses Wood, Isaiah Rush, Jacob Rush, William Rush, Jesse Huff, Reuben Tharp, Thomas Wilson, George Spencer, Daniel Hollenback, Jacob Bugh, Jesse Bugh, Robert McClung, Barney Donly, James McGahan, John Hollenback, Barney McGahan, Michael Forquer, David Martin, Robert Sanderson, James Brown, James Jennings. Some of

these pioneers did not remain long, and removed to other parts of the country. Many of them, however, remained permanently, opened farms and brought up large families, and their descendants are numerous here and elsewhere throughout the country.

In the foregoing list of pioneers, it was not the design to give the names of any who came in later than 1818, though, possibly, a very few of those given may have come later than this date.

**MILLS.**—The first mill of which there appears to be any authentic account, was a so-called "corn-cracker," a very diminutive structure, built and owned by Nathaniel Rush, and was situated on Fowler's Run, at a point about thirty or forty rods below George A. Granger's present mill. There was considerable corn ground there, and, when the stream was full, the proprietor frequently ground wheat. The elections were sometimes held at the mill, or at Rush's house, a few rods distant, when Pike township was yet a part of Fairfield county. A little later, Samuel Clayton erected a similar mill, of somewhat larger pretensions, on Rush Creek, near where the iron bridge now is, at the north end of Main street, New Lexington. Isaac Barnes also had a similar mill situated on Rush Creek, near the Jackson township line. James Comly, who bought out Clayton, and became proprietor of the mill at New Lexington, subsequently built a larger mill on the north side of the creek. This was run by water power for a while, then steam power was attached. The grist-mill, not appearing to be very profitable, was finally abandoned, and the Comlys gave their sole attention to their saw-mills, of which they at first had two—one on Rush creek and the other on Fowler's Run, a short distance above its junction with Rush Creek. The latter was eventually abandoned and all the latest improvements put in the former, which was now owned and managed by John Comly, son of James Comly, deceased. This mill did much for the building up of New Lexington and surrounding country.

James Law and Ira Carroll built the old Granger Flouring Mill in 1840. Samuel Arnold erected his in 1857-58; and George A. Granger constructed his in 1879, and, since 1840, there has been no lack of milling facilities in the township. Mr. Arnold also built a saw mill in connection with his grist mill, which he subsequently sold to D. C. Fowler, who removed it to his premises, and runs it there in connection with his tannery. There were, in early times, a number of horse mills in the township, but they were soon abandoned, or little used.

**SCHOOLS.**—The first schools were very primitive, and, as a general thing, if not in all cases, held in old cabins that had been built for and used as dwellings. The first school appears to have been taught within the present limits of New Lexington, about 1815. The teacher was Jonathan Sturgeon, an Irishman. The school was taught in an old cabin that had formerly been used as a dwelling, and stood within a rod or two of the spring that is now enclosed in Andrew Stocklein's front yard, on Brown street. The floor was made of unhewn puncheons, and to make it a little even, the low places and depressions were filled up with earth. School was taught in this disagreeable place for three years. One teacher taught there, who had a wooden leg, (not Sturgeon) and



he received many a hard fall, from his wooden leg sticking down in the dirt, and catching against the projecting puncheons.

About 1820, or soon thereafter, a log school house was built on the lot back of the Horahan block, on Jackson street. It was a very primitive structure, although it was designed and constructed for a school house. It had greased paper windows, a big log fire-place at one end, and school furniture to match. School was taught in this house for eight or ten years.

Along about 1820, a school was taught near where Jonathan Nixon now lives, and, about the same time, they had school in the Thomas Wright neighborhood. One school was taught in an old building in Thomas Wright's yard. Some kind of a school was taught early in Bristol or neighborhood. Also down the creek in the Barnes or Vansickle neighborhood.

About 1830, the township was districted, for school purposes, very much as it is at the present time. There was the Selby district, the New Lexington district, and the Vansickle district in the northern row. Then the David Brown district, the Clayton (Deaver) and the Skinner (Vanatta) districts. Then there was the Bristol and other districts, on the south side of the township. These have been somewhat changed. The location of the school houses has been changed, as a general thing, while some remain where they were fifty years ago. All the old log school houses are gone, and some of the districts have built their third school house. The New Lexington district has done this, but no more than this.

About 1830, the New Lexington district erected its second school house, a frame, on the same lot where its predecessor stood, on Jackson street. The Stocklein spring building is not counted, for it was never designed for a school house. The frame structure of which mention is made, was a very creditable house, for the times, was well furnished, and occasionally accomodated seventy-five or eighty pupils. It was used over twenty years for school purposes, and then abandoned, and finally sold. From 1850 to 1858, after the abandonment of the old frame, schools were taught in the old Presbyterian, Second Baptist, First Baptist churches, and elsewhere about town, as rooms could be procured, until 1858, when the new brick Union School building being completed, the schools were graded and transferred to it. A considerable addition was made to this edifice in 1876; and now the question of yet more additions or an entire new house is pressing upon the people for solution.

Saint Aloysius Academy is situated three-fourths of a mile west of New Lexington, upon a farm bequeathed for the purpose, by the late Owen Donelly. The first wing of the Academy edifice was erected in 1874, and the school organized by Sisters of the Franciscan Order in 1876. A second wing of the building was erected in 1881. The Academy, farm and other interests are all admirably managed by the Sisters in charge, who have rendered themselves agreeable and popular with all who have visited the institution, or had business of any kind to transact with them. The religion taught at this school is the Catholic, and it receives and educates pupils from various parts of this and other States. It is the design of the managers to still further enlarge the Academy.



**CHURCHES.**—The Baptists were the pioneers in religion in Pike township. Many of the early settlers had been communicants or adherents of what was known as the "Old Jersey Church" in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. This church was so called, from the fact that it was built and supported by people who had come in a body from the State of New Jersey. When the descendants of these men and women came to the Rush Creek Valley, they brought their letters, and it was not long until there was public worship in the homes of the pioneers. Elder Moody, who lived in Bearfield township, was one of the first preachers. There were also other visiting ministers. Rev. James Skinner was ordained about 1821. There appears to be no existing record of the fact, but the first Baptist Church Society was organized about 1820. There was no church edifice built until 1825 or 1826; when the old log church was erected. It stood very near the site of the present building, and on the same lot. It was about forty by fifty feet, constructed of very large hewed logs, and had a gallery on the second floor, which, however, was only used on extraordinary occasions. It had a high, octagon sort of pulpit, which the ministers reached by a little, winding stairway. Before this church was built, public worship was held, as stated, at the private houses of members of the organization. In the summer season, the services were often held in a large barn upon the threshing floor. Public worship was frequently held at the houses of Samuel Rush and Reuben Skinner. Rush lived and died where Mr. Jonathan Nixon now lives, and John McNeal now lives where Mr. Skinner did. There was also preaching at the houses of Jonathan Carroll, Benjamin Coddington, Thomas Wright, Daniel Hull, Samuel Skinner, and at other places. Preaching at private houses was not uncommon, for many years, even after the church was completed.

James Skinner, after his ordination, as previously referred to, was the regular pastor for quite a number of years. He wore his hair long, was a reverential sort of person, and had considerable pulpit ability. His last appearance in the pulpit was to preach the funeral of Mrs. Carroll, widow of Jonathan Carroll, upon which occasion, it is said that he preached a memorable and unusually impressive discourse. He died in 1841. He had served as pastor of the church for a number of years, and also preached in other parts of the country. After Moody and Skinner, as regular pastor, came Matthew Brown, Thomas Harper, Martin Sperry, George Debolt, Thomas Martin and others. J. R. Vanhorn is the present pastor. Brown and Harper were members of the congregation and residents of the township, and nearly all the time had other charges in neighboring counties. Harper and Brown were both widely known and highly esteemed as ministers in the denomination to which they belonged. Mr. Brown is yet living, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He removed to Wood county, Ohio, some fifteen years since.

The First Baptist Church Society was originally strong in numbers, wealth and influence, but deaths, removals, etc., have told heavily upon it, and though still a considerable congregation, it is not so strong as it was in its earlier days. It built a second house of worship, a frame structure, in 1845. This is a neat, commodious, well preserved house, and is the one in use at the present time.

This church is a member of the Muskingam Baptist Association, and the annual Associations of this body have frequently been held with it. The first Association in New Lexington, of which there is any account, was held in the woods near where the Second Baptist Church now stands, about 1825. Thomas Harper, not then a resident of the county, was one of the young preachers in attendance, and led the singing, which he was well qualified to do. A few years later, an Association was held in Skinner's grove, adjacent to the First Baptist Church. Subsequent Associations were also held there about 1836 and in 1843. An Association was held in Fowler's grove in 1858, and in Carroll's grove in 1877 and in 1881. The one which convened in Fowler's grove in 1858, was probably the largest ever held here, and many distinguished ministers were present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and other States.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1837. Several members of Unity, who resided in New Lexington or vicinity, on presentation of a petition to that effect, were dismissed for the purpose of organizing the New Lexington Church. Rev. Roswell Tenny, Francis Bartlett, and Edmund Garland, were appointed by the Presbytery to organize the church. David Carroll, Hugh S. Hankinson, and David Brown, were ordained Elders. The lot on which the present church stands, on High street, was purchased for twenty-five dollars, and within a year a large frame edifice was erected. For three years the church prospered and grew, and then for a quarter of a century came the waning period, and at last, in 1866, when Rev. Henry Beeman arrived, the old edifice had been sold and torn down, and the lot on which it stood plowed and cultivated in vegetables.

The early regular ministers of the church were Revs. Roswell Tenny, Francis Bartlett, and Edmund Garland. Then there was a vacancy of a year, after which came Revs. Edward W. Twining, John Forbush, A. S. Avery, Hugh McBride, and Warren Nichols. Then there was a second vacancy of over three years, and the church building, during the most of this period, was used as a school-house. In September, 1854, Rev. Samuel W. Rose came to the charge, who labored on until his death, which occurred at his residence in New Lexington, January, 1857. After Rev. Rose came Revs. Samuel Loomis, James Lamb, Theodore Stowe, and A. C. Stewart. The latter left early in 1865, and for more than a year the pulpit was again vacant. Lamb, Stewart, and Stowe, preached in the Second Baptist Church, the old Presbyterian edifice having become too dilapidated for use. Rev. Beeman also preached in the Second Baptist Church until the erection of the new edifice.

The church was virtually disbanded and the church property sold, when in June, 1866, Rev. Henry Beeman, by order of Presbytery, appeared upon the field. Under his administration the church was re-organized, stated preaching maintained, and a new church edifice erected in 1870. The new church was dedicated September 11th, 1870. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Tenny. Rev. Kingsbury, of Putnam, was also present, who, with Rev. Beeman, assisted in the dedicatory services. There was a goodly attendance from Unity, Roseville, Uniontown, and other places, and the dedica-

tion was an occasion of much interest. Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll, over eighty years of age, was the only one of the original members present; all others were gone. From 1866 until the present time Rev. Beeman has been the regular pastor of the church, though not ordained and installed until 1868.

It must not be inferred that there was no Presbyterian preaching in New Lexington or neighborhood until the organization of the church, in 1837. There were a number of Presbyterian families in the town and neighborhood, and Rev. Moore, of Unity, as well as other ministers, had frequently preached in the old log Baptist Church and in private houses; in fact, Presbyterians and Methodists assisted in the building of the church with the understanding and agreement that at times when the house was not in use by the Baptists it could be occupied by other denominations. It was so used, for quite a number of years, satisfactorily and agreeably to all parties. Rev. Moore preached there frequently to his own people and all others who chose to come and hear him. He was known to all the old settlers, and highly esteemed by them, irrespective of sect or religious proclivities.

There were not many Methodists among the early settlers of Pike township, and what there were had their membership, a number of years, with the church at Rehoboth. Asa Brown organized the first Methodist class or society at New Lexington about the year 1828, by the authority of the itinerant ministers who were in charge of the Rehoboth and other neighboring churches. The society was regularly continued, and prayer and class meetings held at private houses. George Gardner of Rehoboth, a local minister, probably preached the first Methodist sermon in New Lexington. It was his custom to walk over through the woods and preach, by appointment, at the old log Baptist church, where he was sure to have hearers of all denominations. The venerable Rev. Gardner is yet living, and is ninety-five years old.

The Methodist society at New Lexington prospered from its organization, but in consequence of the near proximity of the Rehoboth church, and another (Saffells) three miles west, together with the smallness of the village itself, the New Lexington society did not decide to build a house of worship until 1839. Subscriptions were taken up during the latter part of said year, and, in 1840, a neat, commodious frame edifice was erected upon the site of the present building. The New Lexington society was made a regular appointment by Conference, however, years before the erection of a church edifice. The itinerant ministers preached first in the old log Baptist church, and afterward in the newly built Presbyterian church, until the time came when their own house was ready for occupancy.

The frame church was used from 1840 until 1875, when it accidentally caught fire and was consumed. The loss was not considered very great, though the house had answered a good purpose, and the subject of constructing a new and larger place of worship had been agitated for years. Now something had to be done. The trustees at once decided to build, without delay. The present large, elegant, and substantial brick structure was the result. The walls were erected in 1875, and the Sunday-school, or lecture room, finished in 1876. This is, itself, an audience-room of large size, and church, Sunday-school, and all



other services, were held in it until 1880, when the principal audience-room was completed, and the church formally dedicated. This is one of the roomiest and costliest church edifices in the State, outside of the large cities, and no wonder the venerable Asa Brown, the organizer and leader of the first Methodist class, was deeply impressed with the great changes, when he thought of his little group of a dozen persons, assembled at a private house, and then looked upon this building. Mr. Brown spoke from the platform of the new audience room, a year or so since. The most striking change, after all, was the statement which he made, that all the members of the original class, excepting himself, had plumed their wings and taken the eternal flight. Mr. Brown resides near Kirkersville, in Licking county, Ohio.

How many of the distinguished ministers of the denomination have preached upon this spot! David and Joshua Young, Finley, Jameson, Trimble, White, Frazier, Mather, Phillips, Porter, Cunningham, Harvey, and Hill, have all ministered at the altar as Presiding Elder; and many of the most gifted ministers of the Ohio Conference have, at one time or another, preached from its pulpit.

The greatest event, perhaps, in the history of the church, was the revival of 1868, when daily meetings continued nearly two months, and three hundred persons gave their names to the church.

The Second Baptist Church was organized in 1842, under the ministry of Rev. B. Y. Sigfried. Public worship, for a while, was held in the old frame school-house. The church was at first composed of a few who had been members of the First Baptist Church, others who united on profession of faith and baptism, and yet others who came by letter. The society was not strong—in fact had very few male members—but soon resolved upon erecting a suitable house of worship. A lot was purchased, and a building commenced, of large dimensions for that day. There were numerous difficulties to encounter: the construction of the edifice proceeded slowly, but, in 1845, it was finished and opened for service. Jesse Skinner was the member who did more than any others—quite probably more than all others—toward the erection of the church edifice. He would listen to no discouragements, was cast down by no difficulties, and was determined to know no such word as fail. He held on to the enterprise with all the tenacity and faithfulness that mortal man could show, and his long continued efforts were eventually crowned with success.

This church has had a rather eventful history. Often without a regular pastor, it was never permanently closed, but ever kept in line of battle. In the early days of the church, visiting brethren were always made at home, and a good minister, of any denomination, was cordially welcomed to the house and pulpit, and most likely Mr. Skinner himself would light the lamps and make the fires.

After Rev. Sigfried, Rev. S. D. Alton was the pastor for several years. Rev. Ferguson was also pastor for several years, soon after 1850. Revs. Heistand and Sackett also had charge of the church for a time, about 1859-60. Revs. Nochross and Amerman succeeded them, and were, in turn, succeeded by Rev. Sigfried. Rev. W. J. Sharp came to the charge in 1866, and remained one year. Rev. Churchill, subsequent to this, was pastor for some time, also Rev. Lyons. Rev.



J. Chambers was the next regular pastor, who remained two or three years. After Chambers came Rev. Daniels, for a season; Rev. Tussing then succeeded to the pastorate. Revs. W. W. Marlow and Wharton were also pastors of the church, but at what time is not known—about 1867, probably. The pastorships were irregular and disconnected, much of the time, and quite often the pulpit was vacant. Meanwhile, Sigfried, Churchhill, Sackett, and other ministers, would make a visit and hold a series of meetings, so that the church was almost as frequently occupied as any other in town. When there was no preaching, there was prayer meeting at the regular hour, Sabbath, as well as Sabbath and Wednesday evenings. All these services, together with the occasional, and sometimes stated, preaching of ministers of other denominations, contributed to keep the Second Baptist Church open and in general use. The congregation is one of considerable strength and influence. Rev. Tussing is now the pastor of the church.

The Lutheran Church, in New Lexington, was organized in 1867, under the ministry of Rev. George Young. Religious worship was first held in the Second Baptist church, for several months, and afterward, until the erection of a church edifice, in the Court House. A lot was purchased at the corner of Brown and High streets, a corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in 1868, and the building constructed in 1868 and 1869. The edifice was dedicated in January, 1870, and stated preaching maintained regularly thereafter. Rev. George Young was pastor for seven or eight years, and was succeeded by Rev. Allen Wiseman, who continued one year. Rev. Walter succeeded Wiseman, and is still the pastor in charge. The church edifice is of brick, and is large, commodious, and substantial. The congregation is very regular in attendance upon religious service.

St. Rose's Catholic church in New Lexington was organized in 1868. In June of that year the property at the corner of Main and Water streets was purchased of Samuel Koons. The brick house which stood upon the lot was remodeled, and converted into a temporary church building. St. Rose's church was organized under the ministry of Rev. Father Adams. There were few or no Catholic families among the very early settlers of New Lexington and Pike township. Before the Catholic population of the township had become numerous, churches had been established at St. Josephs, St. Patricks and Rehoboth, and a little later at McLuney and South Fork. The resident Catholics of the town and township were accustomed to attend one or the other of these neighboring churches. Occasionally a priest would come and hold religious worship at private houses in New Lexington. But, as the Catholic population of the town and township increased, the establishment of a church in New Lexington began to be agitated, and eventually ended in the purchase of property and the organization of St. Rose's congregation, as stated. Rev. Father Adams remained about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Keogh. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Mortrier, who remained four or five years. Mortrier was succeeded by Rev. Father Meshenmoser, who is the present pastor.

The old remodeled brick house was used about ten years, and then torn down and replaced by the present handsome, large and imposing

structure, in 1880. It was dedicated early in 1881, Bishop Watterson and other distinguished clergymen being present. The new church edifice is very elegant and substantial, and the site one of the finest in the State. St. Rose's has now grown to be a large congregation.

The Baptists organized a society and erected a church edifice at Bristol, about 1832. The house was of good size, constructed of large hewn logs, similar to other church edifices erected about that time, or earlier. This society grew and flourished for quite a number of years, and stated preaching was constantly maintained. Of later years the church has not been quite so strong, and preaching has been more irregular. The original building was burned about 1839, and a frame one erected in its place which is yet in use.

The United Brethren built a neat, commodious church edifice in Bristol in 1871 and 1872, and stated preaching has been sustained, as well as other religious services. The society is a zealous one and the congregation appears to be in a prosperous condition.

The Bible Christians (New Lights) organized a society and erected a church edifice about 1831 or 1832, on Bear Run, some three miles east of New Lexington. This house was also built of hewed logs. Regular preaching was kept up a good many years, and, at one time, the place had a resident minister, Rev. Hand. Stated preaching and Sabbath school are still maintained. The church is on the township line.

**SABBATH SCHOOLS.**—The first organized Sabbath school of which there appears to be any trace was a union school in New Lexington, officered and controlled by men of different denominations. The Sabbath school was held in the old frame school house, (then new) which so long stood on the school lot on Jackson street, a little south of the old Deaventown road. This Sabbath school was sustained during the summer seasons, tolerably regularly, for several years, and until the Presbyterian church was built, and a school organized there.

The Presbyterian Sabbath school was organized in the spring of 1838, while the house was yet unfinished and carpenter work-benches and huge piles of shavings encumbered the rear part of the building. The school was large, from the beginning, and was unusually well managed, taking into consideration the facilities and opportunities of the times. It made good progress for about four years, until the Methodist school was organized, and the Presbyterian church began to lose heavily by removals, when it declined rapidly, and was soon discontinued. After the erection of the new Presbyterian church edifice, in 1870, the Sabbath school was promptly reorganized, and has been held regularly, the year round ever since, with varying numbers, of course, and is at this time in a very prosperous condition.

The Methodists, soon after the completion of their church building, in 1841, organized a Sabbath school, which has been continued, with varying success, down to the present time. For several years after the original organization, the school adjourned over the winter months. This custom was eventually abandoned, and the school kept up the year round. This school, for the most part, has been prosperous and flourishing from its commencement, though, of course, not always in the same degree. At one time—about 1871-72, it enrolled considerably

over three hundred members, and from two to three hundred were in constant attendance. Neither enrollment nor attendance is so high now as then, though both are creditable and encouraging.

The Second Baptist Church organized a Sabbath school not long after their house was constructed, and the school still continues. Like the other early schools, for a number of years, it adjourned over the winter months, but finally came to be held throughout the entire year. This school has experienced a varied success, corresponding, in some degree, at least, to the waxing and waning fortunes of the church itself. It has usually, however, been in a good, encouraging condition, and is so represented at the present time. The late Jesse Skinner was superintendent of the school for more than twenty years.

Sabbath schools have been held in connection with the Baptist and United Brethren churches in Bristol, and a school is held at the Brethren church, at the present time. A Sabbath school was, for a time, held at the Bible Christian church on Bear Run, but never with much regularity.

**CEMETERIES.**—The cemetery adjacent to the M. E. church, in New Lexington, was established in 1819 or 1820. The first burial in the cemetery attached to the First Baptist church was in 1822, the body of Jonathan Carroll being the first interment. The first interments were made in the Vansickle burial ground at a very early day. A large number of kindred, and probably a few others, are interred therein. The burial ground adjacent to the Baptist church at Bristol was first used about 1836, the time not definitely known. Previous to the establishment of public burying grounds in Pike township, a number of interments were made, from this township, in the Methodist grave-yard at Rehoboth and also in Thrall's family grave-yard, on the Thrall farm, in Clayton township.

The New Lexington cemetery, comprising a tract of about thirty acres, was purchased jointly by the town and township, laid off into burial lots, walks, and streets, and opened to public use in 1874. The first interment was the body of the late Colonel D. W. D. Marsh, in December, 1874. Soon after this date, several removals were made of bodies from the older cemeteries in town to the new cemetery. Though only a few years have passed, a large number of interments have been made, and quite a number of beautiful and even costly monuments erected. New Lexington cemetery is situated on a beautiful, commanding eminence, south of town, is planted in forest trees, and is nicely set in grass or laid off into walks and drives. Towns and cities of living, animated beings, may increase or decrease, but it needs no prophet to tell how populous must become, in time, this silent, sacred city of the dead.

**NEW LEXINGTON.**—New Lexington was founded in 1817, by James Comly, who had bought Samuel Clayton's farm, including a grist-mill, situated on Rush Creek. In order to have the streets run just as was desired, a few lots at the east end of the town were from the lands of John Comly, a brother of James. This John Comly lived not far from the present residence of Robert Huston, on the same farm, at the old



house a few rods above the big spring. The Comlys were of Quaker ancestry, and originally came from Pennsylvania. James Comly first settled in Pickaway county, not far from Circleville, but the family were constantly sick, and while the husband was bed-fast with malarial fever, of long duration, the farm was sold and the family removed to Perry county, and bought, as already related. It is a singular fact that Mr. Comly, after recovering from his long illness, had not the slightest recollection of selling his Pickaway land or of signing the deed. The principal negotiations had, in fact, been made by the wife and mother, although it was supposed, of course, that Mr. Comly understood and sanctioned all that was done. He never had any disposition to disturb titles, however, and the purchasers remained in quiet and undisturbed possession.

New Lexington was named after the immortal Lexington, of Revolutionary fame. The original town plat consisted of only sixty-four lots, containing one fourth of an acre each. The town had three parallel streets, Main, Jackson and High; there were also two alleys, east and west. The trees had been felled, but the lots and streets were full of stumps and brush. The lots were sold at public auction. An auctioneer of some note, whose name was Gray, was engaged to cry the sale. Persons yet living, who were present at the sale, have a distinct recollection of the auctioneer and some of the incidents of the sale. The auctioneer had an oily tongue and possessed the gift of gab, which traits likewise distinguish some of his gifted successors. The town was centrally located, declaimed the eloquent Gray, half way between all other places, near the center of what would be a New County, would eventually be a county town, and a place of commerce and consequence. After an expenditure of considerable elocution, the first lot was sold for twenty-five dollars. Some of the lots brought fifty dollars. The prices ranged from twenty to fifty dollars, though some of the lots sold for less than twenty. James Comly did not become rich by the enterprise of laying out the town, but he probably made as much as he anticipated.

Jacob Barnthistle built the first house in town, on the lot where Berkimer and Kishler's buggy factory now stands. It was a good sized dwelling house, built of hewed logs, and stood back from the street. Barnthistle was a tanner. His tan-house and vats were on the lot where Hixon Hunt now resides, just back of the Barnthistle residence. The dwelling house and the old tan-house, were not torn down until after New Lexington had become a railroad and county town. The second house, a dwelling, was erected on the lot now owned by John Smith. The third house was built by Ezekiel Cheney, at the east corner of the Public Square. Before it was altogether completed, it was sold to Jacob Barnd. Esq. Elder of Somerset, opened the first store in the place. Jacob Barnthistle started a Tannery, already referred to. Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade. He built a shop, bought furs, and manufactured hats and caps for the early settlers, and their numerous progeny of boys. He also kept tavern. His tavern sign read thus: "Temperance House, by J. Barnd." It had no bar attached, and, in that respect, differed from nearly all other taverns of the period. In a short time a carding and fulling mill was put up on the south corner of the Public Square, directly opposite the Barnd tavern. This mill had an immense wheel,



and was run by horse or cattle power. Smith Riley and Alexander Brown run the factory for a number of years. The village soon boasted of a sawmill, grist-mill, carding and fulling-mill, store, tavern, postoffice, tannery, church, school-house, blacksmith shop, hat shop, shoe shop, and about a score of dwelling houses. It grew very slowly, however, until about 1840, when it appeared to receive a new impetus, increased more rapidly in population and business, and, not long after that date, became a corporate town.

As has been hereinbefore related, the original town plat consisted of only sixty-four lots, and, for twenty-seven years, there appeared to be nothing like a necessity for any addition. But the additions came on in course of time, numerous enough. The first was Bugh's addition, April 12, 1844; Fates' came next, September 9, 1845; Comly's first addition, October 27, 1849; Skinner's, January 17, 1850; Bastian's, March 6, 1854; Comly's new addition, June 15, 1854; Huston's first addition, December 19, 1854; Bastian's Station addition, August 3, 1855; Rothran and Mackin's, August 25, 1856; Railroad, March 5, 1857; Houston's second, March 17, 1857; Central, December 6, 1856; Northwestern, April 15, 1859; Carroll's, April 25, 1860; Comly's third addition, March 6, 1868; Kelley's, March 8, 1871; North, August 21, 1872; Northwest, June 1, 1873; South, August 15, 1873; Kelley's second, February 2, 1874.

These numerous additions exhibit, in a good degree, the growth and expansion of the town since 1844. The population did not much exceed one hundred in 1840. It was 836 in 1860, 954 in 1876, and 1,357 in 1880. These figures, however, do not include all that may very properly be called the town. The corporate limits are, for some reason, very much circumscribed. For example, all the flouring mills are outside the corporate limits. The south side of Mill street is also all outside. Some twelve or thirteen roads lead into the place, and for a mile or more from the Court House, on almost every road, are scattering houses, and groups of houses, which, for all practical purposes, belong to the town, and these suburban residences are constantly on the increase.

New Lexington now contains six churches, a post office, one union depot, two telegraph offices, one opera house, one union school-house of eight rooms, one female academy, three newspapers, one bank, three flouring mills, one planing mill, door and sash factory, one hub and spoke factory, one woolen mill, one foundry, corn and cob mill factory, two wagon and buggy factories, three hotels, five dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, one drug and jewelry store, seven groceries, two bakeries, two cabinet-ware establishments, two tin shops, four shoe shops, two merchant tailoring establishments, one shoe store, five millinery stores, four blacksmith shops, three ice cream and oyster saloons, three barber shops, two book stores, two butcher shops or meat stores, two livery stables, one marble shop, two tanneries, one saw mill, one cigar factory, and ten saloons, several of them with billiard tables attached. The town also contains fourteen lawyers, five physicians and two dentists.

New Lexington has two railroads, the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, and the Ohio Central. The principal streets are graded and

macadamized with "chert," a flinty stone found within and near the corporate limits, in great abundance. As a result of the natural lay of the land, and the grading that has been done, the general drainage is complete and satisfactory. The original plat, and much of the additions thereto, are situated on a western spur of the great Divide which is distant two or three miles to the south and east. Rush Creek flows at the base of the spur on the north side, and Fowler's Run—a considerable stream—on the south and east. These creeks unite about half a mile west of the Court House, just outside the corporate boundary. Yerger's Run—not quite so large as Fowler's—flows into the west end of the town from the north, and empties into Rush Creek about twenty rods below the mouth of Fowler's Run. The town, in pursuance of the laws of its growth, has overspread all the available part of the spur, and has extended into and beyond the valleys of Rush Creek, Fowler's Run and Yerger's Run. The later improvements appear to be creeping up the hill-sides to the summit of other spurs of the same great Divide, to which reference has been made. Considerable building is in progress, during the present season of 1882.

**LODGES.**—The New Lexington Masonic Lodge No. 250, was chartered and organized in 1854, and has continued in regular working order to the present time. New Lexington Lodge No. 241 of I. O. O. F. was organized in 1853, and continues to the present. The New Lexington Division of Sons of Temperance was organized in 1844, and was sustained seven years, when it disbanded. The New Lexington Lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1866, continued six years and disbanded in 1873. A Lodge of Foresters was instituted a few years since, but did not long continue.

A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in New Lexington in 1873, and continued for several years, but is now disbanded. A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has recently been organized.

**BANKS.**—The First National Bank of New Lexington was organized in 1872, and located in the Mackin building on the south corner of the Public Square. The bank bought ground made vacant by the fire of 1874, and erected the present bank building in the latter part of the year named. The National Bank charter was voluntarily surrendered, and the concern reorganized as a private bank of deposit and discount, in 1877, under the name and style of Perry County Bank, and continues to do business as such at the present time. The institution has, since its organization, had the confidence of the public, and receives a liberal patronage.

The Farmers' and Miners' Bank was also organized in 1872, and located in the room where the postoffice now is, in the Marsh block. It did business for a year or two, then wound up its affairs honorably and discontinued. The Perry County Bank is now the only one in New Lexington.

**THE FIRE OF 1874.**—The fire of February, 1874, was one of the most notable and certainly the most disastrous occurrence in the history of New Lexington. The fire originated in Dr. A. White's drug store,

and, as the room was in a great part filled with highly combustible materials, it was full of smoke and flame before any one could enter. Dr. White occupied the second story as a residence, and so quickly did the fire spread, and break into the upper story, that several members of the family barely effected their escape, without other apparel than their night clothes. Horahan's block, in which White's drug store was situated, was a frame building. Jacob Nease occupied the basement story as a billiard saloon. J. V. Ward & Brother's grocery store, and Dr. White's drug store were in the second story, on a level with the front pavement. Dr. White occupied the whole upper story as a dwelling.

There were screams of women and children heard, then cries of fire, and soon all the bells of town were sounding the alarm. It was about midnight, and all were in bed asleep; but in an incredible short space of time, it seemed that everybody was on the streets, for they were crowded with men and women. The fire had made much headway, in fact had broken out with such force and volume as to almost paralyze beholders, and it appeared as though nothing could be done to stay the mad career of smoke and fire. The people stood everywhere with buckets and water, but what could be done? There was a strong gale from the north, and the flames quickly flew to the large produce building of J. D. Webster, and then on to J. W. Montgomery's grocery store, and the large new block in which P. J. Kelley lived, and also had a large business room, just then vacant. Next to the P. J. Kelley property, and between it and the Diller block, was a narrow alley. Before the advancing flames had reached the Kelley block, it was decided that a strong effort should be made to stop the fire at the alley between Kelley and Diller's. Diller's block was covered with carpets and fairly drenched and saturated with water. The roof was full of men, brave and strong, who constantly threw water on every part of the house, and especially on the side nearest the fire. The water buckets were passed up on ladders to the roof. All the while onward came the crackling, roaring flames, and pushed their fiery tongues over into the alley, and at last against the Diller building. Still the battle went on. The buckets of water came faster and thicker, and were dashed against the side or on the roof. The Diller block took fire and began to blaze, but the blaze was drowned out, at first, only to come again and with greater violence; and then it was apparent that the battle was lost. The fiery flames had won. Slowly and reluctantly the men retired from the roof. Some of them were so determined, that they had to be almost forced away. Onward moved the devouring monster, and, in a very short time, the Diller building was all ablaze.

It was evident to those who were watching the fire and noting its progress, that there was no chance of saving the houses between the alley already referred to, and East Alley, some fifteen or twenty rods distant. This was a somewhat wider alley, and the last house next to it was a small frame building, one story in height. Just across the alley stood the large two-story furniture establishment of J. C. Elder. It was determined to tear down the one-story house, and keep the Elder block as wet as water would make it. Axes, crowbars and pike poles were brought into requisition, and the one-story house cut down and pulled to pieces. A strong cable was attached to the different fragments,



and scores of men laid hold and pulled the debris out of the reach of the fire. There was no time to lose. Onward came the fire, sweeping everything before it. The J. D. Bowman building, the Meloy and Milligan furniture building, Mrs. Forquer's and Mrs. Lizzie Colborn's dwelling houses were in the track of the fire, and, of course, consumed. The old one-story house which was owned by Newton Thacker, was hardly razed and pulled out of the way, until the fire was there with its angry tongues, and threatening sparks and flames. It appeared to have gained force and volume as it progressed, and fears were entertained that it would leap across the space where stood the one-story house, and across the alley, and set on fire the Elder block. The Elder roof had as many men on it as could work, and water was rapidly passed up the ladders to them. It was for a time feared that the battle would be but a repetition of the one at the preceding alley. Just here, and at a critical moment, when water appeared to be getting a little scarce, a woman who was known to but few present, in a firm, commanding voice, and apparently with authority, organized a new line for passing water buckets, which did very effective work. As the names of none of the other brave and efficient workers have been mentioned, hers will not be either, though she was spoken of after the fire in terms of great admiration. When the fire began to diminish, with the Elder building still safe, and it became apparent that the destroying flames were at last under control, cheers and shouts of joy went up, the like of which is seldom heard.

The houses on the opposite side of the street were very much blistered, and the glass in many of the windows and doors was cracked by the intense heat, and only the utmost vigilance and watchfulness prevented them all from going. The wind carried the sparks and coals of fire to a great distance, and several roofs were set on fire, but were put out without doing any great damage.

The aggregate losses by this fire, in real estate and personal property, were estimated at fifty thousand dollars. With the exception of the first two or three buildings burned, the principal portion of the personal property was saved, much of it, however, in a damaged condition. The best blocks in town have since been erected on the burnt district, but the space made vacant by the fire, has not yet all been filled.

**THE CRUSADE.**—The crusade began in January, 1874, at Hillsboro and Washington Court House, and soon after the wave struck New Lexington. The first meeting was a night one held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was filled to overflowing. Organization was effected, and the next day a band of praying women, to the number of seventy-five or eighty, set out from the Presbyterian Church to pray at the drug stores, saloons and all other places where intoxicating drinks were sold. The drug store proprietors were not long in signing the pledge presented; then the praying, singing and visiting went on until all the saloons had been visited. At night there was another large meeting, this time in the Second Baptist Church. Progress was reported, speeches and prayers made, and songs of faith and triumph sung. The day and night meetings were continued for six or seven weeks, and the



saloons were visited daily by the praying band of women. One by one the liquor dealers succumbed, until all but two had signed the pledge to discontinue the selling of intoxicating drinks. The night meetings were always crowded, and sometimes of thrilling interest. The community generally was wonderfully swayed and influenced, for the time being. There is no room for doubt that the consumption of intoxicating drinks was, for the time, much diminished. There was much opposition to the proceeding, but the praying band of women was almost universally treated with the highest respect and consideration. The meetings at length came to an end, the old order of things gradually resumed its accustomed sway, and the question of whether any permanent good was done, is one upon which people will naturally differ in opinion. The crusade itself, however, was a notable event in local history.

**NEW LEXINGTON IN 1838.**—The following is from a pamphlet sketch of New Lexington, descriptive of the town and environs, and some of the habits and customs of 1838, when the place was only a small village. The author of the sketch first describes the town as it then appeared:

“We will begin at the north end of Main street, on the western side. This is a natural beginning point, and was the first lot sold at the original auction of town lots. On this lot, now occupied by the residence of Edward Rose, stood a long frame or weather-boarded log house, with the end to Main street. In 1838, or possibly not until the Spring of 1839, it was occupied by H. B. Chapplelear, as a residence and shoe shop. Passing along the same side of the street, the next improvement was on the lot where Dr. Taggart now resides, which was occupied by William Courtney as a residence and chair shop. I think there was some kind of a house on the lot where Mrs. Chenoweth now lives, but whether occupied by Absalom Chenoweth, or some one else, I am not positive. Soon after 1838 the present dwelling, now occupied by Mrs. Chenoweth, was built by Absalom Chenoweth, her husband, now many years dead. About where Mr. Holmes lives stood a log dwelling with the end to the street, and occupied by Mrs. Grigsby, now Mrs. Grimes, and living only a few rods from her old home. There was a small frame, or weatherboarded log building, on the lot where the Central House now stands, occupied at short intervals by different parties, but, in 1838, James and Thomas Durban had their tailor shop there. Where Motz's bakery now stands was a frame building, used by Eli Montgomery as a cabinet shop. The place now occupied by the residence and cabinet ware-rooms of J. C. Elder was occupied by a one-story frame house. I can not state who lived in it, or whether it was occupied in 1838, unless as a ware-room by John Comly, who had a store in the brick on the corner, the same now in use by Murtha & Lennon, as a residence and grocery. John Comly was leading merchant of the town, and did an extensive and profitable business in the old brick. The brick building, and the frame adjoining just referred to, were soon after, and for many years, occupied by George Chapplelear as a tavern stand.

“We pass to the corner now occupied by Edward Mackin. On this corner lot stood the carding and fulling mill, run by Smith Riley and

Alexander Brown. These mills were run by horse or cattle power, tramping upon an immense wheel. The carding machine was on the corner, and the fulling mill about where Miss Green has her millinery store. The fuller was a simple, rude contrivance, but, as the great wooden blocks punched, pounded, and squeezed the woolen fabrics, the village boys looked upon it as the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world. Where now is Morehead's hardware store and W. A. Mason's tailor shop, was a small one story frame dwelling, and a small store room, both occupied by John Huston, who was a successful merchant of that day. On the lot now owned and occupied by Joseph Weiland as a residence and meat store, stood the dwelling and office of Dr. Nelson Mason, the principal physician of the village. On the next lot, now owned by John Smith, back from the street stood a log house, occupied by Samuel Feigley as a dwelling. He soon after built the frame that now stands on the street.

"On the next lot was situated the dwelling and cabinet shop of Robert Essington. The buildings were both small. Essington was an old bachelor, and resided with his mother. On the next lot, bordering on East alley, stood a two story dwelling, with a portico in front, and occupied by R. E. Huston, who had just been married. George Rankin, a merchant, had previously lived in the house for a number of years. Across the alley, where Walter Rutter now lives, resided Mrs. Jane Allen, a tailoress, who made up many good and satisfactory garments for the citizens of that day. There was no other improvement until we come to the corner where Dr. Swingle now lives. This was occupied by Moses Daniels, who was a shoemaker, and "whipped the cat" around the country, as well as carried on at his home.

"We have now arrived at the southern end of Main street of the original town and the time of 1838. Let us cross over and go back on the other side of Main street. The first improved lot we come to is the one on the corner of Main street and East alley, now occupied by a carriage shop, and other buildings. This lot contained a two story log dwelling, situated directly on the alley, but back thirty or forty feet from Main street. It was occupied by Jacob Bugh, a tanner by trade. He had his tannery below the old schoolhouse, adjacent to what is now the north end of Brown street. Directly across East Alley from where Jacob Bugh lived was a small frame building, standing a little back from the street, and adjoining was a small store room, with the front end on Main street. This residence and store room was occupied by Jesse Skinner. Mr. Skinner kept an assortment of goods and groceries, and was postmaster, also. The next lot, adjoining what was then a private alley, and the same on which Mr. Schofield is now erecting a block, was occupied by Aaron Petty as a residence and blacksmith shop. The dwelling was next to the alley and the shop on the opposite corner of the lot, both, however, on Main street. Crossing the private (now public) alley, we come to a large two story house, extending across the front of the lot, with a wing facing the alley, which was a public house, a tavern, kept by Jesse O. Piper. It was a log structure, but weatherboarded, painted red, and was a respectable looking village tavern. The next improved lot we come to, is the one on the corner, where the Horahan block now stands. On this lot stood "The Tem-

perance House, by J. Barnd," and another small building, used for a hat shop, for Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade. But, about 1838, he abandoned the hat making business, and turned the shop into a cake, candy, and notion establishment. The hotel building was only a story and a half in height, the dining room small, and the sleeping rooms not extensive, but it managed, for many years, to do quite a lucrative business. What is now the park was, in 1838, a part of the public square. Facing the square, and about where Overmyer's hardware establishment is, stood a good sized log house, which was the home of Mrs. Eckles, mother of Mrs. Julia Barnd. Mrs. Eckles lived to a great age, and was well known all over the country. The front of the corner lot was not built on until 1840. It is possible that the long and wide one story frame, extending from about where Smith's store now is to the north end of McArdle's property, was erected, or commenced, in 1838, but I think it was not built, or at least finished, until 1839. This long frame edifice was designed for a tobacco warehouse, but the sudden death of John Comly, in April, 1840, changed the tide of affairs, and it was eventually converted into shops, stores, and dwellings. Crossing West Alley to where H. B. McLaughlin now resides, we find it occupied as a residence by Smith Riley. It was a story, or a story and a half house, and was painted yellow. The lot where Mrs. Hickman resides contained a building, standing on Main street, that was used some years as a blacksmith shop. About 1838 it was so occupied by William Dempsey. Mr. Dempsey was an uncle of the celebrated author and newspaper correspondent, Janairus McGahan, who died recently, at Constantinople. The next improved lot we reach is the one so long the residence of Eli Montgomery. I can not say who occupied it in 1838, but very soon after that it became the residence of Eli Montgomery. The dwelling was a weatherboarded log structure, and was torn away only a few years since, when Newton Thacker erected the present nice and commodious edifice, now occupied by L. J. Jackson.

"This completes the tour of Main street, as it was in 1838. Let us now pass down Water to Jackson. Going southward, on Jackson, we find no house until opposite where the Second Baptist church now stands. This lot was occupied by a two story log house, which, at different times, was the residence of several families; but, in 1838, I think Rev. Courtland Skinner lived there. Passing on, we find no more improvements until we arrive at the old frame schoolhouse, situated on the east corner of the lot now occupied by John C. Smith. The school building faces Jackson street. On the next lot, where William McCloy now lives, was a log dwelling occupied by a man by the name of Shedron. He could speak no English, was a blacksmith by trade, and worked for Aaron Petty. We have no further improvements until we reach the lot where Hixon Hunt now resides. On this lot stood a large frame building, known as the "old tan house." The house and lot had been used as a tannery by Mr. North, but subsequently abandoned on account of the water giving out. This old tan house stood for many years, and was used for packing tobacco, as a barn, stable, workshop, and particularly for the boys to play "Antony Over." We have no other houses until we come to the corner lot now occupied by A. J. Ward. On this lot was a log dwelling, in which lived William Van-



wye. He continued to reside there until within a year or two of his death, which occurred only a few years ago.

"We have now done with Jackson. Passing down Walnut to High, and up High, the first house we come to is a story and a half log dwelling, on the lot where Thomas Mains lives. This house, in 1838, and for many years before and after, was owned and occupied by Alexander Brown. Next, on the lot where Lloyd Whipps lived, stood a little log house occupied by Mrs. Cheney, widow of Ezekiel Cheney. This Cheney was one of the very first settlers of the town. He built the original house on the corner where the Horahan block now stands, and sold out to Jacob Barnd. Passing along High street, the next improved lot we come to is the Presbyterian Church lot. Here stands a large frame structure, built only a year or two preceding, and hardly yet finished. It is near the center of the lot, and the entrance, instead of being next to High street, is at the end next to the alley. But all around was then a common, and people did not pay any great attention to streets and alleys. From the Presbyterian church to Water street all was a common.

"The First Baptist Church, or the "Old Porcupine," as some of the young people nicknamed it, on account of the shagginess of the roof, stood within a few feet of the site of the present building, now on Church street, then simply a county road. It was a large log structure, with a double door in the front center, a stairway leading to a gallery used only on extra occasions, and a high octagon sort of a pulpit, which was reached by another stairway. There were regular services here each "fourth Lord's Day and Saturday preceding," at the yearly visitation meeting, and on other special and irregular occasions. The congregation was usually large, and was composed principally of the first settlers and their descendants, mostly Pennsylvanians, but embracing also some Virginians and Marylanders. The house was partially surrounded by trees, and in front was a lawn. The Presbyterians and Methodists also formerly worshiped here, but in 1838 they removed to the new Presbyterian Church, of which we will now speak. This edifice was erected in 1836 or 1837, would seat four or five hundred persons, and for several years was jointly used by the Methodists and Presbyterians. A flourishing Sunday-school was in operation there in 1838, with Samuel Carroll as Superintendent, and Robert Stewart, the public school teacher, as Assistant Superintendent. Stewart was a man of correct deportment and great piety, but he was not a member of the church, or of any church, but he was the power behind throne, so to speak—the real manager and controller of the school. In the fall and winter season there was nearly always a regular organized singing school at this church. About 1838 Stephen Barnes, who had recently been County Auditor, and Ira Carroll conducted a series of singings in the Presbyterian Church, the largest and most popular, perhaps, ever held in the town. There were sometimes over one hundred singers. Barnes understood music and had a very sweet voice. The school used the old Missouri Harmonist. There were many good singers belonging to the school. The Harpers were all natural singers, and to hear them sing at home was better than almost any traveling concert. The Harpers, Browns, Wrights, Carrolls, Colborns, Wilsons, Kennedys, Davises,



Coddingtons, Skinners, Rushs, Fowlers, Barnds, Grimeses, Strawns, Ashbaughs, Donaldsons, and many others, were represented in these schools. Young people would often come six or eight miles to attend a singing. There was always an intermission, which was devoted to social conversation.

"The widow of James Comly, the chief proprietor of the town, lived in a story and a half brick, situated on the hillside, a little below the house in which Mr. Maxwell resides, on Factory street. It was a farm house and outside of town, of course. The Comlys had three mills—two saw-mills and a grist mill. The old saw-mill stood where now is about the center of Morehead's stone quarry lot, on the waters of Skinner's or Fowler's run. The stream is now sometimes called the Oxa-woosie. This was not the natural course of the water, but a long channel or race was cut and the water brought to the point. The old mill did its last sawing about 1839. The grist mill was quite a large frame structure, and was situated on the waters of Rush Creek, about where Mrs. Meenan now lives. It was run awhile as a water mill, and then steam fixtures were attached. The steam power was not a success, and the old mill was abandoned. It did not stand on the natural channel of the creek, but a large race was made from near the old depot bridge to the point where the mill stood. The new saw mill erected by John Comly stood on the natural channel of Rush Creek, just below where C. H. Bailey now resides. Some of the old foundation timbers are yet to be seen. In 1838 the mill was in very successful operation, and was adding pretty rapidly, for those days, to the fortune of John Comly. Comly's mill dam was large, extending over a good part of what is now the south part of "Limerick," and backing water often for a half mile above town. The dam was a popular resort for bathing in summer, and for skating and playing games of "shinny" in winter. It was an exciting scene to witness a party of twenty-five or thirty play a sharply contested game of "shinny" on the smooth, frozen surface of this dam. The hill now occupied by the school property, Second Baptist Church, and Sheriff Crosbie's residence, was a common, on which stood many large oak trees, but the small under-growth and rubbish were all cleared away. Menageries and circus shows pitched their tents here, and public meetings of various kinds had for years been held there. About 1838, there was a large Fourth of July celebration on these grounds. There was a long table and a free dinner, and a gay civic and military display. The old Lexington Guards were in all their glory. I believe there was no regular orator of the day, but there were numerous regular and volunteer toasts, and they were gravely read and drank with a gusto that cannot now be easily realized. The long table was surrounded by guests, a reader was stationed at each end of the table, standing on it. A toast was read at one end, a fleet-footed boy would run with it to the reader at the other end, where it was read again. The Lexington Guards would fire a salute, the old anvil would boom, and the guests would all simultaneously rise, drink and halloo. And all this ceremony was repeated with every toast. The reader has often heard about an old-fashioned Fourth of July—this was one of them. It looked big to the small boy who had not seen much of the world, but had read something of Lexington, Concord and Yorktown. On the evening of this

very day, or possibly a year later, the ladies got up a Fourth of July supper. The supper was spread on improvised tables, beneath the apple trees adjoining Jacob Bugh's residence. All the families in town who desired participated in this supper. It was a sociable affair, and said to have been greatly enjoyed. Thus the people were sometimes entertained forty years ago.

"There were few approaches to the town in 1838 as compared with the present. One bridge across Rush Creek served for both the Somerset and Zanesville roads. It was situated six or eight rods below where Henry Free now lives. Of course there was no iron bridge or any bridge at that point, no depot bridge, and none where the bridge now is at Arnold's mill. The families north of town, in the summer season and when the creek was low, in going to school or church, often crossed at the ford, near where Arnold's mill now is. A little later James J. Wilson and sons constructed a foot-log, with hand railing, about forty rods further up the creek, which was used by the families north of the creek. The Lancaster road turned obliquely to the left from where Shelley McDonald now lives, passing to the foot of the hill, then turning to the right and passing up the hill several rods south of its present location. There was no road where Water street, Brown street, and Western avenue now are. There was no traveled road where Mill street is, no road where Main street is south of Walnut, and no road where Fowler street is. The road leading south was on or near where Church street now is. The Deavertown road came in at the public square, as now, but instead of winding around the hill and up the creek, as at present, it led straight across Huston's big hill. The woods environed the town closely on almost every side. There were large trees, as before stated, on the school-house hill, large oak trees close to the old Baptist Church, heavy woods nearly all along what is now one side of Mill street, and much of Kelly's addition and other parts of the town were in woods in 1838.

"It will not do, in making this picture of the times of 1838, to conclude without giving the school-house and village school something more than a passing notice. The old frame school-house has already been located and partially described. The house was well furnished for its day and a small village. There were good writing desks all around the wall and securely attached thereto; long, hard, smooth benches stood by them for seats. There was also an inner circle, or square rather, of these same benches for smaller pupils or those who did not write. There was also a teacher's seat and desk stationed in the north corner of the room. A large stove in the center was not a very nice ornament in the summer, but was very useful in winter. Robert Stewart was the teacher in 1838 and for many years before, and for several years after, with but slight intermissions. He must not be confounded with the well-meaning but poorly educated old-time teacher. Stewart was educated at an academy in his native country, Ireland, and began teaching at the early age of sixteen years, attending school and teaching alternately until he had completed his education. He taught a few years in the old country and then came to America, and finally settled down permanently in New Lexington. How he came to settle down in the then obscure village is, to the writer, something of a mys-

tery. He was a perfect gentleman, dressed neatly and scrupulously in broadcloth, with polished hat and boots, and habitually carried a handsome cane. He was most thoroughly educated in the common branches of learning, and in penmanship could surpass any of the teachers of Perry county that I know of to-day. I think he had some knowledge of the dead languages, but he was not a man to show off in anything, and he never had any real occasion to air his Latin and Greek. He was very methodical and exact in all his ways, and it was absolutely painful to him to see a crooked row of figures, or a crooked or slanting line across a slate, but he was compelled to endure a great many of them. Young men and women frequently came for miles to his school, particularly in the summer time, when it was not crowded with resident pupils.

"Stewart had a way of dismissing school in the evening that I never saw or heard of at any other place. When study and recitation ceased, he named a girl and boy to quietly distribute hats, bonnets, shawls, baskets and buckets to their proper owners, and when this was accomplished, he would stand up and say, "Good evening, girls," and the girls would quietly pass out; then he would say, "Good evening, boys," and the boys would go out in the most quiet, orderly manner. This quiet and with him impressive way of dismissing school for the day, was strangely at variance with his mode of dismissal for noon, for then he would look at his watch and simply say, "You may have your dinners," and some of the boys would be eating lunch before the teacher had his watch returned to the fob. The signal for books was the teacher standing in the school-house door, holding up his pocket handkerchief at full arm's length. No gong or bell could start the boys in the direction of the school-house door with more rapidity than the simple elevation of this bandana.

"We will call the roll of pupils for a random day of 1838, and then bid the village school good-by. Almost all are far away, some are dead, and others are near at hand, but no longer answer to roll-call as lads and lasses, pupils at school: John Wilson, Oliver Wilson, Calvin Wilson, Hiram Wilson, John Davis, James Davis, Jane Davis, Sarah Kennedy, Davis Kennedy, Ephraim Colborn, David Hull, Hannah Jane Carroll, Sarah Carroll, Isaac Fowler, John Fowler, Charles Banks, Mary Banks, James White, Melvilla Skinner, Loxley Barnd, Sarah Barnd, Horatio Mason, Simeon Petty, William Petty, Ralph Spencer, Levi Reynolds, Mary Reynolds, Jacob McClellan, John Wilson, Martha Wilson, Eleanor Huston, William Huston, James Johnson, James Comly, Sarah Comly, Jacob Brown, Phoebe Brown, Anna Brown, Sarah Jane Groves, John Vanwyke, Isaac Hankinson, A. M. White, Ann White, Sarah Daniels. This will do for an average day of the New Lexington village school, in the fall or winter of 1838."

BRISTOL (first called Burlington) was laid out in September, 1816, by Samuel Smith and Jacob Hollenback, and is the oldest town in the township. It is situated on the "Old Marietta Road," which was a road leading from Lancaster to Marietta. Bristol is about three miles south of New Lexington, on the road leading to the old town of Straitsville. The post office was first called Burlington, and was the first post office in the south part of the county; subsequently the name was



changed to Pike, and the town itself from Burlington to Bristol. The post office was finally discontinued, when Maholm, on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville railroad, only half a mile distant, was established. Burlington and Bristol never grew much, though the town was nearly always had a tavern, a store or two, physician, and a few shops of one kind or another. It now has two churches. Baptist and United Brethren. The school house is a half mile from the village. Considering the old town and the new one at the railroad station as one, it is larger and of more importance than in former years. There are large coal works at and near the station. The population of Bristol in 1880 was 116. This probably does not include the town near the station.

**DICKSONTON** — Dicksonton was laid out in 1875, by George Detwiler and W. H. Price. It is situated in the extreme southern part of Pike township, and has about one hundred inhabitants or upwards, though the census of the place is not taken separately. The people are engaged principally in mining coal and iron ore. The village contains a store and post office. A school house is in contemplation. The town is chiefly noted as being the residence of "John Hancock," a humorous writer for the county papers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The dread of getting bewildered, "lost," or "turned round," as the trouble was variously expressed, was not an uncommon one with the piopeers, and any person who ever went through the mental and physical strain, has not the least desire to have the experience repeated. While John Fowler was yet unmarried, and passing his Sabbath at the home of James Thrall, on the south border of Clayton township, one Sunday morning, before breakfast, he espied a deer passing near Thrall's house, and hatless and shoeless, and in his shirtsleeves, quietly took down the gun and followed after it, hoping to get a shot at it somewhere in the woods not far away. He pursued the deer, after the manner of hunters—watching, lying in wait, and following up—nearly all day, until toward evening he discovered that he had lost his bearings, and was sadly bewildered. He started in what he thought was the direction of home, but could make no progress in getting out of the woods, for he could tell by a very large tree that was blown up by the roots, and other land-marks, that he was traveling in a circle, instead of a straight line, as he desired. He thinks he passed the big blown up tree more than twenty times. He would frequently strike out with the determination to walk in a straight line, but invariably came upon the large uprooted oak. He did not know how many miles he had wandered from home, could not form an idea where he was, and was sure his was a very bad case of "lost," and he began to weaken. Despairing now of getting out of the woods without assistance, he climbed a convenient, accessible tree, and hallooed with all his might. He met with no immediate response, in any way, but believing it to be the most likely way to obtain aid, he held on firmly to the tree, and continued to halloo. The brothers Robert and John Colborn, who were in the woods that day, heard the frightened outcry of some one, evidently in distress, and answered. The shouts were repeated, and following in the direction from which they came, they



found John Fowler in the tree, pale, anxious and well nigh exhausted. He could not descend from the tree without assistance, and, when placed upon the ground, could not stand. He soon rallied, however, "turned round" right once more, and was himself again, except that he was very weak and hungry. Fowler was not a man to scare at trifles, but it was the sickening, despairing "turn round" that overcame him. The scene of Fowler's "lost" experience was up near the tunnel, on the C. and M. V. railroad, though he supposed that he had wandered much farther from home.

Jacob Barnd and wife emigrated from Cumberland, Maryland, to New Lexington, Ohio, in 1817, and bought an unfinished house from Ezekiel Cheney, situated at the east corner of the public square. Benjamin Coddington and family had emigrated from the same part of Maryland, a year or two before, and lived where Isaac Vansickle now resides. The Coddingtons and Barnds had been acquaintances in Maryland, and, in a few months after the Barnds came out, Mrs. Coddington made a turkey roast, and invited the Barnds out to dinner. It was a forthwith invitation, and Hannah Coddington, a girl about fourteen years old, was entrusted with the important mission. Mr. Barnd, for some reason could not go, but Mrs. Barnd prepared at once to accept and return with Hannah Coddington. They soon started off along the narrow path, through the dense woods. They got over in the neighborhood of Rehoboth, and turned back to try another path, but soon found themselves at New Lexington. Miss Hannah thought she knew the way now well enough, and off the two started again. They had not proceeded far until they heard the sound of a woodman's ax, and when they came up to him, they found it was John Fowler. He accompanied the ladies to a spot near where S. S. Avery now lives, and put them on the Coddington path. They reached the place in safety, and though the turkey had been waiting for some hours, their appetites were all the keener, and the dinner was good and much enjoyed, and old Maryland and Pennsylvania matters fully talked over. There was a crossing of paths a little east of New Lexington, and there is where the lady pedestrians were turned out of their way.

Tradition has it that an Indian was killed in this township, sometime after the county was settled by the whites, and after New Lexington was laid out. This Indian is represented as a not very agreeable person, though he probably did no one any serious injury. He remained about New Lexington for awhile, and started off to the southeast. It was alleged that he was followed by men, who had suffered much by Indians in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and had sworn vengeance against the race, and killed, and his remains buried at a point not far from the Brier Ridge tunnel, on the Ohio Central railroad. If the bones of the lone Indian should, in any way, be unearthed, at some future time, this tradition of his death will serve to explain what might otherwise be considered a great mystery.

The population of Pike township, by the census of 1880, was 3059, and has been steadily increasing since that time.

"AUNT PEGGY WRIGHT."—Margaret Wright, wife of Thos. Wright, was one of the first pioneer women of Pike township, was a representa-

tive woman, and the last of all of them to pass from time to eternity. She died in 1881, at the age of 92. On her ninetieth birthday she was hearty and lively, and there was a great surprise gathering at her residence, two miles east of New Lexington. A representative of the Perry County *Democrat*, who was an invited guest and present, gave the following interesting account of the rare and memorable occasion:

"Mrs. Wright had been informed that some of her neighbors and descendants would call upon her that day, but she was kept in ignorance of the magnitude of the affair, until it gradually developed to her vision. Children, grand-children and neighbors began to gather early, and, a little after nine o'clock, carriages and buggies began to roll in from a distance. Descendants and other relatives from Clayton, Madison, Reading and Hopewell townships came across by the Rehoboth road; and the numerous guests from New Lexington came pouring out the Deavertown road. The barn-yard and public road were crammed with horses and vehicles, and the large house was full up stairs and down with the assembled guests. Half a dozen good coal fires were booming, and the stairway leading from the first to the second floor was frequently blocked by persons eager to go up or down. The New Lexington Cornet Band appeared on the scene about eleven o'clock, and regaled the assembly with several of their choicest airs.

"Dinner was announced a little after twelve, and continued until after three. Tables were spread in the dining room and on the two back porches. They were literally crowded with everything good to eat, and the display of large fine cakes could not easily be excelled. Even the good old crullers and 'tanglebreeches' were not absent. One of Aunt Peggy's great-grand-children, (about thirty years of age,) after eating a bunch of the 'tangles' nearly as large as his head, remarked that they tasted very good, but were 'thin diet for a laboring man.' It was a little cool on the porch, of course, but the jokes and hot coffee flew thick and fast, and the dining was well done. Every once in a while, all the afternoon, ladies were running around trying to find somebody who had not eaten. The day was given to hand shaking and general conversation, and the time was well occupied. Several attempts were made to count the number of persons present, but they failed of complete success. Those who tried it could count until they reached about two hundred and seventy-five; but the remainder jumped around and ran up and down the stairs so they could not be numbered. It is safe to say there were three hundred present.

"Aunt Peggy was, apparently, about the least surprised of anybody. She was highly pleased, but was as calm and collected as though none but the members of her own immediate family were in the house. She was in the best of health, and got up and dressed herself before seven o'clock. When told by some of the friends that they feared such a large crowd might make her nervous, she promptly replied, 'don't be the least alarmed; I am not one of the nervous kind;' and it cannot be denied that she understood herself perfectly. She received many of her friends standing, and seemed not at all fatigued in doing so. She knew almost everybody that she had ever seen, and readily recognized some persons that she had not met for nearly thirty years. She resides with her son Jackson, at the old family homestead, in a large two story frame house, erected about thirty-five years since,

"Dr. Vanatta and family, and daughter Clara and family, from Uniontown, Muskingum county, were present. Mrs. Vanatta, the oldest daughter of the late William Williams, of Madison township, Perry county—looking almost as young and well as when she came to New Lexington a bride twenty-five years ago—played the exceedingly interesting part of grandchild and grandmother, in the same act. The *Democrat* representative knew enough about the world to realize that he was looking upon a very rare scene, as Mrs. Vanatta sat beside her aged grandmother, and called her own two little grandchildren to her side. It is seldom, indeed, that five generations are gathered, at the same time, under one roof, as on this memorable day."

*Sketch of Aunt Peggy.*—Margaret Ankeny, who, for fifty years or more, has been known in all this neighborhood as Aunt Peggy Wright, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 13th, 1789. Her father's name was David Ankeny; her mother's maiden name was Elsie Ritter. Margaret Ankeny was married to Thomas Wright, December 25th, 1809. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wright lived in Pennsylvania seven years, and until they had three children. They then pulled up stakes at the old home, and removed to what was then Muskingum, but what is now Perry county, Ohio. They moved family and goods in a four-horse wagon, and were three weeks on the way. It rained every day of their journey but three; and they ate their meals and slept in the wagon. They crossed the Muskingum river at Zanesville on a flat boat. They halted in Putnam and got breakfast. There was only one house in Putnam. Mr. Wright rented a farm in Madison township. The farm was on the State road, near where David Ream now lives. They arrived there in April, 1813, raised and saved a crop, and then came to the farm where Aunt Peggy has ever since lived, and which Mr. Wright purchased. She has resided on this spot for sixty-six years.

When Mrs. Wright and her husband came to this place, and unloaded their world's goods, neighbors were few and far between, and the almost unbroken forest abounded with many kinds of wild game. Deer, bears, panthers, wolves, wild cats, and other animals had their home and habitation near. There was only one family living on Bear Run; William Fowler lived near where Moxahala now is; John Fowler, Samuel McClellan and James Comly lived where New Lexington now is, and there were two or three houses close to where Rehoboth now is. Rehoboth and New Lexington were not laid out.

A bear once came and took a fat hog out of the pen near Mrs. Wright's house, killed it and hid it in the leaves. The bear returned in a few days and got another hog from a man by the name of W. Lashley, who lived where W. Hammond now lives. The neighbors were aroused and all gathered in with guns and dogs. Uncle Thomas Wright had two bullets in his gun, and as the bear raised up from the dogs, he fired and killed it. They hung it in Lashley's house, raised the puncheons of the floor, and skinned and cleaned it in there, and then divided the meat. When Jeremiah, one of Mrs. Wright's older children, was a small boy, he was sent to a neighbor's, beyond Rehoboth, to get a cheese hoop repaired. On his return, when he got to where Nugent's coal switch is, and only about a quarter of a mile from



home, he espied two cub bears, and, boy like, tried to catch them, when the old bear raised up behind a log, and put its front feet upon it.—Jerry made tracks fast enough toward home, and raised the alarm. Several men gathered with guns and dogs, and run the bear down on the creek close to where Ira Carroll now lives. There the bear climbed a tree. The bear was shot and tumbled to the ground. Ever since then the creek near where the bear was killed has been called Bear Run.

“Aunt Peggy has been the mother of eleven children, and raised ten of them. She has eighty grandchildren and about seventy-five great-grandchildren. She has also five descendants of the fourth generation. Seven of her children are yet living, to-wit: Jackson Wright, Calvin Wright and Julia Selby, wife of Thomas Selby, of the vicinity of New Lexington; Mrs. Mary Williams, widow of the late William Williams, of Madison township, Perry county; David Wright and Charlotte Yost, of Missouri; and James Wright and Susan Carroll, wife of Benjamin Carroll, of this place. Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are inter-married with the families of Williams, Selby, McClung, Wilson, Carroll, Groves, Yost, Ream, Vanatta, Arnold, Teal, Moeller, Snider, Hull, Colborn, Bright, Snell, Eversole, Zeigler, Guy, Barnes, Koons, Hammond, and fully as many more, not known or not now remembered by the writer. So it will be readily observed, that a reunion of Aunt Peggy's descendants could be no small affair.

“She united with the New Lexington Baptist Church in 1823, and was baptized in Comly's mill dam, close to where H. N. Free's new store house is. Rev. James Skinner was the pastor of the church at that time, and administered the ordinance of Baptism. She attended meeting at the residence of the late Samuel Rush, one mile southwest of town, where Mr. Nixon now lives, and carried her baby, a distance of three miles from home. She said she would rather walk than bother with a horse.

“Aunt Peggy is accustomed to say that those early pioneer days were the happiest of her life, when she had plenty of work to do, and the will and the strength to do it. She used to milk twelve or fifteen cows, and made plenty of butter and cheese. She was a liberal feeder of her stock, and she says that her ‘calves didn't go around with tails like chestnut burs.’ She pitched wheat and taught her husband how to build the first wheat stack he ever made. She had learned that at home when a girl. She would take her child to the field and lay it on a bunch of flax, while she was engaged in pulling and saving the crop. For several years she did all the sheep shearing. On one occasion she got breakfast, did up her work, clipped nineteen sheep in the forenoon, and went to the house in time to get dinner for the men.

“Thomas Wright, the husband of Aunt Peggy, died July 5th, 1864, after which she kept house about one year, and then got her son Jackson to move into the house with her.

“Rushs, Coddingtons, Hulls, Skinners, Thralls, and a number of other families came to the neighborhood soon after the Wrights moved down from Madison township. Mrs. Wright has one brother yet living. His name is David Ankney, and he resides on the old home place in Pennsylvania. Aunt Peggy thinks that she is stouter than any of her daughters or granddaughters yet. She never had any trouble with her



neighbors, but always lived a life of peace, neighborship and good will. She says she always made it a point never to 'fuss with the old man.' When things did not go to suit her, she 'just shut her eyes like an ox and went straight ahead.' It is seventy years this month since Aunt Peggy was a bride, and she lived with her husband nearly fifty-six years, though he has now been nearly sixteen years gone to his eternal rest."

"GRANDMOTHER BARND."—Next to "Aunt Peggy Wright," "Grandmother Barnd" was the last of the pioneer women of Pike township to depart this life. She was another representative woman, and one who is widely remembered. She died in 1880, at the age of eighty-six. The following interesting facts are gleaned from an obituary sketch published in the *Perry County Democrat*:

"Julia Ann Eckels was born at Cumberland, Maryland, February 9th, 1794. She was married to Jacob Barnd, December 26th, 1815. They emigrated to New Lexington, Ohio, in 1817.

"Their removal from Cumberland to this place was not an easy task, under the circumstances. They brought no wagon, and only one horse. We believe they had two little children at the time, and also brought some light personal and household effects. Mr. Barnd, of course, walked nearly all the way. New Lexington had just been laid out, and a few log houses erected. Mr. Barnd bought an unfinished log house, situated on the corner where the Horahan block now stands. The house had been erected by Ezekiel Chaney, and was purchased from him. Chaney was one of the first men that lived in the town. The writer has often heard Mrs. Barnd describe the place as she rode into town to her new home. The trees had been cut on Main street, and the timber cleared away; but the brush had been piled flat, all along the street, preparatory to being covered with earth, so as to round up the street. But the brush was not covered for some time.

"When Jacob Barnd and wife came to Ohio, Christian Barnd, a brother of Jacob, lived on the farm now owned and occupied by Curtis Rugg, a mile or two northwest of town. Sometime in the summer of 1817, two other brothers came to Ohio, and visited Christian and Jacob. We have heard Mrs. Barnd describe how she wanted them to come, yet dreaded their coming for they had no table, no chairs, and but very little of anything else. A rude table was improvised, and three-legged stools were made. She secured a wild turkey, got some potatoes of a neighbor, and she had a cow, and milk of her own, if we remember right. So the dinner was prepared, and, after all, was good enough for anybody. The brothers were very jolly, as they sat around the rude board, and enjoyed their dinner, the last they ever all ate together.

"The log house on the corner was weather-boarded, raised in height, and additions built to it, and it became the famous "Temperance House, by J. Barnd," and as such was very favorably known to travelers and sojourners. Jacob Barnd was a hatter by trade, and he, for a long time, carried on a shop, but finally abandoned the business. He died in 1856.

"Mrs. Barnd united with the Old school Baptist church, and was baptized by Rev. James Skinner in 1819. At that time no Baptist church had

been built in this place, and Mrs. Barnd went, once a month, afoot, and carried her baby, to attend church, near where Henry Hazleton now lives, at the mouth of Shawnee run. She would go Saturday and return Sunday afternoon. She united with the Second Baptist Church thirty odd years ago. She was a regular attendant at church as long as she was able to go anywhere. She lacked but two days of being eighty-six years old at the time of her death.

“Grandmother Barnd was one of the last of the pioneer women, who came to the town and neighborhood previous to 1820. She had been tenderly brought up in a town or city, and her people were well-to-do; but she hesitated not to start out on a lonesome journey into the wilderness, and labor to found and furnish a new home. She did her part nobly, and was highly honored and respected in every station of life. Few persons will be more kindly or generally remembered when they pass off the stage of action.”

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township was organized in 1850, from nine sections taken from Bearfield, three sections from Monroe, three sections from Pike, and one section from Saltlick township, and contains sixteen sections. It is in the southeastern portion of Perry county, Ohio, bounded on the north by Bearfield and Pike, on the south by Monroe and Saltlick, on the east by Bearfield and Monroe, and on the west by Pike and Saltlick township. In size it is a fractional township, and next to the smallest in the county. Coal township being two sections smaller. The surface is quite undulating, the valleys being narrow, and the hills in some portions are quite steep, but none reach a great height. Very nearly all the land is arable and produces well.

The township is well watered by small spring streams, nearly all of which rise within its borders, the largest being a branch of Jonathan's creek, which cuts a complete triangle from the northwest corner, by heading at or near the central western border and flows east and north-east, passing out a little east of the north central border. Although the stream is small, on account of its narrow valley it at times considerably overflows its banks, and in 1882 completely flooded Moxahala.

The streams flow from the northern part of the township, into the Muskingum river, while those of the southern half flow into the Hocking river. The dividing ridge passes just south of Moxahala over the tunnel, and eastward in a zigzag line upon which Oakfield and Porterville are situated.

The township is rich in mineral products, being underlaid with what is commonly known as the four feet vein of coal. Iron ore is found in many places in good paying quantities, and south of Moxahala a vein has been used from, that is seven feet in thickness. This is known as the pot ore. Black band is more frequent but has been worked less than the pot ore. Black band usually appears at from eight inches to eighteen inches thick, and yields about forty per cent iron. Pot ore generally yields about fortyfive or fifty per cent iron. Pot ore is so uncertain in its amount in one place, that it is seldom worked with profit, and with little dependence. Black band lies in strata and is worked with dependence and success. The coal now being mined is of a superior quality, and all obtained from drifts. South of Moxahala, if the coal is mined it must be by shafts, one or two of which are being sunk at this time, 1882. There is one small shipping bank at North Ferrara.

The health of the township is extremely good, and upon account of the undulations of its surface, they never suffer from miasmatic influence.

The hills are indeed picturesque, and are to the student an open book of nature, from which the geological formations may be studied without even the aid of a book or teacher.

It is a splendid stock farming country—especially adapted to sheep raising. Upon account of its mineral, the land is reckoned valuable, and they who now own it laugh at the man who claims his fine valley farm is worth more money than these hilly ones, although previous to the development of this mineral wealth, it was freely acknowledged that one acre of bottom land was worth three acres owned in these hills. Thus we see, that nature's storehouse unlocks her doors slowly, but surely to supply the wants of her offspring.

William Fowler was perhaps the first settler, who entered land in section thirty, then of Bearfield township, in about 1814; and at that time there was but one house between his premises and New Lexington, a distance of seven miles. Soon after him came the Biddisons, and just after the Biddisons the Montgomerys.

Other early settlers were Reuben Tharp and his sons, Job and Wallace Tharp, Lloyd Whipps, John Whipps, Thomas Ayers, John S. Kelley, and others. A list of voters and tax-payers will be found in Bearfield township, which will give all the other early settlers of the township, as they were settlers as early as 1818. They were most likely from the eastern states; at least the majority of them. Fowler came from Maryland, upon horseback, and after entering his land, built upon it a log cabin; where he kept bachelor's hall for some time before he was married; perhaps a year or so. In those days the privations were much to endure, and it required a determined mind as well as muscular force to withstand the hardships. The day of pack-saddles and wooden mould-boards were in the height of their glory.

Going to mill then meant a horesback ride, a distance of twenty to twentyfive miles; a two days trip to Zanesville and return via cow paths. The grist was fixed upon one horse that wore a pack-saddle; this horse was led, while another one was rode. Corn and buckwheat were the principal products at that time. Some wheat was raised, and also some tobacco. All produce was cheap; wheat was worth twentyfive cents a bushel, corn fifteen cents per bushel, and was usually exchanged for goods or any thing the farmer needed. Tea and coffee were scarce articles and high priced. Buckskin breeches and moccasins were the usual dress goods for mens' wear, while the women wore linen and linsey of their own manufacture. House raisings and log rollings were frequent.

The flesh of the wild beasts of the forest furnished the pots, while their skins clothed the backs of the hardy, rugged frontiersmen. The pioneer was reliable as a friend, and kind as a neighbor. The land was generally taken up by entry at \$1.25 per acre.

The first water and horse mill was built about two miles below where Moxahala now stands, and on the south fork of Jonathan's creek, in about 1817, by Franklin Harris, where they ground corn and buckwheat, and also some time afterward arranged for sawing. It went into the hands of Thomas and Robert Porter, who owned it until it fell down, killing a boy by its falling. It has not done any grinding since about 1842. One of the Biddisons built a saw-mill where Moxahala now stands, which run only about ten years and went down. It was built about 1842. On the Fowler farm, Joseph and Henry Fowler built a saw-mill about 1847, which was used until about 1867. West of Moxahala,



William Biddison, Jr., built a saw-mill about 1842, which was kept in use until 1880, when it was finally abandoned. There is now no mill in Pleasant township, that is in use. Portable mills have done their sawing, for some years past.

**CHURCHES.**—The oldest church of this township was the Old School Baptist Church, and it appears to have been the pioneer religious society. Although it was the oldest, it seems to have been one of weakness. Being the oldest, it probably was organized about from 1814 to 1820. At first they held services in dwelling houses, but at some date afterward, built a church house where Oakfield now stands, in which they worshipped until some three or four years ago they disbanded. The only persons now living who were members of this church are Mrs. Eliza Hall, Mrs. Juliet Hartzell, and Mrs. Marjory Conaway. The old church house is still standing, in a dilapidated condition, and the cemetery is still kept up.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the second oldest church in this community, and it would likely be correct to say it was a pioneer religious body. The class worshiped at different places in the community previous to the building of a church. They once had a church edifice in Oakfield, but more than twenty-two years ago they disbanded, and united with other appointments. There is now none of its former members in this community.

The New School Baptist Church was organized in about 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. S. D. Alton, with about twenty members; among whom were Henry Fowler and wife, Mrs. Solomon Cauls, James Spencer, Edward Minchall and wife, Evan P. Young and wife, Mrs. Jamison and others. Jno. B. Holcomb was also a member and Deacon, and yet remains Deacon.

Rev. S. D. Alton remained pastor for seven or eight years after the organization, and has been succeeded by Rev. Louis Madden, Rev. John Herbert, Rev. Benjamin Ferguson and a number of others. For about one year past they have had no preaching. This church organized a Sabbath-school about 1873, and it has been kept up during the summer season each year since, and part of the time during summer and winter. There is now about thirty-five in regular attendance.

The Baptists bought a church that was formerly owned by the Disciple Church, a small frame building upon the site of their present house, which they supplanted by a much larger one, and the one now occupied by them in Oakfield.

The Disciple Church was organized in about from 1848 to 1852, by Revs. Devore and Riley, who came from Sunday Creek to Oakfield for that purpose. At one time they numbered some forty members. This organization lasted only about two or three years, during which time they built a small church house, where the New School Baptists now have a much larger building, having previously bought the site.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in about 1860, with about fifteen members, as follows: Benjamin Green and wife, Cyrus Green and wife, Robert Little and wife, Jared Rader and wife, Jane Little, Susan Little, Matilda Little, Jno. Green, George Green and David Brown and wife. Benjamin Green was Deacon. At first they met in

the Baptist Church, but in the same year of the organization, 1860, they built the present church house owned by them in Oakfield. They now have about sixty members, and Jared Rader is Deacon, and James Brown Elder. Rev. Ferguson was pastor at the time of the organization, who has been succeeded by Rev. Robert Grimes, Rev. Charles Duncan, Rev. William Reed, Rev. Hugh McBride, Rev. Charles Taylor, Rev. Dudley, Rev. Charles Wallace, who is pastor now.

Sabbath-school was organized in 1874, by Rev. McBride, and the first few years, met only in the summer season, but for some three years past has been kept up all the year, with an average attendance of from forty-five to fifty. At one time it numbered 150 scholars.

St. Pius Catholic Church was organized and the house built in about 1854, under the pastorate of Father Darchoc. Some of the first members were James Sheeran, Owen Slevin, Michael Riley, Jno. Riley, Mr. O'Conner, Edward Meloy, Peter Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Craddock, S. W. Dillehay, William Bennett, Robert Bennett, William Forquer, Washington Hillis, Edward Hillis and others. There is now about sixty families belonging to this church. Father Heary is now pastor. This church is situated south of Ferrara, near the township line, in Section 24.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, which is commonly known as the Whippstown church, is situated in the very extreme northwest corner of Section No. 1, and was organized about 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. McHutchins. In 1842 or 1843, they built a log church house. Previous to this they met in private houses and barns, often in the house of John Madden. The log church stood until 1871, when it was replaced by the present neat frame house, under the pastorate of Rev. Adamson. Some of the first members were Lloyd Whipps, John Whipps, Thomas Ayers, John S. Kelley, John Madden, and Anna Whipps. John S. Kelley seems to have been the leader. After McHutchins, the pulpit has been supplied by the Ohio Conference. Sabbath-school was organized about thirty years ago, and has been kept up ever since, during summer, and for four or five years past, the whole year.

TOWNS.—Oakfield was laid out by Job Tharp, in 1838. The land was entered by Tharp's father, who gave it to his son. The first store was kept probably by J. P. Reed, who came there from Baltimore, Maryland. James Moore kept after Reed, and both kept where Albert Tharp now lives. Robert Donaldson kept store at one time where Robert Little now lives, and moved to where Jesse Smith now keeps. Smith's store is the only store kept there at this time. Oakfield is very pleasantly situated, in the southern part of Section 29, and upon the dividing ridge of drainage that slopes both north and south. It has about 130 inhabitants at this time.

Moxahala was laid out in 1873, by A. S. Biddison, and is situated near the central part of Section 30, and upon the Ohio Central Railroad line. It has a population of about 375, a postoffice, three general merchandise stores, two drug stores, two hotels and a blast furnace, where pig iron is made.

North Ferrara is on the line between Pleasant and Pike town-

ships, and that portion in Pleasant township was laid out by William Wiggins, of Pleasant township. It is a very small village.

**SCHOOLS.**—The first school will be noticed in Bearfield township, from which most of this township was taken. There are now six school districts, all of which have good school-houses, three being brick structures and three frame buildings. The house in Moxahala is two story and employs two teachers. There is enrolled in this township 264 scholars. At the election in the fall of 1882 there were 210 votes cast. The present Justices of the Peace are William Spencer and George Iiams. Thomas Longshore, Charles Carter and Franklin Grimes are Trustees. Thomas Holcomb is Township Clerk.

**INDUSTRIES.**—In the year 1877 the Moxahala Iron Company built what is known as the Moxahala Furnace, and in January 1, 1878, it went into blast. It was built here because of the mineral, afforded in this vicinity, to supply it. They use one-half native ore, one-fourth mill cinder and one-fourth lake ore or hematite. They employ about fifty hands, and run, upon an average, about forty-eight tons of iron per day, but have a capacity of about fifty-seven tons per day.

There is a potter shop near the town of Moxahala that was built in September of 1880, where they employ ten hands, and make all kinds of stone or earthen ware, obtaining their material about one mile from the pottery. They manufacture about 6,000 gallons per week, and in December, 1882, increased to double that amount. At the Ohio State Fair they took the premium, both on their wares and fire clay and potter's exhibit. The ware is principally shipped into the central and northern parts of this State. Pleasant township has a population of 1053.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

## READING TOWNSHIP.

Reading township was probably authorized and named as early as 1804 or 1805, but the first record evidence of its organization into a civil township, is early in the year 1807. It derived its name from Reading, Pennsylvania, and was named by Peter Overmyer, who came to the township in 1802. Reading township was originally a part of Fairfield county, comprised thirty-six sections, and was just six miles square; but when the new county of Perry was organized, two rows of sections were taken from Richland township and attached to Reading, in order to give the new county the necessary number of square miles, and probably to make the western border of the county a little farther from Overmyertown and Somerset, both of which villages aspired to be the seat of justice for the new county. Reading township is now an oblong, six miles from north to south, and eight miles from east to west. It is, in extent of territory, the empire township of the county, and had no rival in population, until within a few years, in which time Pike, Saltlick, Coal and Monroe have become competitors with it in this respect, and two or three of them now surpass it.

Reading is, undoubtedly, one of the most desirable townships of land in Ohio, and long years of cultivation and care make the greater part of it show to the best advantage. About nine-tenths of it lies on the Hocking slope, and the remaining one-tenth on the Muskingum slope. That part of it which is on the Hocking side of the divide, is drained by West Rush Creek and tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of East Rush Creek. So much of the township as lies on the Muskingum side of the divide, is drained by Hood's Run, and a few other small tributaries of the north branch of Jonathan's Creek, or Moxahala. The land on both sides of the dividing ridge is naturally of excellent drainage, and only a very small percentage of stagnant water is ever known within the township limits. Most of the land is undulating, and a part of the southeast region of the township is hilly. The land is about all arable, and most of it is very productive. Coal is found in the southeastern part in great abundance and of excellent quality. There are two or three seams in a part of the coal district, all of a good, merchantable quality. Iron ore is also very abundant in many places in the southern part of the township. The ore has been mined and shipped, to a considerable extent, and has been used with success in furnaces at Shawnee, Zanesville, Newark and other points. Some of the first coal mined in the county, was in this coal district, and the first coal miner is said to have been a colored man. The coal of this region found a market in early times at Somerset, Rushville, Lancaster and other points adjacent.

Nearly all the cereals are produced in Reading. Stock-raising and



wool-growing receive much attention. There are also good orchards and vineyards, and the cultivation of many varieties of fruit has been crowned with considerable success.

Many of the early settlers of Reading township were Pennsylvania Germans, but large numbers of persons of English descent, from Pennsylvania and others of the older States, came along soon after, and made permanent habitations. The Germans settled principally in the neighborhood of Overmyertown, while the emigrants of English descent located mostly about Somerset, and in the eastern part of the township. There were many exceptions to this, however, and Germans were found near Somerset, and English speaking people in the vicinity of Overmyertown and in the western part of the township. At a little later date, from 1820 to 1830, there was a considerable emigration of people of Irish birth or descent, who settled, for the most part, near Somerset and to the south of it.

What now constitutes Reading township, was first permanently settled in 1801, in the western part, and it may be that a few other families settled in other parts of the township in the same year. There are reports of men living in the west part of what is now Reading township, in 1799 or 1800, and it is possible that two or three persons did temporarily live there within those years; but this could scarcely be called a permanent settlement, and nearly all trace of these adventurers is lost. What became of them appears to be unknown. Peter Overmyer and Peter Whitmer, brothers-in-law, came to Overmyertown in 1802, and some other families soon followed, constituting quite a little colony. Robert Colborn settled one mile east of Somerset, in 1802, and a few other families came to the neighborhood of where Somerset now is, during that and the following year. Frederick Heck appears to have come to the neighborhood of Otterbein in 1802, and George Bowman to West Rush Creek in the same year. Daniel Lidey also came to the neighborhood of Otterbein about this time. Thomas Hammond came in 1802 or 1803, and Fink and Miller, the proprietors of Somerset, in 1803 or 1804. But there is still an earlier settlement than any of the foregoing.

Aaron Binckley, Esq., of Reading township, in response to an inquiry on the subject, writes: "My grandfather's name was Christian Binckley. He came to Ohio in April, 1801, and settled on the farm where I now reside, in section eleven of this (Reading) township. He built a cabin about one hundred yards from where my house is. The land was bought of George Arnold, who entered it a short time before. Christian Binckley came from Washington county, Maryland, near a place called Fankstown. He died in 1832, at the age of ninety-five years."

This settlement by Christian Binckley, in the western part of Reading township, is the earliest permanent one made within what is now Perry county, so far as any authentic information can be obtained. The place where Mr. Binckley settled, was originally in Richland township, Fairfield county, but when Perry was organized, two rows of sections were taken from Richland and attached to Reading, the section where Binckley settled being included. It will be noted that Christian Binckley was born in 1737, and he was a middle-aged man at the breaking

out of the Revolutionary War. He was sixty-four years old at the time he emigrated to this part of the country, and must have been one of the oldest men who ever came to this part of the western wilderness to hew out a new home. Aaron Binckley, the great-grand-son who gives the information, must be about fifty years old, and there are few persons of that age in Perry county, the mortal remains of whose great-grand parents are interred therein. Very few persons ever emigrated to what is now Perry county, Ohio, who were born so early as 1737.

The following named persons were citizens and voters in Reading township, as early as 1816 or 1817:

Leonard Ream, Jacob Miller, Jacob Mains, Adam Anspach, John Cassell, Jacob Dittoe, George Morris, John Beckwith, Thomas Neal, John Beigler, Jacob Finck, John Hammond, John Finck, Sr., David Beckwith, Thomas Cull, Joseph McNeil, Jesse McGowen, John Collins, Peter Dittoe, George Witmer, Henry Heck, Philip Spohn, Benjamin Anspach, Thomas Hammond, Charles Garey, George Trout, George Kuntz, Tilden Philips, Michael Stoker, Jacob Spohn, Philip Spice, ——— Freeman, Isaac Pence, Daniel Parkinson, Frederick Mains, Sr., Jacob Walker, Joshua Roberts, Samuel Parrott, Samuel Ziegler, Samuel Zartman, Jacob Downhour, Philip Lentz, John Burkhead, Adam Binckley, Jacob Seniff, John Mains, Jacob Overmyer, Daniel Spohn, James Harding, Adam Householder, George Crossen, George Brehm, Jacob Noles, Daniel Lidey, Henry Stults, George Beckwith, John Wagner, Frederick Mains, Jr., Philip Dupler, John Kuntz, John Cochran, Robert Colborn, Lewis Brant, David Pugh, Frederick Kistler, James Patterson, John McCormick, John Teal, Anthony Finck, Jacob Stein, Roswell Mills, Peter Bugh, Sr., George Batson, Peter Whitmer, William Wright, Robert Barnes, William Keenan, John Beecher, Peter Bugh, Jr. Joseph Bowman, John Little, John Miller, John Overmyer, Henry Gray, John Braddock, John Harris, John Middagh, George Richards, Wesley Allwine, John Ream, George Miller, Thomas Reynolds, Michael Bugh, George Bowman, Robert Skinner, John Yost, John Moyer, John Finck, Jr., Myron Griffith, John Trout, Peter Overmyer, John Bugh, Daniel Bowman, John Wilson, John Murray, George Overmyer, John Stutz, John Green, James Elder, Abraham Yost.

As before stated, the first record of Reading township appears in 1807. The official proceedings of the officers for several years subsequent to that date, show in a better way than can otherwise be done, the growth and progress of the township, and also, to a great extent, the characteristics and peculiarities of the times:

The following extracts are taken from the official proceedings of the Township Trustees, as recorded by the Township Clerk. The book is now in possession of the present Township Clerk, Mr. A. A. Finck:

READING TOWNSHIP, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, O.,

May 30th, 1807.

The Trustees of Reading township met to give the Supervisors their orders for making the roads of said township.

March 26th, 1808—Jeremiah Conoway and David Pugh, Trustees of Reading township; Jacob Dittoe and Peter Overmyer, Grand Jurors; and Robert Barnes, John Wagner, William Spencer and Henry Sellers, Petit Jurors.

April 14, 1808—Township Clerk, George Overmyer; Treasurer, John Hammond; Trustees, John Wagner, Joseph Fegruson, Thomas Cowen; Supervisors, Christian Deal, William Babb, Ludwick Ridenour; Fence Viewers, William Babb, John Finck; Constables, William Allaway, William Read; Lister of Tax, David Ridenour; House Appraiser, Joseph Shafer.

May 2, 1808—Overseer of the Poor, John Poorman.

March 6, 1809—William Babb, Supervisor of Reading township, indebted to said township, \$6. Order to Treasurer to collect above.

March 6, 1809—Robert Barron, due to Reading township, for one stray mare, \$35.

March 6, 1809—Benjamin Spencer, due to Reading township, for some stray hogs, \$10.

March 6, 1809—John Binckley, due Reading township, for one stray steer, \$15.

March 6, 1809—John Wagoner, Joseph Ferguson, Thomas Cowen, Trustees of Reading township; Jeremiah Conoway, Frederick Heck, Joseph Bogle, Grand Jurors; Uriah Hull, John Cassell, Daniel Lidey, Petit Jurors.

For April 2, 1809—Officers of Reading township: Joseph Petty, Treasurer; Daniel Lidey, Robert Colborn, Supervisors; John Poorman, George Souslin, Overseers of the Poor; Jacob Miller, Jacob Dittoe, Fence Viewers; Joseph Shefler, Assessor; Christian Ream, House Appraiser.

I do hereby certify that the above is correct.

GEORGE W. OVERMYER, *Clerk*.

April 2, 1810—Officers of Reading township elected: Trustees, Jacob Dittoe, Peter Overmyer, Smith Goodin; Township Clerk, John Dittoe; Supervisors, Jacob Miller, John Fink; Constables, William Reed, John Stiers; Appraisers of Houses, John Parkinson, Benjamin Johnson; Overseers of the Poor, George Souslin, Ludwig Brand; Fence Viewers, Jeremiah Conoway, David Hardy.

August 6, 1810—George Overmyer came before me, with his certificate from the hands of the County Clerk of Fairfield, that he was qualified a Justice of the township of Reading of said county.

October 20, 1810—William Spencer and Smith Goodin came before me, with their certificate from the hands of the Clerk of the county of Fairfield, Ohio, and give bonds for the true performance of Justice of the Peace of Reading township.

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk*.

Met and made settlement between the township and the officers and issued orders on the township Treasurer, John Fink, one order of \$6; Jacob Miller, Supervisor of said township, \$8; Jacob Dittoe, Peter Overmyer, and Smith Goodin, Trustees of the aforesaid township, one order each, and each one contained \$3; and John Dittoe, Clerk of said township, one order of \$4.

April 1, 1811—State of Ohio, county of Fairfield: At an election held for the township of Reading, the following men were elected for township officers, viz.: Trustees, John Vanatta, John Yost, William Spencer; Township Clerk, John Cassell; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constable, Jacob Overmyer; the Trustees appointed the above day: John Collare, Supervisor; Robert Colborn, Daniel Lidey, Listers; John



Parkinson, Benjamin Johnson, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel Parkinson, Benjamin Stiers, appointed by the Trustees as Fence Viewers.

April 8, 1811—Trustees met and laid off the township to Supervisors in districts.

April 6, 1812—State of Ohio, county of Fairfield: At an election held for the township of Reading, there were elected for township officers: Clerk, George Ziegler; Trustees, John Vanatta, Wm. Spencer, and John Yost; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constables, John Forsythe and Jacob Overmyer; Lister of Tax, John Parkinson; Supervisors, Jno. McLain, Jacob Dittoe; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Overmyer, Jonathan Loveberry; Fence Viewers, Jacob Miller, George Souslin.

The Trustees met the 18th of April, 1812, and laid off the township in districts to supervisors.

At an election held in the county of Fairfield and the State of Ohio, for the purpose of electing township officers for the township of Reading, the following men were elected: Clerk, John Murray; Trustees, David Beckwith, Christian Deal, Peter Overmyer; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Supervisors, Jacob Dittoe, Jonathan Babbs; Lister, Daniel Parkinson; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Overmyer and John Wagner; Fence Viewers, Jacob Miller and George Souslin; Appraiser of Property, David Beckwith.

April 8, 1813—At a meeting of the Trustees for Reading township, county of Fairfield, Ohio, they divided the districts to each Supervisor. These bounds the following line shall divide, commencing between the 3d and 4th sections, and running straight through the township.

DAVID BECKWITH,  
C. DEAL,  
PETER OVERMYER,

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk.*

*Trustees.*

March 7, 1814—\$13. Sir, please pay to Jacob Dittoe thirteen dollars, being his account against the township, allowed by us.

Order No. 7.

PETER OVERMYER,  
DAVID BECKWITH,  
*Trustees.*

March 7, 1814—\$17. Sir, please pay to Jonathan Babb the sum of seventeen dollars, being his account against this township, as allowed by us.

PETER OVERMYER,  
DAVID BECKWITH,

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk.*

*Trustees.*

April 4, 1814—At an election held in Reading township, for the purpose of electing township officers, the following men were elected: Trustees, John Vanatta, Roswell Mills, William Spencer; Clerk, Jno. Dittoe; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Supervisors, Jonathan Babb, J. Dittoe, and George Trout; Constables, John Middagh and Tobias Ream; Listers, Daniel Parkinson and John Mains; Fence Viewers, George Souslin and Jacob Miller; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Heck and Crist. Ream.

April 16, 1814—The State of Ohio, Fairfield county, s. s., Mr. Roswell Mills, John Vanatta, and William Spencer, Trustees, by virtue of the power vested in us, by law, have laid out the township into three districts: No. 1 beginning at Richland township, from thence east two



and one-half miles east, north and south through the township; No. 2, beginning at the east side of No. 1, from thence one mile north and south through the township; No. 3, beginning at the east side of No. 2, from thence to Hopewell township. No. 1 to Jacob Dittoe; No. 2, George Trout; No. 3, Jonathan Babb, Supervisors. Given under our hands and seal.

JOHN VANATTA,  
WILLIAM SPENCER,  
ROSWELL MILLS,

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

*Trustees.*

Orders being issued by the Clerk, in favor of John Hammond, for one dollar, for services rendered as judge of an election on April 16, 1814. No. 14. \$1.

ROSWELL MILLS,  
JOHN VANATTA,  
WILLIAM SPENCER,

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

*Trustees.*

April 16, 1814—No. 15; Order being issued by the Clerk on the township Treasurer, in favor of Tobias Ream, for one dollar, for services and mileage in summoning the township officers.

ROSWELL MILLS,  
JOHN VANATTA,  
WILLIAM SPENCER,

JOHN DITTOE, *Clerk.*

*Trustees.*

March 6, 1815—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, held at John Fink's, there was made a final settlement with all township officers for the present year: No. 16, George Trout, one year as Supervisor, \$3.50; No. 17, Jonathan Babb, one year as Supervisor, \$10; No. 18, Jacob Dittoe, one year as Supervisor, \$7; No. 19, William Tait, witness at an election, \$1; No. 20, John Vanatta, Trustee one year, \$4; No. 21, Roswell Mills, Trustee one year, \$4; No. 22, John Dittoe, as Clerk one year, \$12; No. 23, John Dittoe, as Clerk one year, \$3; No. 24, Joseph Petty, Treasurer one year, \$3.

The above is a true record of the settlement of the late year.

April 3, 1815—Poll Book of an election held in the township of Reading, Fairfield county, Ohio, at the house of John Fink, in which poll were elected the following township officers: Trustees, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Roswell Mills; Clerk, John Dittoe; Constables, John Medaugh, Melshia Gray; Appraisers, Peter Bugh, David Beckwith; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Shafer, John Wagner; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Fence Viewer, Jacob Miller.

March 4, 1814—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, orders were issued to the township officers for the present year, as follows:

No. 25, John Vanatta as Supervisor, \$10.00; No. 26, Tubba Taylor, as Supervisor, \$12.00; No. 27, Robert Colborn, as Supervisor, \$5.00; No. 28, William Spencer, as Trustee, \$4.00; No. 29, R. Mills, as Trustee, \$4.00; No. 30, Jos. Petty as Treasurer, \$3.00; No. 31 John Dittoe as Clerk, \$3.00; Trustees—John Vanatta, R. Mills, William Spencer; Clerk—John Dittoe.

March 3rd 1816—John Dittoe to Reading township, for taking up one stray steer, four dollars (\$4.00.)

April 1816—An election was held in the township of Reading,

Fairfield county, Ohio, on the first Monday of April 1816, on which day were the following township officers elected: Trustees, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Peter Bugh; Clerk, John Dittoe; Treasurer, Joseph Petty; Constables, John Guisinger, John Medaugh; Appraiser, John Cassell; Lister, David Parkinson; Overseers of Poor, John Trout, Jacob Theirs; Fence Viewers, John Yost, Robert Skinner.

April 13th 1816—At a meeting of the Trustees of Reading township, John Vanatta, William Spencer, Peter Bugh Sen., Trustees.

Orders were issued for binding out poor children. No. 32, order to Joseph Shafer of \$2.00; No. 33, order to John Wagner of \$2.00; No. 34, order to Joseph Petty of \$1.00; No. 35, order to Roswell Mills of \$1.00. Trustees—John Vanatta, Peter Bugh, William Spencer. John Dittoe, Clerk.

April 1817.—At an election held in the township of Reading, Fairfield county, Ohio, the following township officers were elected on the first Monday of April 1817: township clerk John Dittoe; Trustees, John Wagner, Jehu B. Jones, Peter Overmyer. Constables, John Middaugh, David S. Waters; Supervisors, Samuel Kratzer, David Pugh, John Trout; Appraiser, Jacob Overmyer; Lister, John Murray; Overseers of the poor, John Mains, Aaron Vanatta; Fence Viewer, Andrew Swinehart.

March 4th, 1818—Trustees' office, Reading township. The following orders were issued to township officers.

No. 36, Roswell Mills one order for his services for binding one poor child and for clerking, \$1.95; No. 37, John Middaugh for collecting poor tax \$2.00; No. 38, David Pugh services as Supervisor \$2.72; No. 39, John Dittoe services as Clerk \$3.50; No. 40, John Wagner services as Trustee \$2.00; No. 41, Jehu B. Jones services as Trustee \$3.00; No. 42, Peter Overmyer services as Trustee \$1.47.

Attest: Clerk.

August 15, 1818—Trustees' office Reading township. Trustees met; present, John Wagner, Roswell Mills, Jehu B. Jones. It is ordered that a poor tax and township tax be laid on this township, in one tax for the present year, and that the said tax be six cents on each head of neat cattle over three years old; twelve and one-half cents on each head of horses, asses or mules, over three years old; and on town property, one-eighth of one per cent. of the appraised value thereof. David S. Waters is duly appointed collector of the above tax, to pay the above tax into the Treasurer's office on or before the first day of January next.

No. 43—Ordered, that David S. Waters be entitled to receive an order for \$1.94 for serving township summons on various persons; No. 44—Ordered, that Roswell Mills receive an order for his services for the year 1818 of \$1.65.

March 1st, 1818—Trustees' office of Reading township, Perry county—Present, Roswell Mills, John Wagner, Jehu B. Jones. Ordered, that Smith Goodin receive an order for his services as Supervisor for \$5.66; No. 46, ordered that Daniel Lidey receive an order for his services as Supervisor of Roads for the past year, \$6.32; No. 47, ordered that John Murray receive an order for his services as township Clerk for the year of 1817 of \$2.25; No. 48, ordered that John Wagner receive

an order for his services for the year of 1818, for \$3.00; No. 49, ordered that Jehu B. Jones receive an order for his services for the year of 1818, \$1.00.

April 5th, 1818—Ordered, that James Chrisdter receive an order for keeping Miss Shud while sick, \$11.00.

April 5th, 1819—Poll book of an election held at the house of Mr. John Fink in Reading township, on Monday the 5th day of April, 1819, for the purpose of electing township officers, viz.: Trustees, one Clerk, one Lister, one Appraiser of property, four Supervisors, two Constables, two Overseers of the Poor, two Fence Viewers, one Treasurer. The poll being closed the following officers were declared elected: Trustees, George Trout, Adam Binckley, Daniel Lidey; Clerk, John Murray; Supervisors, John Miller, Charles McCormick, John Yost, Mathias Saum; Constables, David S. Waters, Jacob Hundsooker; Overseers of the poor, Jacob Noles, Leonard Ream; Fence Viewers, Jonathan Babb, William P. Darst; Treasurer, John Dittoe; Lister, S. Waters; Appraiser, Jacob Mains. Who were all sworn severally previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

April 17th, 1819—Trustees present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, Adam Binckley. Ordered, that the township be divided as follows, viz.: John Yost to have two sections across the township from north to south, on the east end; Mathias Saum, two sections from north to south next to the said Yost; Charles McCormick to have two sections across the township from north to south next to the said Saum's. John Miller that part of Richland now attached to the township of Reading.

JOHN MURRAY, *Clerk*.

July 31st, 1819—Trustees' office of Perry county; Reading township, July the 31st. Present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, and Adam Binckley; order that a tax be laid to open and repair roads and highways, which tax is the one fourth of one per cent on lots; fifteen cents on horses, mules and asses, and five cents on all neat cattle over three years old.

March 6th, 1820—Trustees' office, Perry county, Reading township, March 6th. Present, George Trout, Daniel Lidey, Trustees; and John Murray, Clerk.

Ordered, that Charles McCormick receive an order for his services as Supervisor for the sum of \$8.00; Order 52, that Mathias Saum receive an order for his services as Supervisor of \$4.25; Order 53, John Miller as Supervisor for \$5.65; Order 54, that George Trout receive an order for his services as Trustee \$3.00; Order 55, that Daniel Lidey receive an order for his services as Trustee for the year of 1819, \$3.00; Order 56, order that John Yost receive an order for his services as Supervisor for the year of 1819, \$2.90; Order 57, order that Adam Binkley receive an order for his services as Trustee for 1820 of \$2.25; Order 58, order that John Murray receive an order for his services as township Clerk for the year of 1819, \$5.43½.

Here are the first jurors appointed by the Trustees of Reading township, Perry county, Ohio:

Grand Jurors—Peter Dittoe, John Murray, J. B. Jones, W. P. Darst, George Bowman, James Elder, Thomas Davis, Aaron Thomas, Joseph



Shafer, John Clemier, Fred. Heck, Daniel Lidey, John McCormick, George Jackson, Philip Speice, Jacob Darst, Joseph Petty.

Petit Jurors—Charles McCormick, Jacob Dittoe, Henry Filler, John Finck, George Bigler, John Mains, Abraham Elder, John Yost, Smith Goodin, Robert Colborn, John Wagner, Sen., Daniel Parkinson, Sen., John Bugh.

The foregoing extracts make a clear showing of who were the officers of Reading township from 1807 to 1820, their mode of doing business, and the general expense account of the township. It is enough to say the township officials could not get rich on the salaries in those days. Taxes were light, and there was not very much to tax, compared with the present time. The taxable property of the township, both real and personal, has wonderfully increased since those days, and of course it costs much more to carry on the township government now than it did then. The township, too, in material aspects, is a garden and paradise compared with what it was in those far away times, when the battle with roots, stumps, and brush was yet going on, and the wild animals and half savage Indians were reluctant to give way to the civilization of the white men from the East.

TOWNS.—Somerset, first called Middletown, because it was the half way point between Zanesville and Lancaster, was laid out in 1810, by John Fink and Jacob Miller. Fink owned the land and kept a tavern at the east end. Miller owned the land and also kept a tavern at the west end. These taverns were in existence several years before Somerset was laid out, and before there was any village. It was nearly all woods between the two taverns, bears would sometimes prowl, and wolves howl and gnash their teeth, in the woods between these taverns, and elsewhere in the vicinity. There was a noted wild turkey roost near where the Western Square now is, where many a good fat turkey was obtained to grace the tables of the two taverns, as well as other early settler's tables.

An aged gentleman, now residing in Noblesville, Indiana, upon being requested to give the appearance of Somerset when it was a small village, replied that his first recollections of the place were before there was any town; "Only a couple of Dutch Taverns in the woods, situated about half a mile distant from each other." These were the taverns of John Fink and Jacob Miller, for these men were both of German descent, spoke the German language in their families, and many of those who were accustomed to frequent the taverns were also German.

It is not known to a certainty who erected the first cabin on a lot of the platted village, but it is probable that several persons built during the same season. The place grew slowly enough at first, for Overmyertown (now New Reading) was a rival, and an older town, and there was, at that time, nothing in the nature of the locality or surroundings, to cause villages to grow with any great rapidity. Edward Danison, now in his eighty-eighth year, a citizen of New Lexington, has a very clear remembrance of Somerset when it contained only five or six houses. Mr. Danison was a youth of seventeen or eighteen years at that time, and lived with his parents in Madison township. He says the little village of Somerset, for several years, is easily described, as it consisted of a couple of



taverns and a few straggling log houses and cabins, with more or less stumps and brush in the streets.

David Beckwith brought on a stock of goods and opened a store. John Skinner built a blacksmith shop, one of the Reams opened a tailor shop, another Ream opened a hatter shop, a man by the name of Trout started a crockery establishment, other shops were set up, and thus the village began its humble career of growth, which continued steadily until about 1844.

An old and well known citizen, who knew Somerset well in the times of which he writes, contributed a number of articles to the *Somerset Press*, which seem to give a better idea of Somerset and surroundings in the early times, than any thing that could be prepared at present, and no apology need be offered for making liberal extracts from them. The writer referred to, over the non de plume "Senex," says:

"I will go back a little while to a time that the 'oldest inhabitant' will not be able to reach, except by tradition. The first cabin erected in the village—or rather the territory comprised within the present limits of Somerset, for the town had no existence then—was built by John Fink, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania. It stood on the right hand side of the turnpike, about midway between the school-house and the mill. It was built in 1806, and was built of unhewed logs, and it answered all the purposes of a 'lordly palace' in the lone wilderness, and many were the hospitalities shown by its venerable occupants to the bold adventurers who afterward were seeking homes for themselves and families in the neighborhood. Father Fink's house was a kind of headquarters, not only for those who were locating lands, but as well for those who, on foot and horseback, were working their way further west. (Perry county at this time had no existence, as it was not formed until the first of March, 1818—the territory comprising it being taken from Fairfield, Muskingum and Washington—and was named in honor of the hero of Lake Erie—Commodore O. H. Perry.)

"Mr. Fink entered a half section of land, and he, with Jacob Miller, who settled in the west end of the village, or where the village now extends, afterwards laid out a portion of their land into town lots, and the village began to spring up. The first buildings were nearly all log cabins. Afterward a few hewed log buildings, and now and then a small frame were erected. These, for the first few years, were scattered half a dozen rods apart, and the town, of course, had a decidedly 'clap-board' appearance. Afterward many of the hewed log buildings were weather-boarded, and a number of them stood the wear and tear of the times until within the recollection of many of your readers. I am not certain but there are a few of the old dwellings still standing, the logs, chinking and mortar being hidden by a cloak of weather-boarding.

After the nucleus of the village was laid, and Mr. Fink had his farm partly opened, and began to have things abundant around him, he built the house that has been in use as a school building at the east end of town. This was a large log cabin, and was afterward weather-boarded. Here, let us stop awhile, and make a description of the venerable old mansion, as it looked during the decade between 1820 and 1830.

At that time there was no turnpike to deface old landmarks. The road was located near its present site, but it was then on top of the

ground, leaving a large open space between it and the house. The large capacious barn stood on the south side of the road, opposite the house, or a little east of it, if any thing. During these years there was a constant emigration from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other Eastern States, and as Mr. Fink had gone into the hotel business in earnest, in his fine new mansion, he had about all the customers he could provide for. In addition to the traveling public, teaming was one of the prominent occupations of those days, as the goods purchased in the East had to be hauled out to the small stores and groceries in the Western country by wagon. Most of the teams following the road, always made it a point, if possible, to reach Fink's Tavern by sundown, even though the poor horses had to expend a little extra muscle to reach there. Many a time have I seen that large yard literally covered over with wagons—some going east, others west, laden with products for the east, or goods for the west. There are few residents in Somerset, who are able to form any idea of the business done at that hotel, or the constant activity going on there in those days. This house was the general headquarters of Somerset for many years, and nearly its whole activity was centered there. The monotonous silence which now lurks in that vicinity, except in school hours, is a fair type to represent the death of an individual after an active life."

After a rest of a week, "Senex" continues: "I am now, as I promised you last week, proudly walking down Main street. I have all the elasticity and nimbleness of a boy. In short, I am young again. On either side the forests edge up close to the village, and these abound with squirrels and other game, and a mile or two out I hear the crack of a rifle of the huntsman, who is engaged in furnishing the few dozen of villagers with venison. Perhaps the young reader will say, 'what a simpleton that old fellow must be, who is writing such silly stories. Do you suppose such stories ever took place here?' Yes, young reader, it is quite true. Many a saddle of venison was served up at Fink's Tavern, that had been slaughtered just south of St. Joseph's Church, and many a 'saddle' found a cheap market in the very early history of the village that was captured in the very suburbs. How wonderfully times change, and we change with them! The scenes and circumstances we are called to pass through in young life, as well as the place in which we had our birth and raising, seem to be nothing to us at the time. They become so commonplace as often to disgust us. But let us recede from them half a century, and then for the first time we begin to know their value. Our hearts begin gradually to cling to them. Memory awakens afresh to our innocent childhood days, and what seemed to us so dry and irksome, now begins to form a halo of glory in our very inmost souls, and affords us enjoyment we love to cling to with the tenacity we cling to life itself. But now for that down street march.

"The large two-story brick building on the corner of Main and High streets, west of Fink's Tavern, was quite a business house in its early day. The first newspaper Somerset ever had was printed within its ancient walls. It was used for various offices, and was in the heart of the business portion of the early village. It was anciently known as the Ruch House. The brick, if I mistake not, were laid by Henry Sterner, who has long since gone to his reward. Although it has al-

ways been represented as being only a nine-inch wall, the masonry has preserved remarkably well, showing that it was a good, honest job. It is one of the oldest standing bricks in the town, and was built with the design of showing the people what could be done in the wilderness, in the way of a magnificent building. It may stand for some years yet, and it is worthy of having its picture taken for preservation.

"At the time I write of, half the lots between High street and the Square were in commons and unfenced. The log cabins and small one-story frames were scattered along on each side of the street, and a little beaten path on either side marked the sidewalks. Jonathan Babbs owned and lived in a little, long, one-story frame that stood where stands the C. L. Griner house, now John Huston's. Then came a vacant space; then there were two two-story log houses, weatherboarded—one on the lot where Mrs. Chilcote lives, and the other on the next lot west of it. The latter building was one of Somerset's first hotels, and was afterward used by Ensor Chilcote for a carpenter shop. On the opposite side, between Dan Mohler's blacksmith shop and the east end of the village, there were, in 1824, only some three or four houses, some of them log. A few years later, Dan Mohler carried on blacksmithing in a shop where the present brick stands, and next lot west of it, his brother-in-law, David Church, followed the same business. About the time that Church quit business, C. Poppe was manufacturing spinning wheels, etc., but the business of manufacturing wearing apparel at home, has been done away with, and with it went Poppe's business. The few houses between this point and the Square, were mostly one-story frames, used as residences; but they gave way gradually from year to year for the present buildings. The brick now known as the Russell house, was one of the first permanent structures on this street. At a later day it was purchased by John Humberger, who kept a grocery in the corner room next the alley. He died about the year 1832, and his widow afterward married William D. Harper. The house across the alley, occupied by George Coolman as a residence, and the one west of it, may be termed pioneer buildings; and I seriously suspect that one of them, or perhaps both, are log houses. The corner room of the Coolman house was, in early days, used for a grocery store by George Sanders. Both those buildings played a prominent part in the trade history of Somerset. The old Johnny Lentz property on the opposite side of the street, afterwards occupied by Ned Keenan, outstrips my years in age. At least it has been in existence as far back as my memory can reach, and it was not a new building then. This was, for a number of years, the real headquarters for dram drinking. Many a disciple of Bacchus took his first lessons in "taking on the whisky appetite" in this building; and many were the persons who have stepped out of the door, next to Ream's bank, fancying themselves "monarchs of all they surveyed," provided, always, they were able to survey anything. A small one-story frame building stood on the corner of the alley where now stands a part of the hotel building, which was used, in my first recollection, by Joel Beckwith as a store-house. It was afterward used by different parties, Beckwith having removed his goods to a new house he built on the corner of the square, where Dr. Skinner has his drug store, and which was burned down a few years ago. One



of the Daists, I believe, built the east part of the brick hotel building, or at least lived there awhile, if he did not build it. The large frame between the corner brick and the hotel, was owned by John Murray, where he carried on the hotel business for many years. On the corner lot, on the opposite side, where John Beckwith was engaged, for many years, in the dry goods business, there stood two two-story log houses, weatherboarded, in one of which—the corner one—Beckwith began his mercantile operations. His residence was on the lot next east, and constituted half the brick now standing there.

All around the square there stood almost a continuous row of one-story frames, which constituted the business houses, and the stock of goods corresponded with the buildings. The Peter Dittoe house, now in possession of Martin Scott, is among the ancient brick relics. Dittoe kept the post office with his dry goods store, in the corner room, for many years. On the corner, on the opposite side, was a one-story frame, and next door west of it was a weatherboarded, two-story log house. It was used for a hotel, and the first landlord I can recollect of doing business there, was Benjamin Eaton. He had two sons—children then—named Ben and Joe; the latter is dead, and the former is mail agent at Crestline, Ohio, but is growing old and decrepid. A series of small buildings were standing on both sides of the street, west of this hotel, to the Brechbill alley—the only respectable house being old Billy Beards's, and more recently occupied by Dixon Brown as a residence. The old frame, still standing on the alley, on the north side of the street, has a historical record. In the corner room, next the alley, Patterson printed, in 1827–28, the *Perry Record*, a paper which took the place of the *Western World and Political Tickler*. On the casing of the front door, if it has not been removed, may be found a hideous ax mark, which was cut by an ax which John B. Orton threw at Bob Henderson, the publisher of the *Record*, in a quarrel that resulted from the famous Mills and Orton war, that had been in progress in the village for several years prior.

“There are a good many of the old buildings still standing in the town, in which more thrilling transactions took place, than the philosophy of your present innocent generation is capable of dreaming.

“The old Brechbill Hotel is an ancient building, and has been successively run by more landlords than I care to undertake to enumerate. John Mains, Jacob Brechbill (after he quit teaming on the road), and Abraham Hamisfar, successively run it. Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton and other celebrities, have dined in this house. On the lot next to this there was a frame house occupied by Everett Richman; and Caleb Atwater, the antiquarian of Ohio, lived either there or on the lot adjoining. On the opposite side of the street, where the Dan Kelley brick stands, but back from the street a rod or two, there was a famous drinking house kept by old John Opp. As we go a little further west, on the left hand side, next to the alley, there is an ancient two-story brick, now owned by Joseph Walker. This was erected by Jacob Brunner, but was left in an unfinished condition for many years. The next lot west, across the alley, was where Jacob Noles had his blacksmith shop and residence. The residence part is an old building, but the eastern



part is a newer structure, which took the place of the old wooden shop. On the opposite side was the cigar and tobacco factory of George Brunner, who carried on this branch of business there for many years.

Up till 1826-28, or thereabout, Columbus street, running from the Square north, had a fair representation of small buildings, mostly one-story frames. The only brick on the entire street, was one that stood where the three-story brick, belonging to D. M. Mathews, stands. This was built by Dr. Louis J. Möeller, and was considered a great ornament to the village. About the time this was constructed, the county erected a neat and substantial brick in the place where the jail stands. The old building was an ornament to the town. The uncouth structure that took its place, was, from the beginning, a disgrace, not only to the village, but to the blockheads who drafted it. The old stone house, north of the alley, adjoining Frederick Mains, was built by Mr. Mains in 1813. On the opposite side of the street, on the ground occupied by the old brick building, where Judge Hood for many years kept his dry goods store, there was a long row of frame buildings, usually occupied by tailors, shoemakers and the like. In one of these John L. Williams set up his first shop, after landing in Somerset in 1836. In one of the buildings was situated, in 1829, the printing office at which was then published *The People's Advocate*. John E. Linn had a tailor shop in a small building on the southwest corner of Columbus and North streets, on the vacant space between the two-story log house, weatherboarded, which constituted his residence, and North street. On the corner lot, on this street, occupied by Mrs. Burns, old Mr. Trout owned a crockery establishment, where he turned out an immense amount of dishes, crocks, etc. The kiln in which this ware was burned and prepared for the market, stood upon the same lot. This was carried on for some years, between 1820 and 1828. It may have been in existence at an earlier date. The brick in which Mrs. Burns resides, was built by Henry Trout, not far from the year 1830. A few scattering buildings, mostly of an inferior class, were standing in 1830, farther north, many of which have been supplanted by other buildings not much superior in size or style. The house that Mrs. Shirley resides in, was owned and built by John Arndt. The next house north, was a small brick owned by Mrs. Nancy Ream, the noted tailoress of her day. For many years she carried on tailoring there, and did a larger business than any tailor in the village. John Orwig owned and lived in the house now occupied by Mr. H. S. Doubleday. The opposite side of the street was all in commons. On an acre or so of the land comprising the lot and adjoining lots, where Joe Reaver lives, there was a large brickyard, carried on by Felix Cull, who made most of the brick used in constructing the earlier brick buildings. The vacuums where the earth was dug from, would fill with water in the winter season and freeze, and here the young men, such as James W. Shirley, R. Z. Cassell, Henry C. Filler, George Beeman, George Goodin, George Brunner, S. H. McAfee, Jonathan W. Ream, Joe Elder, and all of that class of boys, graduated in the art of skating. The only time the writer of this ever had a pair of skates on his feet, was at one of these ponds, in the winter of 1836. Buckling on a pair of skates, one evening, and rising to my feet, I at-

tempted to make a grand gyration and cut a pigeon-wing, as it was called, supposing it to be an easy thing done. The ice flew up and took me on the head, and I felt unwell for a month succeeding.

"On the lot now occupied by B. Whitmer's residence, and some distance back from the street, stood the old Academy. This was the High School of Somerset. The building was a large one, but was never fully completed. It had been imperfectly constructed, and after standing for many years, being part of the time in use, the lot was purchased by Thomas J. Maginnis, and the building was taken down. Immediately north of the Academy, extending from the road at Mrs. McNutt's residence, westward, there was an eight-acre wood lot that was cleared about the year 1839."

After a suitable breathing spell, "Senex" continues his old-time recollections, as follows:

"My earliest recollections come in before either of the brick buildings on the southeast and southwest corners of the Public Square were built. On the lot where stands the building in which the *Press* is published, Joseph Brown had a hat manufactory, and, on the opposite corner, where stands the storehouse now owned by Isaac Yost, there stood a one story hewed log house, that was used by Benjamin Ream as a hat factory. Hatting business was good in those days, as there were none imported from the East, as now, to compete with the home manufacturers. This house gave way before 1830, and the present brick building was erected in its place by Henry Dittoe. One story frames lined the street south of the square to the bridge and beyond, with here and there an unoccupied lot. Benjamin Hull had a chair manufactory in a one story hewed log house, that stood on the spot where Dittoe & Hull's grocery now stands. Some of the first Protestant services ever held in Somerset were held in that building. William D. Harper had his residence on the hill where the Nunnery was located. He had his carpenter shop in a small building that stood nearly opposite the old residence of Patrick McDonald. In still earlier days, Lawrence Curran, one of the first butchers of Somerset, had his slaughter-house about the same spot. A few of your readers may remember 'Old Larry,' the Irishman. He had his peculiarities, like other men, one of which may be worth relating. In disposing of his meats he had to trust a good deal, but always made it a duty to set apart a special day for collections, and he did it so adroitly that it rather pleased his delinquent customers than annoyed them. He would place himself on some corner of the Public Square, in the morning, and watch for his delinquents. When he saw one of them, he would hasten in advance of him and remark, in his good natured Irish brogue, 'An' is it me ye are huntin' after!' The customer always knew what Larry was after, and never failed, if he had the money, to shell it right out. And so he would continue till his collections were made.

"Of course, many of your readers remember the old jail, situated nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Magruder. The first story was built of dressed sandstone, and the second story was carried up with brick. The courts were held in this house for many years, and until the new Court House upon the Public Square was erected. On the south side of this building there was a ball alley, where the young men used to

while away many hours in playing what is termed 'alley ball.' Indeed, for years, the place was a daily resort for all classes of middle-aged men, young men, and boys. If the men were not there, the boys were sure to be. Afterwards the ball alley was removed to the Academy building, in the north end of the village.

"The ground covered by Dr. Magruder's residence was where George Beckwith had his dwelling, when he occupied the tanyard afterwards run by Law & Moeller, and later by John Law. The old brick Methodist Episcopal church stood on South street, nearly opposite the residence of Colonel Spencer. On the corner of the alley, next west, stands a small brick, where John H. Binckley used to reside in an early day. The Methodists used to be a little noisy occasionally, and Binckley, living so near the church, felt himself annoyed somewhat, and so gave to this thoroughfare the name of 'Happy Alley,' a name by which it is known to this day. Between the church and the corner brick was a two story hewed log house, in which John H. Binckley and Samuel Binckley had a paint shop and chair factory. Samuel Binckley was one of the pioneer young men of Somerset, but left, shortly after his marriage, and located at Xenia, Ohio. He is still at Troy, Ohio, hearty and hale, at the age of seventy-six years."

In a subsequent letter, "Senex" discourses further of old-time Somerset and vicinity:

"As early as 1805, thirteen years before Perry county was organized, the reader may well imagine there was no Somerset, and no other town, in the county. New Reading antedates Somerset by a few years, and was called, by the Pennsylvania Germans, 'Overmyerstettle,' and by those who preferred to speak it in English, 'Overmyertown.' I recollect hearing an old lady, who but recently departed this life, often relating an incident of her getting lost on the ground near the heart of the town, in 1807. She lived with her father in a new cabin, a mile or so north of the town, and was sent after the cows toward the close of the day. When she arrived at about the place where the Public Square is located, she became entangled in the underbrush, which was grown over so densely with wild pea vines that she could not see a rod before her. When she had extricated herself, she found that she had lost her bearing, and it was only by a fortunate circumstance that she was enabled to reach her home that evening.

"The old men who are in the county, and are able to recollect back forty-five to sixty years ago, cannot help to bring to mind one of the singular changes that has taken place in the streams. At that time they were all running full of water, at least nine months in the year. Now they are nearly all dry most of the year, and not enough water running in them at any time, except in times of flood, to water a drove of cattle. Many will remember that, half a mile north of Somerset, was situated 'Grandfather Parkinson's' saw-mill, afterwards run by Billy Larue. The water that was gathered from the ravine starting on the summit in the town, with that gathered by a race from the west branch, run this sawmill, fifty years ago, nine months in the year. It cut a great deal of timber, and, being so near the then growing village, it furnished much of the lumber that was called for. The dam in which the water was collected was the 'swimming hole' for the boys of the



village, and for many years it was a favorite resort. Below this, about half a mile, Judge Hood had a gristmill—'corn-cracker,' it was called in that day—at which he accommodated his neighbors with corn meal, and also furnished a fair article of flour. This mill was a two story log building, situated on the south bank of the creek, near where the road now crosses above the railroad trestle. The Judge also run a stillhouse in connection with the mill. The water for turning the mill was collected by races. The race for conducting the water, on the south branch, started in some four or five hundred yards below the steam mill, following the west bank of the hill; and the one on the west branch started just below Parkinson's saw-mill, and run along the south bank of the creek. The faint outlines of these races may be seen in places yet, but they have been mostly defaced. At the confluence of the Somerset branch and the Berkey run, there was, at one time, a saw-mill, the water likewise being conducted by races. About half a mile below this there was a grist-mill, and farther down, Darsham's grist and saw-mill. So that, from 1814 to 1830, there were no less than five mills on that little stream, between Somerset and Jonathan's Creek, all running by water nearly through the entire year. The stream used to run a large volume of bright, clear water, and it used to abound in fish of pretty good size. It was a great resort for the 'town boys,' even so late as 1840. Many a time did the boys of that day—Dan and John Parkinson, P. H. Binckley, Walter C. Wood, and others—pull out 'chubs' and 'suckers' that weighed a pound.

"If I were to undertake to trace out all the 'old landmarks;' or, in other words, to give the early settlers of lands around Somerset, I should never get through with these letters. But I will mark out, say, a mile square, on either side of Somerset, and give the occupiers of land from about the year 1820 to 1830.

"On the north side, Judge Hood was, at that time, a permanent fixture on the farm he so long occupied. The next farm north, now owned by Andy Leach, was entered by a man named Miller. The next farm north of that was the 'Stoker farm,' and the farm still north of that was the Funderburg farm. We will go back, now, and take another tier. The farm west of Judge Hood, afterwards constituting part of the Gongloff farm, was occupied by John Deal, on the north side of which stood a stillhouse, run, from 1812 to about 1820, by a man named Shunk. Next east, the farm of Conrad Snider, was owned by his father, one of the first settlers. Next east, the farm long owned and occupied by David Church, was owned by David Boyce. On the south side of town, about the year 1825, the farm of John Moore was tilled by Joshua Green, afterwards purchased by John F. Moeller. The Thomas Scallan farm was owned by John Trout. The farm farther south—afterwards the Caywood farm—was owned by James McDonald, and a little before that time by Leonard Ream. The farm west of this was the farm of Michael McKinney. The tract of land east of the Scallan farm, on which Mrs. Scallan now resides, was owned by John Beckwith. There were still earlier proprietors of most all of these lands, but my recollection cannot reach them."

The foregoing extracts from the highly interesting articles of "Sennex" give a good description of Somerset and surroundings, from 1820



to 1830, and also contain a number of facts of interest, both earlier and later than these dates. As early as 1844 Somerset was compactly and neatly built up, in a great measure of brick, and was one of the handsomest towns of its size in Ohio. It just about held its own, in population and business, from 1844 to 1857, when the Seat of Justice was removed to New Lexington. This did not prove as much of a calamity as was feared, though it had a depressing effect for several years. When the railroad was built, in 1871, the old town revived to a great extent, and quite a number of new and costly buildings have been erected, among them several fine private residences.

Somerset was visited by a destructive fire in the latter part of the year 1873, which is thus described by the *Somerset Press*:

"About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the cry of fire was raised on our streets, and by the time those of our citizens living in the vicinity of the conflagration had reached the scene, the long roof of the building on the northeast side of the square was enveloped in flames, and the contents of the rooms were being rapidly destroyed. Such headway had the flames made that by the time even a few of our citizens got upon the ground, it was impossible to enter the more extensive business rooms of the block, for the purpose of removing the stock, and all that could be done was to exert every effort to confine the fire to the block in which it had originated. For a time this seemed to be a hopeless work, as the wind was blowing briskly to the eastward, and in the direction of some greatly exposed buildings. Hard work was required to prevent the fire from communicating with Gallagher's building, and this being the 'key' to the whole situation, our citizens labored with admirable success to stop the progress of the flames at that point. Had the fire got under headway in that building it is likely that all that part of Somerset lying east of the square would be in ashes to-day. From the drug store building, the flames spread rapidly into the large frame building on the north, and adjoining the three-story brick residence of D. M. Mathews. From this building the flames soon reached the roof of Mr. Mathews' residence, and that too would have soon been destroyed, but for the indomitable energy of that portion of the volunteer brigade, who held this part of the field. Long ladders were placed against the building, and a number of daring men soon took position upon the roof and ladders, and gave the devouring elements the best licks they had in the shop. And their efforts were crowned with success. Mr. Mathews' residence was saved, and the fire was confined to the block in which it had broken out. This was totally destroyed, entailing losses about to the amount of \$15,000. This block was owned by D. M. Mathews, Dr. C. J. Skinner and Dr. E. R. Magruder, and was valued at something like \$8,000.

The block was occupied by the following firms: Skinner & Brother, stock destroyed valued at \$3,000; M. Bowman, grocer, stock destroyed valued at \$1,800; J. W. Graves, boot and shoe dealer, stock saved; Mrs. Burns, milliner, stock destroyed valued at \$300; H. A. Schwartz, photographer, stock destroyed valued at \$1,000; Snow Fork Coal and Mining Company, loss in books, maps, plats, stationery, etc., valued at \$500; T. Spencer Stillman, notary, etc., loss in books, stationery, etc., about \$200; George Price, Justice of the Peace, H. P. Lentz,

real estate and insurance agent, N. L. Brunner, boot and shoe maker—effects removed without damage.

“There are various opinions about the origin of the fire. Those who were first on the grounds, say that the fire originated in the office of the Snow Fork Coal and Mining Company.”

Again in 1875, the town was scourged by the fire fiend, a number of houses burned, and the whole eastern part of the village narrowly escaped destruction. The following account of the fire is from the *Somerset Press*:

“Our village has again been scourged by fire, this time entailing a loss of property to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000, and rendering homeless a number of families, and throwing out of employment a number of workmen. The story is briefly told. About eleven o'clock, Monday night, Mr. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House, discovered that that part of the planing mill of Bowman, Johnson & Mautz, where the boiler was located, was on fire, and at once gave the alarm. But owing to the vast amount of highly combustible material in the immediate vicinity of the furnace, the flames had made such frightful headway by the time of the arrival of persons upon the scene, that such a thing as extinguishing them, with the means at hand, was at once an apparent impossibility. An entrance was forced into the show-room of the establishment, where there was a large amount of finished work, buggies, wagons, carriages, etc., and an ineffectual effort to save it from destruction. But the moment the entrance was made, a fiery column swept from about the furnace through the building, driving the rescuers from the room. Repeated efforts were made to re-enter the building, but the intense heat rendered them all futile, and it became plain to all that the large planing mill and carriage factory, with all its contents, was doomed. As the fire spread, and got fairly under way in the large and higher part of the building, the flames roared with a fierceness and rose to a height that appalled the powerless spectators, and at once created fears for the safety of the town. That the fire originated from the furnace, there seems to be little doubt.

“The flames rapidly spread to the buildings immediately east and west of the factory, and the scene became alarming in the extreme. Then presently Mrs. Filler's house, on the opposite side of the street, took fire, and the unorganized and excited people hardly knew how or where to commence the fight; but that a commencement must be made somewhere, and quickly, too, if the town was to be saved from total destruction, was very manifest to all, and keenly appreciated by all. Determined bands of men therefore bent their energies at four different points, to arrest the progress of the fire.

One point was Coolman's frame building across the alley west from the Russell House; another was the frame house owned by O. T. Mohler, and occupied by George Nichols, on the south side of the street; the third was the German Reform Church, on the same side, and the fourth was Mrs. Chilcote's house, on the north side, and across the alley west from the large frame structure known as the O'Keefe House.

“In the area bounded by the buildings named, the devouring element had things pretty much its own way, and in that space, and with-

in an hour or so, it laid in ashes eleven buildings, and caused a greater loss of property than was ever before felt in Somerset.

"At the points named a desperate effort was made to master the fire, and, though it proved successful in the end, there were times during the progress of the struggle, when it seemed that all efforts would prove unavailing.

"The women came to the rescue, when assistance was greatly needed, and rendered noble service in the matter of carrying water, etc. Their determined labors had also the effect to cheer the men who were standing up manfully to the work, and shaming, just a little, the few who were 'too feeble' to do more than stand by and gaze upon the frightful scene and the determined workers it had called forth.

"The houses destroyed were the planing mill, the dry house, the old exchange, the Russell House, Mrs. Filler's and Mrs. Cody's residences—both the latter on the south side of the street—Mr. John Mautz's residence, Mr. Shower's residence and Mrs. Chilcote's residence, and Bowman & Johnson's blacksmith shop, and Mr. Shower's stable. The occupants of most of the dwellings saved only a portion of their household effects, and some lost about all they possessed of that kind of property."

Nearly all the space made vacant by these fires has been built upon, and most of the buildings destroyed have been replaced by better ones. With these two exceptions, Somerset, during its entire existence, has been very fortunate regarding fires.

Somerset is very pleasantly situated on the high grounds that separate the waters of Muskingum from those of the Hocking. The rain that falls on the north and east end of the town flows into the Muskingum, while that which falls on the south and west parts finds its way into the Hocking. The site of the town is elevated, broad and commanding, and much of it affords a good view of the surrounding country.

Somerset, at present, has a postoffice, one telegraph office, one railroad depot, one newspaper, one union school house, one female academy, four churches, one convent, one hotel, one music hall, four dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two jewelry stores, two drug stores, two furniture stores, two shoe stores, one photograph gallery, one carriage and buggy shop, one planing mill, one tannery, two harness and saddle shops, two tailor shops, one clothing store, one coverlet weaver, seven groceries, four physicians, five lawyers, one job printing office, three millinery stores, two meat shops and two tin shops.

The Hippodrome war, the trial and execution of David Work, the Centennial Celebration, and many other notable events connected with the history of Somerset, will be found in other appropriate chapters of this volume.

In view of the immense strides which the iron business is making in Perry county, and its probable future, it is worth while to contemplate the initial workers and the small beginnings of the industry. Somerset had the first foundry in the county. It was established by Joseph Simpson, who, in his lifetime, was well known to many of the people of Perry county. The reader of this volume would naturally like to know





Dr. M. Kagay -





something of the original foundry and iron man of the county, therefore the following sketch is inserted :

Joseph Simpson settled in Somerset in 1843, having come direct from Newark, Licking county, but from Halifax, Yorkshire, England, two years previous. He purchased a large tobacco warehouse on Happy alley, about midway between Columbus street and the Logan road, and converted it into a foundry. For many years he conducted a successful business. Mr. Simpson spent much of his time in exploring the great mineral region of Monday and Sunday Creeks, and often predicted its future wealth and greatness. He was well known throughout the county, and became somewhat famous for his plows. He will be well remembered by the old settlers. He may be ranked as the pioneer of the iron interest of Perry county. Mr. Simpson died in Newark, in 1856.

**NEW READING.**—New Reading, for a long time better known as Overmyertown, situated three miles from Somerset, in the western part of Reading township, was laid out in 1805, by Peter Overmyer, father of the venerable Peter Overmyer, who now resides in the vicinity of New Reading. This village is the oldest in the county, antedating Somerset, Rehoboth, Thornville, New Lexington, and all the other villages of the county. When the county of Perry was formed, New Reading was a candidate for the seat of justice, and its citizens were disappointed and displeased when they failed to secure the location. The village has just about held its own for sixty years and more. It contains two churches, a schoolhouse, store, physician, a few shops, and several neat and comfortable private residences, and had, in June, 1880, one hundred and eighteen inhabitants. The town is handsomely situated, and is surrounded by a country not only fertile and healthy, but one of the loveliest to be found anywhere in the State, and capable of being made almost a second paradise.

To this country, then a wilderness, came Peter Overmyer, the pioneer, from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Peter was a son of John George Obermayer, as the name was written in German, who came from Germany to the United States in 1751. When Peter Overmyer came to what is now Perry county, Ohio, he brought with him some of the old heirlooms and keepsakes of his father's family, but nothing which he could prize more highly than the original of the following "passport," written in German, which his father procured when about to leave the Fatherland for the New World:

*"Passport of John George Obermayer.*—In Blankenloch, of the Magistracy of Durlach, lying within the bounds of the highly exalted dominion, the Nagraviate of Baden, was born, on October 27, 1727, and baptized on the day following, October 28, John George, legitimate son of his father, John George Obermayer, citizen and weaver, and of his mother, Anna.

"Witnesses of his baptism were John George Bane, citizen and weaver; Henry Bane, citizen of Buechig; also, Susanna, wife of Jacob Werners, citizen and weaver; also, Anna Mary, wife of John Storken, citizen of Hagsfeld. This has been copied from the 'Register of Baptisms' and the 'Church Record,' of this parish.

"In testimony of his honest service and praiseworthy conduct while

in our midst, especially of his knowledge and confession of the Evangelical Religion (Lutheran), I cheerfully subscribe with my own hand, and stamp with official seal.

[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

“JOHN CHRISTIAN EBERSOLD,  
“Pastor of Blankenloch and Buechig.

“Blankenloch, May 4th, 1751.

“Inasmuch as the above-mentioned John George Obermayer, native of Blankenloch, has resolved, by the Grace of God, to leave this province to go to the New Country, the Colony of Pennsylvania, and has most respectfully besought and petitioned us, as the representatives of this Court. for an honorable dismissal and certificate of good character, and we cannot justly refuse, but, on the other hand, we cheerfully testify, upon the ground of truth, that he has, in his service in our midst, conducted himself as a Christian, honest, trustworthy, and industrious. We, therefore, wish Mr. Obermayer not only all temporal, but, also, all eternal blessings. We, therefore, beseech all respective persons, whether of high or low estate, with this charge of duty, not only to permit him to pass free and unmolested wherever he may choose to go, but, also, without suspicion, kindly to receive and entertain said Obermayer, in whatsoever place or locality he may announce himself, for which we shall ever be the debtors.

“In the name of this Court of Justice, we still remain the humble servants.

JUDGE BIERICH,

“Attorney, Kimtzma.

“SCHOOL SUP'T FIEGLER,

“Clerk of the Court.

“Blankenloch, May 12th, 1751.”

What follows is from the personal diary of John George Obermayer, in his own handwriting:

“On May 9th, 1751, we went for the last time to church in Blankenloch. There we sang once more, ‘There are none whom God has forsaken,’ ‘Bless the Lord, O, my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name,’ and ‘Lord Jesus Christ to us attend.’ It was the fourth Sunday after Easter, ‘Cantate,’ when we heard the Gospel lesson for the day, John xvi:5-15, which begins: ‘But now I go my way to Him that sent me; and none of you ask me ‘Whither goest thou?’”

“On May 14, we left Blankenloch, for Rheinhausen. On the 19th, we sailed from Rheinhausen, toward Mannheim. On the 20th, we went to Worms, where we sang, ‘O, Holy Ghost, descend, we pray.’ On the 4th of June, at two o’clock, we passed through the Bingerlock, and at seven o’clock we passed through the bay of St. Gwier, where we encountered great danger.

“Our voyage upon the Rhine, from Rheinhausen to Amsterdam, was of four weeks’ duration. On the 20th of June we embarked from Rotterdam, and from thence to Old England. On the 22d, we sailed in upon the vast ocean.”

The foregoing was translated from the German, in which language it was written, by Rev. Walter, of Somerset. Every reader of this history will regret that John Jacob Obermayer laid aside his pen so soon, and that the written record he left is so brief. Short as it is, however, it is sufficient to give a vivid impression of the father of the man who

named Reading township, and the town of Reading, the oldest village in the county of Perry.

Hanover, the first laid out town in what is now Perry county, was established by Jacob Dittoe, in 1804, about four miles west of Fink's tavern, on Zane's Trace, in what is now Reading township, Perry county. The village never amounted to much, though a few families gathered there, and in 1818, one of the first acts of the Court of Common Pleas of Perry was in response to a petition of the proprietor, to annul the town plat of Hanover, and the lots, streets and alleys reverted to the proprietor simply as land, and Hanover was no more.

**CHURCHES.**—Of the original settlers of Reading township, the Pennsylvania Germans were chiefly Lutherans, Catholics, or German Reform, and the English speaking people were principally Methodists, Baptists or Presbyterians. The Irish immigrants and their descendants were mostly Catholics, though some of them were Protestants, and adhered to some branch of the Protestant church. The itinerant Methodist preachers visited Somerset at a very early day, and organized classes or societies. The late Rev. J. VanLaw, who, a few years since, was stationed in Somerset, compiled a very full and interesting sketch of the work of the Methodists at Somerset and charges connected therewith. The sketch is not only of special interest as to Somerset and vicinity, but to nearly all the old Methodist churches of the county, as they were all, in the old times, attached to Somerset Circuit. Somerset, Rehoboth and New Lexington, all belonged to the same Circuit as late as 1850. The sketch is from a published source:

“The first settlement of Ohio was by a New England Colony that landed at the mouth of the Muskingum river, on the 7th of April 1788. These were all of Puritan stock, and no Methodists among them, as it was not till two years later, that Methodism was carried into New England, by Jesse Lee, that preached the first Methodist sermon in all that section, under the great Elm tree in Boston Common, on a July afternoon 1790. At that time Marietta and Cincinnati were the only two points settled in Ohio; and when on the 16th of September, 1799, the first session of the Territorial Legislature met in Cincinnati, it was then only a village of 500 inhabitants, built almost entirely of logs, and without a brick in its entire structure. The population in the whole State, in 1798, was only about 5000.

“In 1798, Rev. Kobler crossed the Ohio from Kentucky, kneeling on the river bank to invoke the divine blessing upon his mission. On Christmas day he spread the sacramental table for twentyfive or thirty communicants, all there were in the country. This was the first regular preaching, and the first Methodist communion in Ohio, that ten years ago numbered 100,000 on its communion roll. In 1799, Holston, Kentucky, Tennessee and one Circuit in Ohio constituted one immense district, with twelve preachers. No society was formed in Cincinnati, till 1804. On the southeast, however, Robert Manly had crossed over from Virginia, occasionally, perhaps, as early as 1795, and by 1799, he had boldly entered and formed a Circuit extending up the Muskingum for forty miles. In 1799, James Quinn made a missionary tour up the Hocking Valley, preaching to the few families residing near the present



site of Lancaster. In 1804, Asa Shinn organized the Hocking Circuit out of this territory, occupying the usual four weeks. The next year James Quinn and John Meck were sent to this circuit, and in 1807 we find 'Ohio District, Fairfield Circuit, William Pattison,' in the list of appointments of the 'Western Conference,' that contained nearly all the territory west of the Alleghanies. In 1808 it is Ralph Lotspeick, and John Bowman, Miami district; in 1809 it is Ralph Lotspeick, Muskingum district; in 1810 Francis Tarvis, with James Quinn, as presiding elder.

"During this year the Ohio Conference was organized at Portsmouth, and on Christmas day the first Methodist sermon was preached in Somerset, at the house of John Mains, by the Reverend Robert Cloud, who, with Jesse Stoneman, continued to occupy this as a preaching place for several years. In 1811, James Quinn and James B. Finley traveled Fairfield Circuit, and the latter organized the first class in Somerset, with John Mains leader. The remaining four of this immortal five were Anna Mains, wife of the leader, John Anderson and wife, and William Babbs. The opposition was bitter and unreasonable, but the old log school house, afterward used as a chair shop by Jesse Huff, near the present site of Dittoe's and Hull's grocery, was the class sanctuary of those tried ones, for years, and it resounded with the songs and shoutings of their triumphant faith. In 1812, William Lambden had charge of the Circuit; and Archibald McElroy in 1813.

"David Young was presiding elder, in 1813-14; Charles Waddle in 1814; Charles Waddle and Michael Ellis, 1815; James Quinn and John McMahan in 1816; Michael Ellis and John McMahan in 1817. During the early part of this Conference year John McMahan retired from the work, and John Stewart was called from the Kanawha Circuit in Virginia, taking his place here as Junior Preacher, January 1st, 1818.

"The Somerset society had now grown to embrace the following members: William Babbs, sen., John and Ruth Murray, John and Anna Mains; Toby Taylor and wife; Frederick Mains, sen., and wife; George Richards and wife; Jesse G. McGowen, and perhaps Frederick Mains, jun., and wife. In June, 1819, Joseph F. Brown was added to the society, and Jacob Knowles and wife in place of Taylor removed. That summer the society made an effort to raise a house of worship, on what was afterwards called in consequence, Happy Alley.

"The lot is now occupied in part by William Russell, though the site of the first church is yet vacant. John Murray undertook the building, and got the walls up to the square, when a large dead chestnut tree was blown down by the equinoctial storm, crushing the walls to the ground. Things remained in this condition until the next spring; the brethren being much discouraged. Albert Gough and Henry Matthews were preachers on the immense circuit embracing Lancaster, (perhaps Circleville) Logan, New Lexington, Rehoboth, and other points to the number of twenty-five or thirty preaching places.

"'But seeing the desolation of the Lord's house, writes Joseph T. Brown, 'I was stirred up in my heart and said to some of the brethren: Let us arise and rebuild the house.' They said to me, if I thought anything could be done they would help me what they could. So I went forward, hired hands, gathered up and cleaned off the bricks, procured

materials and workmen, enlarged the building several feet, and got it up and under roof, with one coat of plaster, in time to hold a meeting on Christmas. This meeting resulted in the addition of about fifty members, most prominent among whom were, John Beckwith and John Ritchey.' " [Letter of May 23d, 1876, to the writer].

" Brother John Mains, who is now passing the golden autumn of a ripe age, in Greenfield, Ohio, informs me, that he and Jesse McGowen were associated with brother Brown in this building, and that Judge C. C. Hood, coming into the neighborhood about that time, seated the new church at his own expense. Notwithstanding this, brother Brown's obligations and expenditures, footed up about five hundred dollars, part of which was paid, but the greater part remains in the treasury of the Lord, safe until the present time.

" Previous to the building of the brick church, the services of the society were held in the court room, over the old jail on South Columbus street. Here, as early as 1817, we are assured of the existence of a Sabbath school, of which Frederick Mains, now living in Somerset, was probably the first Superintendent, with Tobias Taylor as an assistant. Brother John Mains says, the first Sabbath school was previously organized in the brick house now the residence of Nathan Dennison, but the recollection of Frederick Mains as its first Superintendent, renders it unsafe to place its active operations much prior to 1817.

" Abner Gough and Charles Thorn traveled Fairfield circuit in 1820; William Stephens and Zara Coston, 1821; William Stephens, in 1822; James Gilruth and Isaac C. Hunter, in 1823; Charles Waddle and Homer Clark, in 1824; Leroy Swornsted and James Quinn, in 1825; James Quinn and James Laws, in 1826; James Laws and Gilbert Blue, in 1827; Jacob Young and Cornelius Springer, in 1828. Discussion, leading to the radical separation in 1828, culminated this year in a general debate, at the Bethel Church, and Cornelius Springer, a leader in the movement in the west, withdrew to the Protestant Methodist Church.

" In 1829, Zachary Connel and Henry S. Fernandes, were preachers; and in 1830, Samuel Hamilton and Henry S. Fernandes. Then Rushville circuit appears on the records with Samuel Hamilton and Jacob Hooper, preachers in 1831; J. Carper and Jacob Young, in 1832; and J. Carper, J. Armstrong and S. H. Holland, in 1833; for this year, it appears, the church we now occupy in Somerset, was built, and in the next year, 1834, the log church at Chalfants was dedicated. Thus, in three successive years, each of the societies constituting the present Somerset circuit, built a new church. The impulse given under brother Carper's administration and the building of the new church in Somerset, appears at once in the minutes for 1834; we have the name changed to Somerset circuit, James McMahon and B. F. Meyers as preachers. Brother McMahon not only dedicated the Chalfant church, but also took subscriptions for the church at New Zion. In 1825, J. McDowell, B. F. Meyers and J. Hooper (supply), were appointed to Somerset circuit; in 1836, Henry S. Fernandes and John Blampied; in 1837, Henry S. Fernandes and Moses A. Milligan; in 1838, Moses A. Milligan and Isaac Cartlich; in 1839, Andrew Murphy and William T. Hand;

in 1840, William P. Strickland and Sheldon Parker; in 1841, William P. Strickland, Edward Roe and Samuel Harvey, supply.

"In 1842, we find Somerset assuming her place as a station, with the eloquent Joseph A. Waterman in charge; in 1844, Andrew Carroll was pastor, and this ended the effort to maintain the station. Hopewell and Zion had been joined to Rehoboth circuit, and in 1844, Somerset also became part of Rehoboth circuit, and so remained till the organization as at present, in 1854. The appointments for Rehoboth circuit, during these years, were as follows:

"1842—James Gurley and supply.

"1843—Joseph Carper and Philip A. Muchner.

"1844—T. A. G. Philips and John Fitch.

"1845—John Fitch and T. A. G. Philips.

"1846-47—Joseph Neuson and Samuel Hamilton.

"1848—A. M. Alexander and I. F. Longman.

"1849—E. V. Bing, J. H. Creighton and G. W. Brush.

"During this year, over one thousand probationers were received on Rehoboth circuit.

"1850—E. V. Bing, John Dillon and James Mitchell.

"1851—John Dillon, Charles Warren and supply.

"1852—Charles Warren, Edward P. Hall and supply.

"1853—Charles C. Lybrand and R. J. Black.

"James M. Jameson was Presiding Elder of the Zanesville District, and lived at Somerset during 1846-7-8; Jacob Young from 1848 to 1852, and J. M. Trimble from 1852 to 1856. Rehoboth circuit, in 1854, reports seven hundred and fifty-seven members, twenty-five probationers, and five local preachers.

"In 1854, Somerset Circuit was organized as at present, at the Conference at Portsmouth, and James C. Taylor was appointed for 1854-5; E. V. Bing for 1856-7; John White, Presiding Elder.

"S. C. Riker was preacher in 1858, with extensive revivals all over the charge.

"James Mitchell was in charge of the Circuit for 1859-60, when the present Hopewell Church was built,

"P. V. Ferree was pastor in 1861-62; John Frazer, Presiding Elder for 1860-63; D. D. Mather, P. E. for 1864-65; T. H. Philips, P. E. for 1866-67; William Porter, P. E. for 1868-70; W. T. Harvey, P. E., Lancaster District, for 1871-72; T. H. Hall, P. E., Lancaster District, for 1873-74-75.

"Brother Ferree remained in Somerset, engaged mainly in teaching till his death in 1868, and his ashes lie in the M. E. Cemetery in this place.

"S. C. Frampton succeeded him as pastor in 1863-64; R. W. Manley, in 1865-66-67; A. H. Windsor, in 1868-69; J. M. Weir, in 1870-71; B. F. Thomas, in 1872-73-74; and J. Van Law, in 1875-76. Gracious revivals attended the labors of many; if not all of these pastors; those in Somerset and Zion, under charge of brother Manley, and in Hopewell under brother Thomas, are worthy of special mention. Much fruit of these remain.

"About the year 1866 or 1867, an extension was made to the Som-



erset church, and October 22d, 1865, the trustees met at the old parsonage, nearly opposite the church, and organized, with Judge C. C. Hood in the chair, P. V. Ferree, secretary pro tem. The members present, were: Dixon Brown, William Ream, John Huston, Martin Berkey, C. C. Hood, Dr. Skinner. P. V. Ferree, and the newly appointed pastor, R. W. Manley. The business was, to receive the report of a committee to examine property for a parsonage. After the report, a committee, consisting of David Ream, Dixon Brown, John Huston and Lewis Edwards, were appointed to purchase the present parsonage property of B. Whitmer. Wm. Ream for Zion, Robert Chalfant for Hopewell, Dr. Skinner and William Huston for Somerset, were appointed to raise subscriptions to pay for the property. These committees were both successful, and after thorough repairs, under the administration of brother J. M. Weir, the Circuit may well feel proud of its parsonage.

"In 1854, the Somerset Collegiate Institute was organized, with a semi-official relation to the Ohio Conference. Charles Nourse was Principal, and the following constituted the Board of Directors, viz.: Rev. James C. Taylor, *ex officio*; Eli Spencer, William Spencer, John Ritchie, George Morris, Thomas Wiles and R. Miller. This school continued to be taught in the old Fink tavern building for about eight years, when the property was sold for the use of the public schools.

"About the year 1829, the Somerset society was strengthened by the accession of Ensor Chilcote and family. He was truly a leader in the charge for many years, and his mantle of power still rests upon his family in the church.

"In the Official List of 1861, I find James Chilcote as Recording Steward, with Charles Nourse, Dixon Brown, and J. P. Huston, Stewards for Somerset; William Ream and David Ream, for Zion; and Mordecai Yarnell and John Kelley, for Hopewell. Leaders at Somerset—O. T. Mohler, morning class; Martin Berkey and C. C. Hood, noon class; James Chilcote, Monday night class; A. B. Leach, Tuesday night class, and Gideon Ritchey, Wednesday night. Hopewell—Mordecai Yarnell and Melzar Kendall. New Zion—Isaac Cooper and George Ritchey.

"The Trustees of Somerset Station, 1843, were Ensor Chilcote, C. C. Hood, Jacob Knowles, Thomas Price, John Ritchey, John Beckwith, and G. Morris.

"Bishops Asbury, McKendree, Roberts, George, and others, have been here, the honored guests of John Mains, preaching in succession in the house, school-house, the jail-loft, and the church. The Fairfield Circuit has become a district; the school-house and cabin classes have become a trio of congregations.

"The Hopewell Class.—In 1812 or 1813, a class was organized, to meet at Abram Hamisfar's (now Rusk's), of which Robert Chalfant was leader, and contained the following members: Mercy Chalfant, Abram and Hannah Hamisfar, Charles and Margaret Hamisfar, 'Father' and 'Mother' Fitsmorris, and their daughter, Elizabeth Miller; James and Jane Benjamin, Polly Hutchins, Nathan and Ella Benjamin, Daniel and Peggy Miner, Jacob Miner, Rebecca Miner (now Denni-



son), Sally and Frank Miner, Thomas and Amy Kendall, Nelly and Nancy Cane, and George Guysinger.

"This class formed, in part, the basis of Hopewell and Zion classes, which were formed about 1830. The Hopewell class grew rapidly, and in 1834 a log-built church was dedicated, by James McMahon, preaching from John xv:5, 'I am the vine, ye are the branches.' It was called Chalfant's Church. The class-book for 1840-41, now in the hands of Sister Cochran, gives the class as follows: Robert O. Spencer, P. E.; William P. Strickland, J. Parker, preachers; Robert Chalfant, leader; Thomas and Amy Kendall, Jared and Sarah Dennison, John, Margaret, Thomas, Nancy and Elizabeth Randolph; Mary Edwards, Mary Wilson, Drusilla Ferguson, Rachel Foreman, Margaret Chalfant, Jane Hinebaugh, Maxwell Edwards, Elizabeth Kelley, Elizabeth Bear, Thomas N. Edwards, Martha Thompson, David Yarnell, George Cowen and Mary Ann Cowen, Amos Dennison, Mary Yarnell, Lydia Ann Edwards, Catharine Cox, Mary and Elizabeth Sturgeon, Mahala Dennison, Emeline Ferguson, Margaret and Olive Hinebaugh, Eliza and Sarah Bateson, Ebenezer Snellen, Robert and Elizabeth Emery, Louis Edwards, Robert, Mary Ann, Sarah and Comfort Chalfant; William Van Horn, Rebecca Cox (now Wilson), Catharine and Margaret Cox, Elisha and Mary Wilson. Rev. James Kendall was converted here, and was called to the ministry, entering the Ohio Conference in 1851.

"The present neat and commodious Hopewell Church was built in 1860, when Rev. James Mitchell was in charge, though the project was started the year before by Brother S. C. Riker. It was dedicated by Brother Riker, assisted by Dr. Frazier, P. E., no money being asked for, as all the expenses had been provided for beforehand.

"The first Hopewell Sabbath School was said to have been organized in Bozerman's school-house, in 1831 or 1832.

"In the winter of 1872-73, a gracious revival, under the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Thomas, resulted in the accession of about forty persons, on probation, a very large proportion of whom now remain steadfast as members in the church.

"New Zion.—Rev. James McMahon was appointed to the Somerset Circuit in 1834, and soon after his arrival he was taken by Martin Berkey, then a young man, to the residence of David Ream, Sr., where he preached, and organized a class, with young Berkey as leader. A Class-book, now in his possession, gives the following members, under date, May 27, 1835: Martin Berkey, leader; Rebecca Berkey, George Boor, Elizabeth Boor, Elizabeth Ritchey, Wilson Ritchey, James Ritchey, George Ritchey, Jane Spencer, Eleanor Cain, Rachel Patton, Rebecca Boor, James Cain, Hannah Cain, Priscilla I. Cain, Rachel Berkey, Martin Boyers, Gideon Ritchey, Elizabeth Boor, Phebe Cain, Rebecca Drury, Rachel Herron, Rachel Carr, Margaret Spencer, Edward Hamilton, Rachel Hamilton, Mary Hare, Mary Hull, Hester Stiles, George Coleman, Jacob Stateser, James Hutches, William Paten, Elsie Benjamin, Rebecca Fleehart, Elizabeth Emrine, Matilda Sharen, and Hester Chilcote—total, 38. Another roll gives the names of William and Rachel Paden, Mahlon S. Gregg, Emily Gregg, Charles Hamisfar, Catharine Hamisfar, and Dorcas Davis. Ensor Chilcote is

also mentioned as leader or assistant, though not a member of the class.

"James McMahon and B. F. Meyers were preachers in 1834-35, and during this conference year the present brick church was built, the ground on which it stands being donated by James Ritchey, Esq. This church is hallowed by the presence of its many dead, and by the memories of more than forty years; but it is now ready to be taken down to give place to something better.

"A camp meeting was held in 1819, on the Benjamin Farm, now owned by John Bumcrat, where the preachers were probably Charles Waddle, P. E., Sodosia Bacon, and Peter Stephens. In 1834 another camp meeting was held near Zion, at which William Ream was converted, who afterwards became a strong pillar in Zion. It is hoped the present church building will give place to a better one during next summer.

"The number of full members for the past eight years is as follows: 1869, 200; 1870, 195; 1871, 197; 1872, 213; 1873, 248; 1874, 260; 1875, 242; 1876, 254."

St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), situated in the southern part of Reading township, two and a half miles south of Somerset, on the common road leading from that place to New Lexington, is the oldest Catholic Church in Ohio, excepting none whatever. The circumstances attending the organization of the church, the building of the first edifice, the consecration of the same, and the preaching of the first sermon therein, are of interest to all general readers, and especially to those of the Catholic faith. The ensuing sketch relative to the founding of St. Joseph's Church, and other matters of early Catholic history in Perry county, is from the pen of the late Rev. N. D. Young, only a year or two before his death, and were presented to the compiler of the Perry County History, to be published for the consideration and instruction of present and future generations:

"Amongst the first settlers of this county were a few Catholic families, emigrants from Pennsylvania. They were the children of patriotic ancestors, many of whom were soldiers under Washington, in the days that tried men's souls, braving the hardships of the Revolutionary War, for liberty and freedom of conscience in this country.

"The Rev. Edward Dom. Fenwick, and the Rev. Nicholas Dom. Young, of the Order of St. Dominic, were the first established priests of the Catholic Church in Perry county, and first priests settled in Ohio as citizens of the State. They were both natives of Maryland. The Fenwick family emigrated with the colony of Lord Baltimore to this country, and landed in St. Mary's county, Maryland, with the same colony. Father Young's paternal ancestors were Protestants, and emigrated from England. His ancestor, Judge Benjamin Young, was sent here a commissioned Judge of the British Government, long before our Independence. He settled, with his family, on the Potomac river, where the city of Washington now stands. He purchased, on its bounds, a large tract of land, and erected on the immediate banks of the Potomac a splendid mansion, importing from England the materials of which it was built. Whilst Judge, he was converted to the Catholic religion. But the intolerant laws of England disfranchised Catholics

from holding any office of the Government, political or religious, in consequence of which Judge Young resigned his office.

"Dr. Fenwick and Father Young were sent to Perry county by their superior, from the Convent of St. Rose, in Kentucky, to take possession of a small log church and farm, containing three hundred and twenty-nine acres, donated to Father Fenwick by Mr. Jacob Dittoe, who, with the assistance of his two brothers, Messrs. Joseph and Anthony Dittoe, and his brother-in-law, Mr. John Fink, of Somerset, had purchased by entrance in the land office held in Chillicothe, this half section for the express establishment of a Church and Convent of the Dominican Order then established in Kentucky. The above two Fathers, in obedience to the will of their superior, the learned Dr. Thomas Wilson, and in compliance with the wish of the saintly Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, in 1818, reached the place of their destination about the first of December, and, on the sixth of the same month, the humble church, in the presence of their little flock, was dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph, by the Rev. Father Fenwick, assisted by his nephew, Rev. N. D. Young.

"The occasion was a very interesting one, being the first Catholic Church opened and blessed in Ohio. It attracted a great concourse of dissenting brethren, many of whom, for the first time in their lives, had a view of a Catholic Priest, of whom they had heard so many strange things.

"At that period, not more than six families composed their flock, within reach of St. Joseph's. Like the grain of mustard seed, this little congregation increased so rapidly that, in the course of two years, it was found necessary to make an addition to the little church. This was accomplished by adding to it a neat stone building, which was finished and made ready for divine worship in the course of a year. It was constructed so as to allow any future addition that might be deemed necessary. It was soon found that St. Joseph's and Trinity Church, then erected in Somerset, about two miles distant, were insufficient to contain the members of the two congregations, and that something must be done to assist at Mass and hear the word of God, to fulfil the obligations of Religion.

"The eyes of all were again turned to St. Joseph's. The Right Reverend Dr. Fenwick had left St. Joseph's, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Cincinnati, in 1822, at St. Rose's Church, by Bishop Flaget. He was anxious that another addition, according to the original plan, should be made to St. Joseph's, to accommodate a flock, dear to his heart, with all the spiritual comforts of the Catholic Church. He urged his wish that the work should be commenced. The pastor, Father Young, called a meeting, to decide the question. At that meeting, it was agreed that the old log church should be removed, and, in its place, a brick addition should be added to the stone part of the edifice. A subscription was immediately opened, and the means, in part, obtained. This subscription was headed by the bishop's name and two hundred and fifty dollars. Trusting to the liberality of the friends of religion, and depending particularly on the hope that it might be in the power of the zealous bishop to extend to this church, the cradle of the other churches in Ohio, and so long the field of his labors, further as-



sistance, the work was commenced on Whitsuntide Monday, the twenty-sixth of May, 1825, when the corner-stone was solemnly blessed and laid by the Rev. Father Young, authorized by the Bishop; and on Sunday, January 11th, 1829, the same Reverend Father, assisted by his confrere, the Rev. Daniel O'Leary, O. P., blessed the entire edifice, brick and stone. The whole was now eighty-two feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, surmounted by a beautiful little steeple and handsome cross, rearing its head above the surrounding forest, and the first erected in Perry county, to recall to the minds of all, the great redemption our Lord purchased on the cross for us all.

"The Right Reverend Bishop, on account of his occupation at Cincinnati, and the unseasonableness of the time, was not able to attend the dedication, as he had arranged with the pastor of St. Joseph's. After the solemn high mass sung by the choir of Trinity Church, Rev. Father Young delivered an appropriate discourse, to a crowded audience. Some few of his hearers are yet living in Perry county, and remember his sermon, especially that part in which he dwelt with peculiar delight on the great change that had been effected. He told them that the woods with which they were surrounded, not many years ago, resounded with the Indian yell, and howlings of wolves, but would hereafter echo canticles of joy and praises of God.

"He passed a merited encomium on the departed patriarchs of religions, Messrs. Jacob Dittoe, Joseph and Anthony, his brothers, and the old patriarch of the Somerset congregation, Mr. John Fink, Sr., who was a liberal benefactor in the erection of Trinity Church, besides donating to Father Fenwick the beautiful site on which that splendid gothic church now stands, in connection with the cemetery. In his discourse he observed that St. Joseph's was the Mother Church of all other Catholic churches dedicated in Ohio, or which in future would be dedicated in the Diocese of Cincinnati. On the very spot on which he stood, was the place from whence so many churches, as branches, spread out. Eleven in existence had been erected by his brethren of St. Joseph's, in various sections of the State. Now we have, in Perry county alone, eight organized congregations, all having churches, where the word of God and divine service, on all Sundays of the year, is celebrated, and the holy sacraments administered by resident pastors. Some of these churches are splendid Gothic buildings, excelled in size and beauty of architecture by few in the United States, namely: St. Joseph's, Trinity, St. Patrick's, and St. Louis. . Others will follow.

"The order has extended so rapidly, that the Fathers on these missions were sent to the East; Washington, New York, etc. In New York and Washington they have erected magnificent churches. St. Dominic's in South Washington, is said to be one of the most magnificent churches in the United States,—if not in size, in beauty of architecture, and is the largest in Washington. It was seven years building, has seven chapels attached to it, with granite stone brought from the celebrated quarry of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and stands on the spot where stood the barn of Notley Young, not far from his mansion on the Potomac, and where General Washington was honored as his guest, when surveying the District of Columbia and laying out the City of Washington. He donated to the Government the beautiful mall,



now the Smithsonian park, and also the square for a market house on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The splendid church of St. Joseph's and the Convent attached to it, were burnt January 14th, 1862. It was erected by the Rev. Charles Montgomery, the Superior at the time the conflagration took place. The fire was supposed to be accidental. The walls of the church being very thick, were but slightly injured, and were very soon again roofed. The interior was finished off by lofty Gothic groins, supported by Gothic columns. The walls of the Convent being thin, suffered so much by the fire, as to be rendered unfit for further use, and were accordingly taken down. The present Convent, now occupied by the Fathers of St. Joseph's, and as a Theological College, was once a public college, educating many of the youths of Ohio, and patronized extensively from distant parts of the country.

"The zealous Bishop, Dr. Fenwick, was an ardent promoter of education. Always intent in giving every encouragement to the education of youths of both sexes in his diocese; he had determined, as soon as in his power, to establish a female academy in Perry county. For that purpose, he purchased in Somerset, of Mr. William Harper, his residence and lot of two acres of ground, opposite Trinity Church in Somerset. He obtained from the Sisters of St. Catharine's Convent, a celebrated academy, five of their community, to undertake the commencement of a similar academy.

"Accordingly, in January, 1830, the five mentioned Sisters, viz: Sister Angela Sansbery, Sister Emily Elder, Sister Benveri Sansbery, Sister Agnes Harlen and Sister Catharine Mudd, were conducted to Somerset by Rev. S. Montgomery, via Cincinnati, where they stopped a few days to arrange matters with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick. On their arrival in Somerset, some repairs and additions had to be made on the little house, before they could take possession of it as their residence. Mr. Peter Dittoe, a merchant of Somerset, kindly offered them hospitality, where they remained a month. This building, the commencement of St. Mary's, was a small brick house, with a carpenter shop on the ground floor. In the shop, St. Mary's school commenced. The Sisters had every encouragement from the citizens of Somerset, and from the Rev. Fathers of St. Joseph's Convent. They also opened a Novitiate, and a lady from Green Bay, Miss Mary Greignew, and Miss Rose Lynch of Zanesville, Ohio, were their first novices.

"St. Mary's, from the encouragement it received from the public, in a few years, erected a large academy, with a beautiful Gothic church attached, and continued prosperous until June 7th, 1866, when, by a defection of a flue through the roof of the church, it caught fire, and this splendid church and academy were consumed. A generous benefactor, Mr. Theodore Leonard, near Columbus, offered the Sisters forty acres of land, and all the materials necessary for the erection of an extensive academy, if they would locate on the proffered ground. This generous offer was accepted by the Sisters, and in 1868, the community of St. Mary's moved to their new home, a splendid house, about one hundred and fifty feet in length, with all conveniences attached. The Sisters dedicated it, as before, to the Mother of God, calling it St. Mary's of the Springs.

“The remains of the departed Sisters, interred at Somerset, were all removed to Columbus.

“Perhaps there is not a more beautiful site in Ohio for an academy, than that of St. Mary's of the Springs. It stands high and gives a fine view of the surrounding country. It abounds with springs of the best waters, and within view of the Somerset and Newark Railroad.

“Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecrans established in Columbus, a branch of St. Mary's, called the Academy of Notre Dame, the Sisters of which are members of St. Mary's community, and were selected by the Bishop to conduct this Academy—a large and commodious building, situated on Broad street, a few squares from the Cathedral and State House. It is intended for the purpose, more of a day school for the education of the young ladies of the city, than those who may wish to enter as boarding pupils, conducted by the Nuns who first founded St. Mary's in Somerset, with Bishop Fenwick their father and protector. The first Sisters are now no more. Their successors are the object of the zealous care of the Bishop of Columbus, whose diocese was established in 1868.

“I will conclude this article by recording the names of the second Catholic pioneers who settled in this county about the time St. Joseph's was dedicated. The first I wish to record, is that of Mr. William Wiseman, who emigrated from St. Mary's county, in Maryland, near the shores of St. Mary's river, where Lord Baltimore and his colony landed. When a young man, he enlisted in the Western Army, commanded by General Wayne and General Sinclair, under whom he was engaged in several battles they fought with the Indians. Whilst the army was stationed at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands, young Wiseman, with a small force of soldiers, was sent to occupy a block-house, built on the banks of the great Miami, to watch the movements of the Indians, and if necessary, to call for reinforcements on the fort. Unexpectedly they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, who took two of them prisoners; one escaped, the other was burned alive in sight of his companions in the block-house. They could give the poor soldier no assistance; his lamentable cries they could hear, calling out to them for protection. The commander of the fort, appealing to their patriotism, wished one at least to volunteer his services to go to Cincinnati for assistance, offering a reward to any one who would undertake the mission to Fort Washington, although this could not be effected without danger of death, as the Miami must be crossed in a boat, exposed to the fire of the Indians. Young Wiseman was the only one who offered his services. He added, ‘I ask no pay.’ They got the boat ready, which was moored under the bank on which the block-house stood. The commander accepted his offer, and the boat was soon prepared for him. The Indians always on the alert, when the boat was launched in the river, with Wiseman in it, poured a volley of shot upon it. He, intent only on escaping them, gained by quick paddling, the opposite bank. He often afterward observed, that Divine Providence alone protected him from their bullets. The bank gained, like a deer speeding his course over hill and dale, the valiant soldier soon reached the fort, distant some twenty miles from the block-house. When in sight of the fort, in a shallow place of the river, he crossed over on thin ice, which frequently broke before he gained the opposite side. The message he

brought was soon answered by a quick march of some hundred soldiers, sent to their relief, and the cruel Indians dispersed.

"This brave deed of William Wiseman is recorded in Judge Burnet's History of Ohio. Mr. Wiseman was with General Harrison at St. Clair's defeat, and was one of his special friends, and a strong supporter in Perry and Fairfield counties, when 'Tip and Tyler too' were candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. When General Harrison, during that campaign, visited Perry county, to make his political principles known, and to defend his abused reputation, Mr. Wiseman, as a special friend, escorted him, and was at his side when Harrison spoke, and when he was received at Mr. Peter Dittoe's residence, since called Mount Harrison, over which waved the flag of the United States. No man could more rejoice than Mr. Wiseman, on the success of that campaign.

"The other pioneers of the Catholic Church of Perry county were, Joseph Hodge (a convert to the Catholic Church), Henry and John Flowers, Joseph DeLong and brothers, John Noon and brothers, John Hynes, John McLaughlin, P. Griffin, Henry Sterner, Hugh, Dennis, and Richard McGonagle, James Cane, Henry and Peter Dittoe, Patrick McChristle, Henry McNally, Owen Martin, Matthew Casserly, Patrick Largy, Alexander Clark, Neal and John Crossin, Patrick O'Hara, Patrick McMullin, John Clark, John Byrne, Henry Bonastell (a soldier), Larry Curran, Patrick Cambron, Joshua Green, Judge P. McDonald, Philip McDonald, Esq., James McDonald, John Thornton, Philip, James, and Hugh Minor, David Mussulman, Jacob, John, Anthony, and Adam Fink, Felix Cull, Esq., Nicholas Tyder, Adam Gordon, Daniel McCann, James Elder, Owen Donely, Gregory Metzer, Levi Burgoon, John Litzinger. These were among the pioneers of St. Joseph. They are now no more. Their good works have gone before them, and secured them an eternal reward."

The names of several other Catholic pioneer families were subsequently sent to the compiler by letter, but the hand of the aged Priest had become so tremulous that they could not be made out. The circumstance shows, however, that, in his last days, he was thinking of the men and women to whom he ministered in the golden pioneer days.

Rev. Father Young, the author of the foregoing interesting sketch, was, from 1818 until a period not a great while previous to his death, actively engaged in ministerial work in one or more of the Catholic churches in Perry county. He was a zealous, active young Catholic Priest, with headquarters at St. Joseph's, when his parish extended from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Vincennes, Indiana. He would frequently ride on horseback from St. Joseph's to Columbus, in the night season, to administer to the sick and dying. Father Young was of sturdy, well knit frame, of cordial, genial manners, and of more than ordinary intellectual ability. He was exceedingly zealous and industrious, and was apparently best satisfied and enjoyed himself best when hardest at work. He knew most of the early pioneers of Perry, and they knew him. Father Young was born and brought up near Washington, District of Columbia, and had recently come to this section of Ohio from an older settled community. He felt a little strange, at first, at seeing so many men clad in hunting shirts and carrying rifles, but he soon



learned that they intended him no harm, and he could be hospitably entertained by any of them, whether of his religious belief or otherwise. He lived to be about eighty-five years of age, and though he died somewhere in the East, when on an accustomed visit or tour, his mortal remains were, according to his oft repeated request, sent back to Perry county, Ohio, and interred in St. Joseph's churchyard, where he had worked to establish a church of his faith so long ago.

Holy Trinity (Catholic) Church has one of the largest and finest houses of worship in the State. It is most handsomely situated on rising ground, on Columbus street, near the south end of Somerset. The present building has been in use nearly twenty years. The congregation was organized about 1820, and, throughout its entire history, has been a very strong and influential one. It is not as old as St. Joseph's Church, though it is justly entitled to be called a pioneer one, and is one among the first of the Catholic Churches organized in the State of Ohio. Few have been more prosperous in every point of view. Upon one occasion, when Bishop Fenwick was passing through on horseback, along "Zane's Trace," on his way from Baltimore, Maryland, to Bardstown, Kentucky, he reached the tavern of John Fink at nightfall, and remained over night as a strange traveling guest. The next morning, after paying his bill and getting on his horse, he inquired of Mr. Fink if he knew of any Catholic families in the direction he was traveling, Mr. Fink told him of some that he knew, and furthermore informed him that he, himself, was a Catholic. Bishop Fenwick at once alighted, hitched his horse to the fence, went into the house and celebrated mass. This was the first mass said in the State of Ohio, unless some of the explorers or missionaries among the Indians had celebrated it somewhere along the northern frontier. This was, in fact, the small beginning of the Catholic Church in what is now Perry county, where it has become so numerous in membership and so important a factor in ecclesiastical affairs. Further interesting facts relative to Holy Trinity Church are given in the sketch by Rev. N. D. Young, concerning the early history of the Catholic Church in Perry county. Rev. Noon, a very efficient and popular Priest, has been for several years past, and is at present, the pastor of the church.

The Lutheran Church in Somerset is one of the oldest in the county. Among the early emigrants to Somerset and neighborhood were many Pennsylvania Germans, most of whom were Lutherans, and, at a very early day—about 1812 or 1813—there was Lutheran preaching at Somerset in private houses, and at the old log schoolhouse situated on South Columbus street. About 1817 or 1818 the old log house of worship was erected on North street. The congregation had been organized a few years previously. The original church building was constructed of very large hewed logs (afterwards weatherboarded), and had a gallery, which was chiefly intended for the choir, but, on extraordinary occasions, was open for any of the congregation. The church had a good organ, made by Henry Humberger, of this county, and the congregation, for a long time, was somewhat noted for its good music. The old log edifice was used till 1844, when a lot was bought on Main street, near the west Public Square, and a large, handsome, costly brick edifice erected, which has been owned and occupied by the denomination until



the present time. The old church stood until about 1852, when it was taken down and the materials put to other use.

Revs. Andrew Henkel, Charles Henkel, Greenwalt, Ruch, Bartholomew, Wagenhals, Spielman, W. F. Lehman, A. J. Weddell, John Rugan, Cornelius Remensnyder, Corbit, Herring, Hunton, Martens, Isensee, D. M. Weisman and others, have ministered to this congregation. Rev. M. Walter is the present pastor.

It is not a little remarkable that the congregation was more powerful, influential and harmonious while worshipping in the old log church than after its removal to the new, costly and imposing edifice on Main street.

Soon after the congregation was organized, and a church built, a Sabbath-school was organized, which has been sustained, with a few unimportant exceptions, during the whole year, until the present time.

The church at no time was altogether composed of Pennsylvania Germans, but also contained many English speaking people, and for many years, and until about 1844, there was alternate German and English preaching; but, subsequent to this date, the services were exclusively in the English language. The abandonment of German preaching was very much disliked by some of the older members, but the second generation of all nationalities had learned English speaking, and services in German could no longer be maintained nor secure the general approval of the congregation.

Of the officiating ministers of the church Charles Henkel died in Somerset, and his mortal remains repose in the old Lutheran graveyard. Rev. Henkel was pastor of the church for many years, and was universally respected by the people of the whole community. At one time, and for quite a number of years, he solemnized more marriages than any other minister in the county.

As previously intimated, this church is not so strong as in former years, though regular preaching and Sabbath-school are maintained.

A Reform congregation was organized and a neat church edifice erected at Somerset a few years since. Stated preaching and Sabbath-school were sustained until recently, but at present there is no regular pastor, and services are only occasionally held.

Otterbein (United Brethren) Church was organized and a primitive house of worship built about 1818 to 1820. A better building of brick was erected a few years later, which was occupied until 1882, when a still better and more modern brick edifice was built and dedicated. Otterbein is the oldest United Brethren Church in the county. Some of its original members were among the earliest pioneers of Reading township and the county. It is situated about four miles west of Somerset, near the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. Otterbein has from its organization until the present been a strong and active congregation, maintaining regular preaching and for many years a Sabbath-school. Rev. Lambent is the present pastor.

Pisgah (United Brethren) Church, situated in the southwestern part of Reading township, not far from the Fairfield county line, was organized and a house of worship built about 1850 or 1852, which was used until about 1867 or 1868, when a second and better building was erected, and is yet occupied by the congregation. Pisgah is not so old a church and the congregation not as numerous as at Otterbein, but it maintains

regular preaching the year round and Sabbath-school during the summer months. Rev. Lambent is the present pastor.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Somerset in 1837-38, under the ministry of Rev. Edmund Garland, who was at the time also pastor of Unity Church. The congregation bought the old Methodist brick edifice situated on what is known as "Happy alley," where they continued to worship for several years, until the congregation disbanded and what was left of them united with Unity Church, carrying the title of the church property with them into Unity Church. The old brick edifice and lot upon which it stood were subsequently sold and the proceeds thereof applied to repairing the Unity Church. The Somerset society had an existence of less than ten years.

The Lutheran Church, of New Reading, was the first church organized in what is now Perry county, though in respect to date it only preceded Zion (Rible's), of Thorn township, a few months, both being organized in the same year, 1805. The church was organized under the ministry of Rev. William Foster, the venerable father of Lutheranism in Perry county, who departed this life in 1815. There is a little uncertainty as to the date of the erection of the first edifice, but it was about 1812-13. It was a two-story log building, and was occupied a good many years. The present edifice is a brick structure, and of more modern belongings. The Overmyers, Whitmers, Anspachs, Poormans, Shriders and Bowmans, were among the first members. Regular preaching and Sabbath school are sustained. The church site is a very pleasant one.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Reading, was organized in 1825-26, and a house of worship erected about 1828. Rev. Joseph Carper, long a prominent minister of the Ohio Conference, owned a farm and lived near New Reading, and had his membership here. Randolph Mitchell, a noted old-time merchant of New Reading, was, in his lifetime, a prominent member of the church. Also, the late Peter Whitmer, of the vicinity of New Reading. The Reading church belongs to the Rushville circuit, and receives its ministers by the appointment of the Ohio Conference. Regular church services, including Sabbath school, have been sustained. The edifice is brick.

A school house, situated in the Baker neighborhood, which is no longer used for school purposes, is open to all denominations for religious service, and is occasionally so used.

The Marsh Methodist Episcopal Church, in which a considerable number of Perry county people hold their membership, is situated a little over the line in Fairfield county.

**SCHOOLS.**—The earliest school in Reading township, of which any information could be obtained, was held in 1806-7, in a log cabin situated about two miles east of where Somerset was afterward established. Persons are yet living, of good mind and memory, who were pupils in this school, and can remember the date and place. As indicated, Somerset, at this time, had no existence. This was an English school.

A German school was taught at "Overmyerstettle," (New Reading), about 1808. The venerable Peter Overmyer was a member of this school, and has a full and clear recollection concerning it. It was

a three months' subscription school. Mr. Overmyer states that it was composed of twenty pupils, all of whom were in the alphabet when the school began, and all were reading before the term of three months closed, a fact not unworthy the attention and consideration of modern Teachers' Institutes.

Similar schools—English and German—were doubtless organized a few years later, in other parts of Reading township, including the village of Somerset. The first school in Somerset was probably taught about 1810. The old log school house in which it was held, stood on South Columbus street, not very far from the corner of the public square. After being used several years for a school-house, it was converted into a chair shop. Religious services, by various denominations, were also held in the old log school-house.

After the old log building, referred to, was discarded, school was taught awhile in a house on "Happy Alley," in the "Old Academy" on North Columbus street; in a room in the second story of the old jail, and in various other places. The east and west school houses, each of them containing two rooms, were erected about 1835. These buildings accommodated four schools tolerably well, but it was not very long until another room or two was required; and these additional rooms were leased wherever they could best be obtained. This was the condition of the public schools of Somerset, until the erection, a few years since, of the large, elegant and commodious Union School House, on the site of the old John Fink tavern, near the east end of town. This building comfortably accommodates all the pupils of school age, and is a credit to the town and county. The site is a handsome one, and the landscape, as viewed from the second story windows of the edifice, is both agreeable and edifying.

It should have been stated, that several of the public schools were taught in the old frame, a few years before the present brick edifice was erected. At a still earlier date, the Somerset Collegiate Institute owned the property, and Prof. Charles Nourse taught a select school there.

The township, outside of Somerset, is well organized into convenient school districts, with good frame or brick edifices, and the schools are in session from six to eight months in the year.

There were, in former years, frequent changes of teachers in the schools of Somerset. Very few remained long enough to be considered anything like fixtures. Isaac Thorn—best known by the title of "Col. Thorn"—probably taught for a greater length of time, than any other teacher. He was, for many years, regarded as a successful instructor, but eventually lost his efficiency, and reluctantly and sadly retired from the profession that he had once adorned. Even after the days of his usefulness as a teacher had departed, Colonel Thorn lingered about his old haunts, dressed faultlessly, "boarded out at the lot," as he was wont to remark, and aired his peculiar grammar and history wherever he could assemble an attentive, respectable and dignified circle of admirers. All who ever knew him, will think kindly and charitably of Colonel Thorn, the famous old-time teacher of Somerset.

There were numerous select schools, at one time and another, taught in Somerset, some of which were very good, and attained quite a reputation in their day. The most notable of these were taught by Rev. A.



J. Weddell, and at a later date, those taught by Prof. Charles Nourse, under the auspices of the Somerset Collegiate Institute. Rev. Weddell was a minister of the Lutheran denomination, a fine scholar, a finished gentleman, and well versed in English literature. All who were ever his pupils continue to venerate the man.

Prof. Nourse's schools were scarcely less distinguished than those of Mr. Weddell, but he taught at a somewhat later date, and his efficient labors at Somerset are yet comparatively fresh in the recollections of many pupils and patrons. Prof. Nourse subsequently became Principal of the Public Schools at New Lexington.

Prof. Ferree, at a still later date, taught a series of select schools in Somerset, which were well patronized and gave general satisfaction to the patrons and community.

St. Mary's Academy, a Catholic school, conducted by a Sisterhood of the Dominican Order, was early established, and, for a long time, continued at Somerset, with pupils and patrons from nearly all parts of the United States, and especially from the Southern States. The Academy building was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in 1866, whereupon the sisters decided to remove to Columbus, Ohio, where they established an institution, known as St. Mary's of the Springs. The Sisters, or a number of them, returned to Somerset, a few years since, with the intention of re-establishing a Convent, and an Academy in connection therewith, to be called the Convent of the Sacred Heart. They leased the Dixon Brown building, on Main street, for temporary Convent and school purposes, but immediately went to work to erect a new, large and commodious building of their own, upon the site of the old Academy, which was destroyed by fire in 1866. When they had the new building well under way, and almost ready to be roofed, they were, for some reason, transferred to Galveston, Texas. The erection of the Academy building proceeded, however, under the management and direction of Rev. Father Noon, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, at Somerset, and it is to be finished and ready for occupancy during the summer of 1883, when a competent corps of Sisters and teachers are to be provided, and a good school again opened.

St. Mary's Academy is sketched in another place by the pen of the late Rev. N. D. Young, and it is not necessary to say anything further concerning it herein, except that it was a school of wide celebrity, and that the wives of some of the most distinguished men of the country have received their education within its walls.

A College building was erected near St. Joseph's Church, in 1882, under the direction and supervision of the Priesthood of St. Joseph's, where a school was opened, and continued for several years, under the name of St. Joseph College. It was very well patronized, not only by numerous Catholic families of the county, but also had students from all parts of the country, and especially from the Southern States. When the war began, in 1861, and the seceded States were cut off from the North, with the accompanying depression in all business and educational enterprises, the College was compelled to suspend operations and close its doors. After the burning of St. Mary's Academy building in Somerset, the St. Joseph College building was tendered the Academy



Sisters, and accepted and occupied by them a year or two, until their removal to Columbus, as before stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.—When the news of the firing on Sumter reached Somerset, with the accompanying Proclamation of President Lincoln calling for volunteers, the hearts of the people were wonderfully stirred, as was the case all over the country. The bell of the old Court House was rung, and it was not long until the house was crowded to overflowing. Hon. William E. Finck was the first speaker called out, then T. J. Maginnis, then Col. William Spencer. These speakers all condemned and denounced the attack upon Sumter, and declared that President Lincoln must be supported in defending the National forts, and in maintaining the supremacy of the National Government. Dr. Martin Kagay was the next speaker, and his remarks were even more radical than the speakers who had preceded him. He said that the leaders of secession had been in the habit of magnifying the raid of John Brown; but now, since they had fired upon the flag, it would be necessary for hundreds of thousands of John Browns to invade the South, no matter what the consequences to the peculiar institution of slavery. The speakers were all unusually able and eloquent, inspired by the theme and circumstances of the hour. Many were fired with a patriotic ardor to do or die for their country, and not a few almost immediately enlisted in response to the call of President Lincoln.

A place known as "Lidey's Rocks," situated in the western part of Reading township, is a wild, romantic spot, and has, at one time or another, attracted a considerable number of visitors. It has frequently been a favorite resort for picnic and other parties of pleasure. There is a peculiar formation of rocks, the scenery is delightful, and the general surroundings highly picturesque. There is a natural cave, though not a large one, and there seems to be a natural fireplace, in between two rocks, where the stone appears to be blackened and burned by the heat and smoke of many fires. Indians may have encamped in this place before the settlement of the country by the whites, and it is more than probable that many an adventurer and hunter of the early days built his camp fire and broiled his venison at this stone fireplace. Lidey's Rocks are only a few miles distant from either Somerset, Junction City, or Rushville. The "Rocks" are not visited so frequently as they were some years ago, but the locality is still one of interest and attraction.

It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the first white man buried in what is now Perry county, was interred in the woods, a few miles north of Somerset, not far from the road now leading to Thornville. The man was a stranger, passing along, who took sick, and, in a few days, was a corpse. There was then no public or private burying ground in the neighborhood or county. So the mortal remains of the stranger; whoever he was, were inclosed in a rough box, and consigned to a grave dug in the woods, the whereabouts of which his friends, if he had any, probably never knew. Some of our oldest citizens could point very near the spot where the stranger was buried, but soon all trace of the burial place will be lost, and possibly, fifty or a

hundred years hence, the bones may be accidentally exhumed, and the subject be a nine days' wonder for generations yet unborn.

Isaac Pence, one of the earliest settlers of the township, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the celebrated naval engagement under Commodore Perry, in honor of whom the county is named. Pence was one of the soldiers in the boat who rowed Commodore Perry from his own sinking ship to another vessel. Mr. Pence was an industrious, intelligent man, highly esteemed by all, and lived to a good old age.

John J. Jackson, of this township, and the latest surviving soldier of the War of 1812 in it, though a quiet, modest man all his life, has rather an eventful history. He served through the War of 1812, and drew a pension to the day of his death, for military services rendered the United States Government. After the war was over, he in some way drifted to St. Louis, and he emigrated from that place, or vicinity, to Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio, and his name will be found in the history of that township as one of the first settlers. His first wife was an Ijams, a sister of William, John and Joseph Ijams, well remembered by the older citizens of Perry county. Mr. Jackson and others journeyed from St. Louis, across the country, to this county, in 1815 or 1816. It was a journey full of strange adventures. So far as now remembered, Mr. Jackson and companions are the only pioneers of Perry county who emigrated from the West. All the others came from the East or South, and nearly all from the East.

The widow of John Lidey, another soldier of the War of 1812, and a member of the Constitutional Convention from Perry county, in 1851, lives in Reading township, in the town of Somerset. A few other widows of soldiers of the War of 1812 live in other parts of the county, but the soldiers themselves are all gone.

Reading township had, in June, 1880, a population of three thousand and three hundred and sixty-seven.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## SALTICK TOWNSHIP.

Saltlick township was organized about 1823, and received its name from a deer-lick, near where the town of McCuneville has since been built. It was six miles square when first organized, but a small portion of one corner was taken to help form the new township of Pleasant. At a later date, Saltlick was divided and Coal township formed from the southern part.

Monday Creek, Sunday Creek and tributaries, drain the township of Saltlick. As a whole, it is hilly and, in part, exceedingly rough; though there are some good farming lands on the ridges, and also along the creeks. Some of it is very productive. It is all, or nearly all, underlaid with a good article of bituminous coal, and much of it with the so-called "Great Vein," which is extensively mined at Shawnee. Parts of the township are also rich in iron ores. The Iron Point deposits, which lie high in the hills, are of great thickness, of good quality, and produce an enormous quantity of ore, which is used by the furnaces of Shawnee. The Iron Point deposit is reported nearly exhausted, but this seam of ore, in all probability, exists in other hills, at a corresponding horizon.

What is now Saltlick township was settled in 1815, by the Hazletons and others. The following were of the very early settlers: John Hazleton, Sr., John Hazleton, Jr., Henry Hazleton, William Hazleton, Joseph Hazleton, Henry Rush, and William Bailey. The township settled up very slowly, and, for many years, had but a few voters and a small population.

Saltlick was a former hunting-ground, in the early days. Its hills and narrow valleys abounded with deer, bears, wild turkeys, and many varieties of smaller game. Panthers, wolves, wildcats and catamounts were not uncommon. People from the north part of this county, and from other places, came here to hunt. Many of them would stay for days, and some of them for weeks. The deer-lick, previously referred to, was frequently watched by the hunters, for the purpose of shooting the deer when they would come there to lick the salt water. The hunter would conceal himself, at a convenient distance, and when the deer would come and begin to lick, the hunter would fire, with a good chance of securing his game. After a while the deer would not venture to lie lick in the daytime, but would frequent it at night. The hunters did not give it up, and, after scouring the woods through the day, would conceal themselves near the lick at night, and when they heard the deer drinking, would shoot by the sound. This, of course, made the result of the shot very uncertain; nevertheless, many a deer was killed in this way. There was, doubtless, many a fierce contest with deer and bear, in the early times of Saltlick; but the old pioneers and hunters are all dead,



many of them died long ago, and tradition is growing dim and uncertain concerning those far-away times. The men and women who were children in those early days can remember nothing more doleful than the howling of the wolves at dusk, and in the night. They were hunted and killed for the bounty paid by the State for their scalps. Deer skins were taken to market and sold, but brought, usually, only three cents a piece; yet the money received from this source helped pay taxes, in those days when taxation was very low.

A company was organized and a salt works erected at the deer-lick, about 1829. A good article of salt was made there for several years, but the concern became unprofitable, and the works were abandoned. Coal was used for neighborhood use only, until the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad was built to Shawnee.

A traveler who was passing through the county in January, 1855, remained over night with a hospitable farmer, at the foot of a large hill, not far from Shawnee Run, or a tributary thereof. The log house, with one room, contained a large grate, in which a coal fire was brightly burning. The entrance of the coal mine was scarcely two rods from the door of the dwelling, and the coal mine was the coal house. There appeared to be no coal bucket, but a huge bank shovel, on which nearly a bushel could be carried, was used to bring in coal to replenish the fire. The remains of this old house, a cabin, could not long since be seen, within the present limits of Shawnee, but the surroundings are entirely different from what they were in 1855.

The facilities for market of the inhabitants of Saltlick, were not very good previous to the advent of railroads. There was no great surplus, however, and that made the trouble of marketing farm products less than it otherwise would have been. The surplus products had to be wagoned to New Lexington, Logan, or Athens, over rough roads. In the days when tobacco was raised it was taken to Rehoboth or Rushville, the principal tobacco markets. The building of the railroad changed all this, and Saltlick, with numerous other improvements, has a railroad station at Shawnee, and another at McCuneville; and Shawnee is a better market, for most country products, than Cincinnati or Columbus. New Straitsville, on another railroad, is but a short distance off.

In a political way, Saltlick is distinguished for having been a strong Democratic township, until the disbandment of the Whig party and the organization of the Republican, since which time it has been about as strongly Republican as it had previously been Democratic. It gave a majority of eighty-three for John C. Fremont, for President, over Buchanan, in 1856. Saltlick, before its dismemberment, of course, raised the first three years' company in the county, for the War, which organized and rendezvoused at Old Straitsville, which was then in the township, but is now in Coal. Saltlick is also noted as the only township in the county, in which no draft was made for soldiers to serve in the War of the Rebellion. The township kept ahead of its quota on all occasions, and without ever paying a dollar of local bounty. It is one of a very few precincts in the State thus distinguished.

A fearful calamity occurred at Sulphur Springs, in the eastern part of the township, on the evening of the ninth of September, 1870.



Lewis McDonald and George Gaver resided there. Gaver was proprietor of the flouring mill there, known as the Lyons Mill. McDonald was a large farmer, and had a small country store. McDonald, Gaver and George W. Gordon were in the little store on the fatal evening. Gaver was buying some rock powder, and, upon examining it, expressed his opinion that it was not very good. He applied a match to a very small quantity in the palm of his hand, and it did not ignite. Mr. McDonald said that it was not a fair test of the powder, and proceeded to make a test himself. He took some out of a hole in a keg, and placed it on a chair, several feet therefrom. He lighted a match and applied it to the small quantity of powder on the chair. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, and the little brick store edifice was in ruins, with McDonald, Gaver and Gordon badly burned and partly buried in the debris. They succeeded in getting out in a short time, with great difficulty. Gaver went a few rods to his residence, without assistance. McDonald was seen to be badly hurt and was helped home. Both McDonald and Gaver gradually grew worse, and died in a few hours. A little son of Mr. McDonald, aged about three years, who was no doubt playing just outside the store, was buried under the ruins, and no doubt was instantly killed. His body was not recovered until next morning. A little boy ten years old, son of a Mr. Priest, of the neighborhood, was not known to be in the store, but is believed to have just reached the door when the explosion took place. He was badly burned, his clothes were set on fire, and himself blown out clear of the debris. The poor boy started and ran with all his might, his clothes burning, and after running some distance he jumped into the creek, fell over on his face, and would have drowned, but a lady who was passing went in and took him from the water. His clothing was all burned off, and he only lived a few minutes. Mr. Gordon, though badly hurt, eventually recovered.

The victims of the explosion were buried on the Sunday following, and their mortal remains were followed to their final resting place by the largest concourse of people ever assembled, on a funeral occasion, in the county. Many persons were present from McConnellsville, Athens, Logan, New Lexington, and other places. McDonald and Gaver were highly respected citizens and sons of old pioneers, who were among the first to settle in the Sunday Creek country.

A fatality appeared for a time to attend the place. A little while after the burning of the store, and its dreadful results, two boiler explosions occurred at the Lyons mill—to which reference has been made—by which two or three persons were badly injured.

Captain Lyons, who owned the mill—and from whom it received its name and retained it after other parties owned it—also met with a violent death in the town of Shawnee, in December, 1876. He had, at times, become dissipated in his habits, and one evening in December, of the year named, was at a saloon kept by Thomas Hughes. When the proprietor desired to close up, about 11 a. m., Lyons, who was somewhat intoxicated, requested the privilege of remaining in the saloon by the fire, over night, which request was reluctantly granted. Some time in the latter part of the night the building was discovered to be on fire. When Hughes came upon the scene he announced that Captain Lyons

was in the saloon. It was altogether too late to rescue him then, and there was a hope that he had in some way made his escape. When daylight came, his charred remains were found among the ruins. The cause of the fire will never be known, though it is probable that Mr. Lyons, in attempting to keep up the fire in the night, or in a delirious state, had placed kindling wood or other combustibles about the stove. Some person in the neighborhood heard Lyons shouting and pounding sometime in the night, and recognized his voice, but thinking that he was on a customary spree, paid no heed to it. At all events, it must have been a night of horrors to the old soldier, until death finally came to his relief. Captain Sam Lyons was a brave and generous man, and, until dissipation overcame him, was possessed of many noble impulses, and had a host of friends.

Shawnee is the largest town in the township, and was laid out by T. J. Davis, in 1872. For two years after the town was laid out, its growth was most extraordinary, and its enlargement has not yet ceased. It is situated on Shawnee run, and two or three of the tributaries thereof. There are several large coal works within and about the town, and four furnaces, furnishing employment for large numbers of laborers. It has a postoffice, newspaper, station-house, two telegraph offices, two hotels, a large union school-house, five church buildings, several large stores, carrying heavy stocks of goods, and numerous smaller shops of various kinds. The town has a good municipal government, and it is, generally speaking, a quiet and orderly place. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias all have their lodges. Shawnee has 800 children of school age, and in 1880 had a population of 2,770, which, since that date, has probably increased to over 3,000. Here is the terminus of the N. S. & S. railroad.

McCuneville was laid out in 1873, by Frank, John W. and John McCune, and is situated on the N. S. & S. railroad, two miles north of Shawnee. Large salt works were erected here in 1873-'74, and were run for several years, making a good article of salt; but from some cause they proved unprofitable, were discontinued, and now the entire buildings have been torn away, and the salt wells abandoned. McCuneville has a postoffice, school-house, railroad station, hotel, store, a number of good private residences, with a population of about 200. It has a M. E. Church society, which holds regular services in the second story of the school building. Other denominations sometimes hold religious services at the same place.

Hemlock is a small village, situated in the eastern part of the township. It contains a postoffice, store, woolen mill, and a number of private residences.

The Baptists were the pioneers in religion in Saltlick. A congregation was organized and a church built on the land of John Hazleton, about one-half mile south of where McCuneville now is, about 1820. This church antedates the oldest Baptist church at New Lexington, and is the first Baptist Church built south of the State road, leading from Zanesville to Lancaster. The Baptists of New Lexington attended the Hazleton church several years, and until the New Lexington church was organized. Mrs. Julia Barnd, an aged pioneer, recently deceased, used to say that in those pioneer times she had frequently walked from

New Lexington to the Hazleton church on Saturday, returning on Sabbath evening, carrying a child in her arms all the way there and back. The distance was seven or eight miles. Other pioneer women did the same, and did not consider it any hardship.

The Hazleton church was used about fifteen years, and then abandoned as a house of worship, a new church being built about two miles north, also in Saltlick township. This church was used about the same length of time as the Hazleton church, then, by deaths and removals, the congregation was broken up, and the few members who remained attached themselves to the New Lexington church.

The Catholics erected a stone church edifice one mile west of where McCuneville now is, about 1825, which was a regular charge for many years, but has been abandoned. There is a burying ground near the old church.

The Disciples of Christ organized a church in the eastern part of the township, and erected a church in 1830. The congregation is still in existence, and the church building still in use.

The churches in Shawnee are all of comparatively recent origin. The M. E. Church was organized soon after the town was laid out, and a church was erected in 1874. The Methodist Protestant congregation was organized about the same time, and the church was built in the same year. The Welsh Congregationalist Church was erected in 1875. The Welsh Calvinistic edifice was erected in 1878. The Catholic Church was built in 1880. The Baptists have not yet erected a church, but have an organization and hold regular services at a public hall. The Catholic Church is brick, all the others are frame. All of the churches in Shawnee maintain Sabbath schools. Some of them are very largely attended.

Sulphur Springs, situated in the eastern part of Saltlick township, is a point of some note, on account of the mineral water there, and the general natural surroundings. The water of the Springs has been used to some extent for medical purposes, and it is probable that there is about as much virtue in it as in the water of most of the famous springs of the country.

There are also some veins of alum water in Saltlick, as some of the wells and springs will testify.

Saltlick township had, by the census of 1880, a population of three thousand nine hundred and seventy.



## CHAPTER XXXV.

## THORN TOWNSHIP.

Thorn township is, as originally surveyed, just six miles square. It is the north-western township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Licking, and on the west by Fairfield county. It derived its name from the numerous thorn bushes, bearing red berries, which grew in early times adjacent to the little lakes near the northern line of the township. There are other theories of the origin of the name of the township, but the one herein given is generally believed to be the correct one. Thorn was organized as a political township, about 1804, by the authority of the Commissioners of Fairfield county, of which it was then a part.

Nearly all of the township belongs to the drift formation, and the soil, as a whole, is highly productive. The water system may be denominated a little complex, when compared with any of the other townships of the county. Jonathan's Creek, the northern branch of the Moxahala, drains most of the eastern part of the township, and the northern branch of Rush Creek, the western part. Honey Creek empties into the Reservoir. Walnut Creek heads in the western part of the township, and flows into the Scioto river. So it will be observed, a small portion of the township belongs to the Scioto Valley. The natural outlet of the lakes, the nucleus of the Reservoir, was into the Licking river; hence, that part of the township which is drained into the Reservoir, is in the Muskingum Valley. When the Reservoir was constructed, as a feeder to the Ohio Canal, an outlet was made into the Scioto, therefore some persons claim that all the land drained into the Reservoir by Honey Creek and other streams, is in the Scioto Valley. This is a fine point, and of no practical importance. There is not the least doubt, however, about Walnut naturally flowing into the Scioto, and, consequently, all the lands drained by it are, indisputably, in the Scioto Valley. With the exception of the part that belongs to the Scioto system, the land of Thorn is nearly equally divided between the Muskingum and Hocking vallies.

The surface, in the western and northern parts of the township, is usually denominated level, though it is nearly all rolling enough to drain. The eastern and south-eastern portion is hilly, and yet of such a character as to be excellent farming land, and interspersed with vallies that are very rich. The level land in the northern part of the township is also extremely fertile. In the richness of its soil and yield of farm products, Thorn excels any other township in the county, and is, in fact, surpassed by but very few in the State.

Oak and chestnut were the prevailing timber in the hilly parts, and in the valley parts ash, maple, beech and walnut. There was a large



amount of hickory in various parts of the township. Wild plums, wild cranberries and the red thorn berries, already mentioned, were in early times very plentiful in the northern part, in the neighborhood of the little lakes. The land where they grew is now nearly all covered by the waters of the Reservoir.

The little natural lakes, referred to, consisted of pure, clear water, and were well stocked with fish, principally sun, cat and salmon. There was a number of lakes or ponds in other parts of the township, that contained water the year round, except in July and August, when they dried up, and were supposed to breed fever and ague. They have all, or nearly all, been drained long since, and their beds furnish a rich, black soil, highly productive.

The early settlers of Thorn came principally from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a large number of them were either Revolutionary soldiers, or their descendants. As a matter of course, they were generally poor, and lived just long enough to clear away a heavy, dense forest, and convert a wilderness into a field of profitable agriculture. Any of these old settlers, who died out of debt, leaving forty acres of land to each child, was considered well off. Very few of these old pioneers lived to see the railroad era, and the comforts and enjoyments of later times.

The permanent settlements began in several places, about the same time, without any one seeming to know that the others were there. The sound of an ax, the tinkling of a cowbell, or the barking of a dog, was often the first thing to reveal to the lonely settler that he had neighbors not far away. These settlements commenced in 1801 or 1802, accounts as to the exact time conflicting. Of the first settlers were George Stinchcomb, Sr., Daniel Snider, George Valentine, — Hooper, John Humberger; and soon came the Neals, Zartmans, Friends, Fishers and others in quick succession.

Here is a list of all who can be recalled up to about the years 1815-16: George Stinchcomb, Jr., Daniel Snider, George Valentine, Jacob Overmyer, Joel Strawn, John Nesbit, Robert Henderson, Daniel Kemper, John Smith, Benjamin Moore, Jesse Stevenson, Jacob Miller, William Karr, Henry Bowman, Geoffrey Weimer, Henry Boyer, Alexander Morrison, Solomon Brown, James Henthorn, Thomas R. Johnston, Jacob Anspach, Peter Humberger, Michael Fisher, Hugh McMullen, Peter Zartman, George Long, Jacob Cover, Christian King, Christian Foster, John Humberger, George Parkinson, David Thompson, Adam Fisher, Adam Bogenwright, David Helser, John Fisher, Philip Crist, David Sellers, William Stall, John Ortman, Samuel Henderson, Jacob Crist, Christian Hoover, Joseph Cooper, Samuel Ortman, Joseph Bowman, Thomas Curry, Jonathan Roberts, John Fisher, Andrew Foster, Israel Penrod, Peter Cool, Jacob Long, Jacob Wiseman, Andrew Cooperrider, Henry Baker, James Henderson, Joseph Good, Benjamin Good, John Crist, William Fullerton, Eli Watson, Abram Sain, Peter Rarick, John Henthorn, James Neal, Joseph Henderson, Joseph Watkins, Jacob Hooper, Ezekiel Hooper, Henry Foster, Luke Johnston, John Brown, John McMullen, John Kendall, William Taylor, Edward Cowley.

According to Dr. Scott's History of Fairfield County, published in

1876, the following named persons were all citizens and tax-payers in Thorn township in 1806, and no doubt they were, for he took the names from the official records. There is no telling how much territory Thorn embraced at that time, but many of the names are unmistakable Thorn township names, as the township is constituted at present. Here is the list of tax-payers in Thorn for 1806:

Edward Anderson, John Bartholmew, Joseph Barnes, David Brooks, David Baker, James Black, Paul Bean, John Bearshore, John Binkley, John Harris, Uriah Hall, Henry Humberger, David Heller, John Humberger, Peter Humberger, James Henderson, Jacob Hooper, Daniel Huber, Henry Neff, James Neel, Robert Orr, George Ogg, John Parr, William Ream, John Ramsey, Mathias Redingur, Mathias Ripple, Henry Bowman, John Berry, Mordecai Chalfant, Joseph Cooper, Jacob Cooper, William Claypool, John Dixon, M. Dean, Leonard Emrick, John Fisher, Jr., John Fisher, Joseph Ferguson, Joseph Fickle, John Good, Widow Graham, Charles Howard, William Harris, Edward Harris, George Huffman, Christian Hoover, John Johnston, William Johnston, John James, John King, Peter Livingston, Clelland Meek, Mr. McMullen, Frederick Myers, Frederick McInturft, Andrew Myres, George Mager, Adam Myers, John Myers, John McMullen, James Mervin, Thomas McOwen, Jacob Ream, Ludwig Reddinger, John Reason, S. Stockberger, Joel Strawn, Jacob Stotts, William Starret, Peter Starkee, William Skinner, Andrew Smith, Peter Sane, William Taylor, Michael Thorn, John Thompson, George Valentine, George Weadman, Jacob Wiseman, John Weadman.

A large majority of the settlers who came to Thorn previous to 1820, were Pennsylvania Germans; and the German was, at first, the prevailing language in churches, schools and society. There were English speaking settlers, of course, but German was more spoken than English, for a long while, but its use has died out. The common schools are all English, and the youth, for a quarter of a century or more, have been taught this language almost exclusively.

The internal improvements of Thorn township, until 1871, consisted of the common road only, but Millersport, in Fairfield county, is only a short distance from the northwest corner of the township, and is situated on the canal, and it became the place where most of the wheat was sold. Brooke & Lewis, Thorn township merchants (one from Thornville and the other from New Salem), built a warehouse on the canal a little east of Millersport, and, for several years, purchased nearly all the surplus wheat of the township, which, in the '30s, and up into the '40s, was very large, and the principal export, as the surplus corn was nearly all sold to drovers, and fed on the ground; for, until cattle were shipped East by the cars, there were large numbers from Southern Ohio, Kentucky, and Northern Indiana, driven through this township on the way to the Eastern market.

The first mill was built on Jonathan's Creek, near where the old Zanesville road crossed the stream. It was a small log building, with one corner set on a stump. It was, for a number of years, a noted place on the road between Zanesville and Lancaster. It is related that a traveler, being directed at Zanesville to go by Cooper's mill, he kept inquiring for the place all along the road, and which everybody seemed

to know. When he reached the noted mill he was very much disappointed, and even disgusted, and expressed himself in very uncomplimentary language. He closed his remarks by saying he would go on West; he had no call to stop there. Yet Cooper's mill was a famous place, in its day. Samuel Hite also erected a little spring run water-mill, a sort of corn-cracker, where a fair article of corn meal was made. He finally turned it into a churn-mill. There was also a horse or cattle power mill on the Hooper place, that ground corn, and probably other grain. Thomas Norris also erected a mill, of similar character, on the Townsend Reed farm, where good corn meal was made. The early settlers were all fond of corn bread. One year, when the wheat was killed by frost in May, and the corn also gave out, the people lived on chickens and early potatoes for several weeks; then roasting ears came, and as soon as corn was hard enough to grate meal was grated, and then corn cakes, milk, butter, and chickens made a meal good enough for kings, and a very welcome one to the hard pressed pioneers.

There were many good sugar camps in Thorn, and the sugar-making season was a memorable one. The sugar was, in fact, one of the principal forest trees. The pioneer girls and boys had jolly times, gathering and boiling sugar water, and "stirring off." The little sugar camp in the woods was quite a feature in early times, in Thorn township.

Samuel Dixon brought the first colored person into the township. He (Dixon) came from Virginia. "Peg" was a fine looking black woman, of about twenty years of age. Next was the old man Perry and his family, and Old Jerry. They were accustomed to attend prayer meetings at New Salem church, where they often prayed in public, fervently and devoutly, and in strains of intense earnestness, eliciting many amens, and other tokens of approval, from the members of the Church.

In 1832, the Asiatic cholera raged fearfully in the central-southern part of the township, and a large number of deaths occurred. George Clum and William Friend, who lived in the cholera region, were about the only grown male persons who did not take it; and yet, as long as the dreadful scourge raged there, these two men visited the sick, the dying, and prepared the dead for burial, neither of them sleeping in a bed for several weeks, so constant and untiring were they engaged in their self-sacrificing ministrations. Dr. William Trevitt then resided in Thornville, distant five or six miles from the infected district. He was a skillful physician, and saved every case he reached before the patient got into a certain condition. He kept three horses constantly bridled and saddled, and rode both day and night. Two of his horses dropped dead under the spur. He saved one of his patients after his horse fell dead, though he ran a considerable distance with his saddle-bags on his arm. If he had arrived five minutes later, it is believed, his patient would have died. After Henderson (for that was the patient's name) got well, he went to Trevitt's office and inquired for his bill. Trevitt turned to his book, and told him the ordinary charge of only two or three dollars. Henderson asked him what his horse was worth. Trevitt told him that he had paid eighty dollars for him, only a few days before. Thereupon Henderson took out his pocket-book and counted out eighty-five dollars, and offered the money to Trevitt, who declined



to take any thing but his regular fee, which he took and put in his pocket. Henderson then took out change so as to leave just eighty dollars remaining, the price of the horse, which he left upon the counter, with an emphatic remark, that that money belonged to Trevitt, and not to him. The cholera raged fearfully for several weeks, and then disappeared as suddenly as it came. It was very bad in Newark, Licking county, at the same time.

As rich and populous as Thorn is, it was, for a long time, destitute of internal improvements, was off the main thoroughfares of travel and commerce, and occupied a somewhat isolated position. Still, the farmers managed to market their surplus products without any very serious difficulty. There was the National pike only a few miles north, and the Zanesville and Maysville pike, only a little further south. There was the Ohio Canal, with a warehouse at Millersport, just over the township line, in Fairfield county; and, with the one convenient market, and the two other not distant outlets, the people managed to get along comfortably and make money. There was an every other day mail and hack line between Lancaster and Newark, passing by way of Thornville; so, after these two places obtained railroads, the inhabitants of Thorn could get away without much difficulty, when they wished to make a railroad journey to distant parts of the country. Previous to the railroad era, they were even better situated, comparatively, for they could reach a through line of stages at Jacksontown, only a few miles north, or at Somerset or Rushville, not much farther south. There was, at one time, a turnpike projected to run from Lancaster to Newark, by the way of Thornville, and engineers surveyed the line. The undertaking received no great encouragement, however, and was soon abandoned. It is said that Samuel Hite, the old pioneer, was the only man, through whose land the line was run, who was friendly to the enterprise.

There was, however, an ambition for a produce mart within the limits of the township, and an effort was made to secure the same.

The Licking Summit Reservoir had been constructed as a feeder to the Ohio Canal, by means of high artificial embankments. This construction turned the three or four little natural lakes into one large body of water, and also submerged much of the adjacent flat country.

The "Licking Summit Reservoir Improvement" was the name of an enterprise that was expected to bring Thorn township into direct connection with the canal, and furnish a good home market for all surplus farm products. In pursuance of this idea, a boatway was cut through the Reservoir from the feeder, some three miles northeast of Millersport, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, to a point at the southeastern extremity of the Reservoir, about one mile from Thornville. A two-horse tread-wheel boat was to tow canal boats to and fro along this boatway, a distance of several miles.

Thornport was laid out, a large hotel and warehouse were speedily constructed, and quite a little town sprung up as if by magic. Things went on swimmingly for a season, and the strange craft plied regularly between Thornport and the Feeder, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, carrying out the surplus grain products of the township and returning with salt, groceries, hardware, dry goods, and other commodities. But just



as the only "seaport" of Perry promised to be a substantial success, if not a "beauty and a joy forever," the wicked floods of adversity poured in and quenched all the rising hopes of promise. One day as a canal-boat was being towed in slowly through the delightful, placid waters, and all earth and sky apparently as lovely and serene as the blue waters of the lake itself, a storm suddenly loomed up in the northwestern sky, and almost in a twinkling rain descended in torrents, forked lightnings flashed, and the thunder rolled and jarred until even the big catfish at the bottom of the lake were stunned. Worse than all for the hardy seafarers, the winds blew a fearful hurricane, the waves of the agitated lake tossed and rolled around as fearful as the waters of the Atlantic in mid ocean. There could be but one result. The frail fleet was not prepared to weather such a gale, and the whole concern was wrecked, the boatmen thankful that they had escaped a watery grave. It is probable that the boatmen who encountered this "storm at sea" carried exaggerated reports of it to the men of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and it is certain that no captain or men would venture out into the Reservoir again; and thus ingloriously ended the inland navigation of Thorn township, and the costly boat channel, scooped out with so much toil and difficulty, became a desert waste of waters. Thornport went quickly down as a consequence. The "banquet halls" of the big hotel became deserted, and rats, weasels and minks played prisoners' base in the commodious warehouse where had been safely stored thousands of bushels of golden grain. If Oscar Wilde, who complains that this American country has no ruins, could be led through the old hotel and warehouse at Thornport, his ethereal, esthetic nature would be gladdened, and if his eyes could behold the wreck of the boats, he would long to return to Europe no more.

Thorn was not destined, however, to remain forever without internal improvements. The railroad era came to her directly. A road bed was made through the township in 1853, but no road was actually secured and cars run, until 1871, when the Newark, Somerset, & Straitsville was opened, and Thornport—one mile from Thornville—made a station. Thornport was not to sleep in ruins forever, and a new town has sprung up there. The old hotel, warehouse, and other old buildings remain to represent the place as it was before the disastrous wreck of boats; but many new houses are near at hand to represent the new railroad town of to-day. The old and the new are there, side by side, and the contrast is an impressive one. The Ohio Central runs close along the western border of Thorn, and is nearer to many of the inhabitants than the N. S. & S., which runs through the eastern part of the township.

When the richness and fertility of the soil is considered, it is a little wonderful that so large a number of inhabitants left at an early day for the northwestern section of the State. The fact is, the population greatly increased along from 1828 to 1838, and this, with a highly favorable report of the region named, by those who knew it well, influenced many to move where land was more plentiful, and the country less thickly inhabited. Rev. Jacob Hooper, of Thorn, who, from 1820 to 1825 had been a missionary among the Wyandot Indians, brought back such glowing accounts of the richness of the Sandusky region,

that every year furnished its movers from Thorn to the new country. Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Allen received the greater part of the emigrants from Thorn. In Allen county, so many of the Crists, Smiths, Stambaughs, Riebolts, Wisemans and others settled in one part that they concluded to have a Thorn township named after the old home in Perry. Near Fostoria are the Wisemans, Williamsons, Hoopers, Foxes, Williamses, Norrises, Reeds, Stinchcombs and many others, once all residents of Perry county. Honey Creek, Seneca County, was also noted for its Thorn township people. The Cooleys, Valentines, Steels, Stinchcombs, Reeds, Crists, Davises, Teals, Camps, Gafields and many others are from old Thorn.

Some time in the Thirties there was a failure of crops in the Sandusky country, and Thorn having furnished such a large percentage of the early settlers, responded with alacrity, and the contributions in corn and flour were quite large. Although the people of Thorn were then hard run, they were not slow in bringing in their offerings for the suffering people of the Sandusky region, ranging from one hundred pounds of flour down to a quart of corn meal. The contributions had to be hauled to Sandusky by wagons, Findlay being one of the principal distributing points. Many a tear trickled down the cheeks of the poorer class of people, as they brought in their little offerings of meal, sincerely regretting that, by reason of their own pressing necessities, they could be no larger.

Jacob Strawn, the Cattle King of Illinois, lived in early times a little distance northeast of Thornville. He was successful, but sold his farm there and started West, saying he would be the richest man in his State or nothing. He made his word more than good, for he became the largest land owner in Illinois, and the largest cattle owner in the United States at the time of his death. Strawn was waylaid and killed near his own home twenty or more years since. It is not a little singular that another Perry county man, John W. Iliff (Harrison township), who died at Denver, Colorado, only a few years since, was, at his death, the greatest cattle owner in the known world.

John Fisher, a Pennsylvanian, was an odd genius in his way, and at one time aspired to become the largest land owner in the township, and did, at one time, actually own five sections of land running across the township, and had it all paid for. He was carrying on negotiations for the sixth section when the failure of a firm for whom he was a heavy indorser, broke him up, and he was sold out by the sheriff. The old man gathered a little from the wreck, and went to Indiana, but he was too much broken down to rise again as a heavy land owner. The acres that he once owned in Thorn township would be a large fortune in this day.

The politics of the township has always been Democratic, from the days of Jackson to the present. The Democrats have usually numbered about three to one of other parties. The breaking up of the Whig, the organization of the Republican party, and the civil war, made some personal charges, but the relative strength of the Democratic party remained about the same. It is also worthy of note, that the party rallied to the support of Horace Greeley, when he was a candidate for President, as strongly as it did for Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Tilden

and Hancock. For more than fifty years it has been the same unyielding, overwhelming Democratic township, though there are probably not to exceed half a dozen men remaining there who voted for Jackson in 1828.

The Indians came into the township quite frequently in early times, to hunt bear. The borders of the little lakes, ponds and swamps, were favorite haunts for that animal. There was a large swamp in the Hooper region, where bears would congregate. When the Indians would visit the neighborhood, to hunt bear, or for other purposes, they would take possession more freely than was agreeable, but they never disturbed anything but something to eat. There was an Indian trail through the township, on the way to or from Washington, D. C., or back and forth between the Indian towns on the Muskingum and Scioto. The old Indian Spring, so called, was a little north of the house of George Stinchcomb, Sr., and was walled up with split puncheon. The Indians were fond of something good to eat, and did not confine their diet to bear and deer meat. They could readily scent a bake-oven full of pies, and when they were baked enough, they would take them out and eat them after the style of some men of paler faces. They liked to trade a sick dog for a well one; and if the sick dog got well, they wanted him also. Some of the Indians were very kind and considerate; and when the fact is taken into consideration, that they mingled freely with the early settlers and their families in Thorn, with no resultant tragedy, it goes far to establish the fact, that they were not naturally bloodthirsty wretches, but when waging war, carried it on as barbarians, which they were.

The Reservoir has latterly become quite a place of public resort for fishing, boating and gunning parties. Certain kinds of fish are plentiful in the Reservoir, and quite a number of persons make a regular business of fishing. Visitors to the Reservoir are chiefly from Newark, Lancaster, New Lexington and intermediate points. Boats are kept to hire out to visitors, with men to row them, when it is desired. Rowing is pleasant enough when the waters are calm and smooth; but when the waves are rolling, the sport becomes unpleasant and even dangerous, and fatal accidents sometimes occur. Only a year or two since, a party of several persons ventured out on a windy day, the boat capsized, and three of them were drowned. The well known author, Emerson Bennett, laid the plot of one of his famous Indian stories about the original lakes here and neighborhood. How much actual truth, if any, is contained in his romantic story of this region, it would be difficult to determine.

Bears were very numerous about the original lakes and swamps. Indians and whites alike made it a business to hunt and kill them. In very early times, bears from other parts of the country were chased into the swamps and low lands, where the Reservoir now is. They could not always be followed up successfully, and sometimes their capture had to be given up. There were bear chases or hunts in this part of the township, as late as 1826 or 1827; but, about that time, this wild animal of the forest was exterminated.

The population of Thorn, including villages, was, in 1880, one thousand nine hundred.



**TOWNS.**—Thornville, first called Lebanon, was laid out by Joseph McMullen and John ————. The record of the establishment of this town is imperfect, there being no date given, but it was probably about 1811. The post office could not be called Lebanon on account of the prior claim of Lebanon, Warren county; and when this became known, the name of the town was changed to Thornville. The village grew slowly, but soon had a tavern, church, school-house, blacksmith and other shops, and a dozen or more dwelling houses. It had, according to the census of 1880, a population of two hundred and sixty-nine. The town now has a post office, one newspaper, three churches (Lutheran, German Reform and Methodist), a union school house, two physicians, one hotel, two dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two livery stables, and the usual number of small shops for a village of its size. Within the last few years, and since the building of the railroad, four or five fine costly residences have been erected. Some of these are among the costliest in the county. Thornville is delightfully situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking a portion of the Reservoir and much of the surrounding country. It is on the common road from Somerset to Newark, and from Lancaster to Newark. It is about one mile distant from the line of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railway. In addition to the new structures, the old part of the town has been repaired and painted up, within the last few years, and the place now presents a modern and neat appearance. Thornville is surrounded by a very rich country, and the business men of the town have a large and profitable trade, which appears to be on the increase. The population is also increasing.

Thornville is distinguished as being the burial place of Hon. Samuel White of Newark, who died suddenly in 1844. He was the Whig candidate for Congress, and had acquired a State and national reputation. He was making a warm canvass, and probably over-exerted himself in a long, political speech, causing his death. He had been married to a Miss Stoneman, daughter of Rev. Jesse Stoneman of Thorn township. Mrs. White died, and her remains were interred by her kindred who were buried in the M. E. Cemetery at Thornville. When her distinguished husband died, his remains were brought from Newark and laid by her side. The long funeral procession that wound around the margin of the Reservoir, and up the Thornville hill, was the grandest pageant of the kind that, up to that time at least, had ever been witnessed in the county. White's political friends fairly worshiped him, and his political foes hated and dreaded him. But all political asperities were laid aside, when the grim messenger came and took the gifted young orator and statesman beyond the reach of partisan warfare and political honors. It is worthy of note, that the remains of the great Whig orator came to rest in a town and township so overwhelmingly opposed to him in politics. But the grave banished all resentments, and the ashes of the distinguished statesman sleep quietly beneath the plain, white marble stone, which stands at the highest point in the cemetery, adjacent to the M. E. Church. In addition to name, date of birth and death, the stone is inscribed with the following simple but impressive sentence: "We all must tread the road to death."

Thornport was laid out by W. W. Talbott, in 1839. A large hotel,



warehouse and other buildings, were erected; but when the "Licking Summit Reservoir improvement" went down, they all went to decay, and the place became a mere fishing point. Upon the completion of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, in 1871, the town brightened up again, and quite a number of new houses has been built. The population by the census of 1880, was one hundred and twenty-five. It is a station on the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, and is also situated along side of the Reservoir.

Thorn township is laid off into convenient school districts, has good, comfortable, commodious school-houses, and school from six to eight months of the year, and taught, as a general thing, by good, competent teachers. Public education receives very general attention.

Agriculture has now reached a high state of cultivation, and the well-kept farms, houses, barns, etc., and the thrifty appearance of live stock, all indicate an industrious, prosperous, and enterprising people. The population of Thorn, including villages, in June, 1880, was 1,900.

Rev. Joseph Walmire, late of this township, had an eventful experience in his very young days. His father and mother, with himself and two little brothers, were on board a sailing vessel from the old country, destined for the United States of America. The trip was long and tedious; the father and mother of the little boys took sick, died, were buried at sea, and the orphan children were sold to the highest bidder, to pay passage and other expenses. The children were all bought and taken charge of by separate persons, went to different parts of the country, but all secured good homes, and only one of them was called by the name of their own parents. They knew nothing of each other while children, but after they grew to be men, they sought and found each other out, and henceforward were brothers, and strangers to each other no more. Joseph Walmire became a local preacher of the M. E. Church, another brother was a somewhat distinguished and talented minister of the Lutheran Church, while the third was a thrifty, industrious citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Rev. Walmire died only a few years since. Another of the brothers was living not very long ago. Whether the third is living or dead, is not known.

**CHURCHES.**—Zion, or Ribel's Church, is the second oldest in the county. In 1806, Matthias and Elizabeth Reinbold sold two and a-half acres of land to Zion Church. The witnesses to the contract are Philip Miller, Henry Humbarger, and John King. The articles of organization are dated June, 1806, in the hand-writing of John King, in German, and the document is now in possession of George Daniel, who kindly exhibited it for inspection, and to whom the public is, therefore, indebted for the facts established.

It appears that Rev. John King, of the Reform, and Rev. William Foster, of the Lutheran Church, calling to their aid the brethren in their respective connections, united in the purchase of church and cemetery grounds, and in erecting a church edifice thereon, now known as "Ribel's Church." The names signed to this document are in the order following: William Foster, Preacher; Peter Humbarger, Elder; Henry Humbarger, Peter Hedrick, Deacons; Matthias Reinbold, John

King—the writer, and also the representative of the Reform people—Philip Miller, William Stahl, Jacob Reem, William Rehm, Michael Sterner, Andrew Foster, Leonard Emrick, Paul Bean, Jacob Weissman and Adolph Weissman. Rev. Henry King, of Baltimore, Ohio, is a son of the Rev. John King, above named, and is still living.

This record shows Rev. John King to be the first preacher of his sect who settled in the county. He came as early as 1803-'4. He was, so far as there is record proof, the first preacher that ever settled in Perry county, and the Rev. William Foster was the next, and both united in the work of the Christian to build *one* house for two sects, and their labor stands to this day, blessed and approved. Both congregations are strong, active, influential, and sustain regular religious services.

The Regular Baptist Church in Thorn is on Section 17. Henry Bowman, one of the very first settlers, gave one acre of ground. The first person buried there was a child of one Israel Penrod. The senior Baptist members were Adam Bogenwright, James Smith, Samuel P. Hite, Stephen Smith, Rev. William Karr, Jacob Balsly, Rev. George DeBolt and others. The first building was erected of hewn logs, near 1824, and the first preachers were Rev. Kauffman and Rev. Eli Ashbrook. The church at present is a frame of commodious proportions, and enjoys regular preaching.

The German Baptist Church of Thorn township, Perry county, commonly called Dunkers, or Tunkers, which, in German, means "to dip;" hence the appellation of Tunkers, and later that of Dunkers. Like all other churches in early times, the meetings were held in private houses, in barns, and in the open groves, when weather permitted. The names of Schofield, Gall, Plank, Hendricks, Snyder, Dennison, Helser, Bosserman, Funderburg, Cover, and Froude are among those of the earliest known in Perry county. The membership is large and very respectable in character. The preachers have no stipulated salary, but assistance is extended voluntarily, or when needed. No member of the church is permitted to become a public charge. Help to the needy is a duty enjoined. Faith and repentance prior to baptism are essential to membership. The minister is called by vote of the majority of the congregation. The preference of the voter is expressed privately, and the tally is kept by the elders. The church or council meetings are held on Saturday prior to the Sunday meeting and preaching. These are sometimes held quarterly, sometimes twice a month.

The Jonathan's Creek branch of the German Baptist Church comprises Perry, Fairfield, Licking and Muskingum counties. The organization of this branch of Christians dates back in Germany to 1708. They have, here in Perry, no church record, or roll of members, and this may be true elsewhere. The minister, when first elected, is on probation, and in his first degree of advancement. If faithful, he may be advanced to the second degree in the same way, and by the same vote which first chose him, and in the same way they are advanced to the third degree, or full ministry, ordained by the laying on of hands of at least two ordained elders. When placed under oath they affirm; they are non-combatant in war, which they oppose; they seat them-

selves around a table at sacrament of bread and wine after the supper, the sexes at separate tables. The sick are also anointed with oil in the name of the Lord. They believe in a change of heart prior to baptism, and without which baptism is of no effect for salvation. The denomination has a good, commodious house of worship, situated in the eastern part of Thorn township, on the common road leading from Somerset to Thornville. Many Dunkers, or German Baptists, were among the earliest pioneers of Thorn, and religious worship was held at private houses at a very early day, no doubt previous to 1810. Daniel Snider was a preacher and leader, and services were often held at his house. Snider also preached in Fairfield, Muskingum and other counties, and was widely known, and everywhere venerated by the brethren of the denomination to which he belonged. He died at the age of 93, universally esteemed.

There are quite a number of Dunkers in some other parts of the county, but there is no other public house of worship.

The Lutheran and Reform churches in Thornville were both organized at a very early date—from 1810 to 1812. A little later the two congregations united in the building of an edifice to be used jointly. Rev. William Foster, the founder of the Lutheran Church in Perry county, was, no doubt, the principal officiating minister in the organization of the Lutheran congregation, and Rev. Andrew Henkel came along about that time or soon thereafter. The writer has seen a printed certificate of baptism, signed by Rev. William Foster, of date A. D. 1806, the rite having been administered in Thorn township. Foster died about 1815 or 1816, and Rev. Andrew Henkel appears to have succeeded as pastor of nearly all of the Lutheran churches in Perry county.

Rev. John King was, no doubt, the minister in charge when the Reform congregation was organized. He came to what is now Perry county in 1803 or 1804, and, according to the best information, was the first minister of any denomination to settle in the county.

The Lutheran and Reform congregations continued in the joint ownership and use of church property until about twenty years since, when each society separately erected a large, commodious and costly house of worship.

Both the Lutheran and Reform churches are strong and active, and sustain stated preaching and Sabbath schools.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Thornville was organized and a church built at an early day. The edifice, which was of brick, was, after a short time, reported unsafe, when it was torn down and a large frame building erected in its stead, which continues to be used at the present time. The Rev. Jesse Stoneman was, in his lifetime, a member of this church, and his ashes repose in the cemetery adjacent. The charge is attached to the Rushville Circuit, and secures its ministers by appointment of the Ohio Conference. Regular preaching and other church services, including Sabbath school, are sustained.

Friend's or Crist's Church (Methodist Episcopal), situated in the southwestern part of Thorn township, though not strictly speaking a pioneer church, is one that has been long established, and sustains regular preaching and other religious services common to the denomina-

tion with which it is connected. The society has a neat, comfortable house of worship, and, in proportion to its numerical strength and general ability, is zealous and liberal in church work and in contribution to the various funds of the church. The regular ministers are appointed and sent by the Ohio Conference.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New Salem is on the Perry county side of the line. A church was organized and a log house of worship built at an early day—about 1818 to 1820. This was in use until 1838 or 1840, when a neat, commodious frame edifice was erected near the site of the old one, which has been occupied until the present time. The society is tolerably strong in numbers, active, and preaching and other church services, including Sabbath school, are regularly sustained. Its ministers are appointed by the Ohio Conference.





## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## PERRY COUNTY.

ACHAUER, JOHN JACOB, merchant, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born September 1, 1822, in the Kingdom of Wertumberg, Germany, son of John Jacob and Regine Dorothea (Young) Achauer. At the age of twelve years he emigrated, with his father, to America, who, landing in New York, came west and settled in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he entered eighty acres of land, upon which he lived to the time of his death, June 30, 1858, aged sixty-three years, nine months and twenty-nine days; his wife following him in death, February, of 1879, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Achauer, the subject of this sketch, remained upon the farm with his father until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he employed with Jacob Brock, of Zanesville, Ohio, who kept a fancy bakery and coffee-house, with whom he remained for two years, during which time he acquired some English education at his leisure moments. At the expiration of this time he employed as a clerk with the firm of Roff & Lesslie, who kept a general merchandise store, it being the principal store of Zanesville, where he remained one year, and on account of the embarrassment of the firm, brought about by the panic of 1840, he returned home and worked from spring till fall on the farm, when he employed with one Granger, at Moxahala, this county, where he worked in a distillery until the following spring, when he again returned home and engaged in farming for over one year—from 1842, February, to 1843, June—and returned again to Moxahala and finished the trade of a distiller in 1847, with Andrew Graham. Having completed his trade, he bought thirty-three acres of land at Blue Rock and opened business for himself, running a distillery and sawmill, continuing until 1849, then selling out and buying a steam sawmill about one-half mile up the creek, which he ran for about nineteen years, at which time he sold out and came to this place, in 1871, and engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on until 1874, when he suspended business on account of the miners' strike in that year, by which he lost \$5,000. The strike began in April and he suspended in July of the same year. In 1874 he was elected Mayor, to fill a vacancy of eight months; was engaged in fire insurance and steamship agencies, and was also notary public, and was again elected Mayor in 1879, serving two years. Resumed business again in 1881, where he keeps a neat and well selected supply of produce and dry goods. He is now a member of the town Council, and was run for County Representative, on the Greenback ticket, in 1878. Was married January 28, 1845, to Miss Charlotte Molter, born November 26, 1826, in the Prov-

ince of the Rhine, in Bavaria; daughter of Peter and Margaret (Young) Mølter. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Charles J.; Louisa D., deceased; John G.; Andrew G., deceased; Caroline C.; Augusta M.; Julia; Lydia A., deceased; Albert L.; Benjamin F.; William P.; Elizabeth, and Edwin F.

ACKER, PROF. H. F., teacher of the High School, New Lexington, Ohio. Professor Acker was born January 31, 1850, in the same house in which his father was born. He is the son of Adam and Margaret (Brown) Acker, both natives of Clayton township. His paternal ancestry is German, his maternal, Irish. Young Acker began teaching in 1867, and taught four terms, then entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and graduated in 1875. He came to this place in the fall of the same year, when he took charge of the schools here as Superintendent and teacher of the High School, which position he held for two years. The following year he had charge of the Madison Academy, in this county, since which time he has held his present position. Prof. Acker was married July 5, 1876, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Wilson) Rhodes. They are the parents of one child, Mary Pauline, who died in infancy.

ADAMS, CHARLES, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 27, 1861, in Morgan, Morgan county, West Virginia, son of Robert and Ellen (Culbertson) Adams. Upon the breaking out of rebellion, and about six months after his birth, his father moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained about five years, and in the following places was engaged during the time that his son remained at home: St. Louis, Missouri, three years; Grand Tower, Illinois, one year; Knights-town, Indiana, two years; Ironton, Ohio, one year; Bellaire, Ohio, seven months; Ashland, Kentucky, four years, when and where Charles began work at plate rolls in a rolling mill, remaining about two years, from where he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged as a striker at Fannie Furnace blacksmith shop for about one year, when he went to Ashland, Kentucky, remaining about six weeks, and again returned to Shawnee, and to the same shop, working about thirteen months, at which time he engaged as fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running from Newark to Shawnee, where he remained about six months, and then worked as top filler at the New York furnace about three months, at which time he took his present position. He was married December 30, 1880, to Miss Ella, daughter of George and Catharine (Diller) Martzloff. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Robert George.

ADAMS, ROBERT, farmer; postoffice, New Lexington, Clayton township; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803; settled in Perry county about the year 1827; a son of Joseph and Martha (Moore) Adams; married, in 1825, to Miss Margaret McClelland, daughter of James and Mary (McKinley) McClelland. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary J., deceased; Joseph; James M.; John; Margaret M., deceased; William, deceased; Samuel; + Calvin, deceased. Mr. Adams had five sons in the late war.

ADAMS, ROBERT, Manager of New York Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio, was born November 1, 1820, in Lanarkshire, near Glasgow, Scotland; son of James and Margaret (Barclay) Adams. Mr. Adams was brought

up in a furnace region, and learned the trade of moulder, beginning at the 'early age of ten years, and served seven years, at Schott's iron works. After learning his trade he has been engaged as follows: Learning blast furnace trade, where he worked eight years and nine months—at this place there were sixteen furnaces. At the expiration of this time a Quaker iron company, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and situated on the Susquehanna River, induced him to emigrate to America, and employed him as furnace keeper for sixteen months, at Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, keeping furnace; at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, two years, keeping furnace for the Paxton Iron Company; this company then sent him to Boals' Falls, Connecticut, where he blowed furnace one year; at Stockbridge Plains, Massachusetts, where he blowed two furnaces one year for D. T. Perry, at which time the work stopped; at Prideville, Monongahela county, Virginia, blowing two furnaces, three miles apart—one used charcoal and the other used coke—for a Boston company, five years and six months; was at this place at the opening of the rebellion and when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, in 1861. Mr. Adams was at this time captain of a militia company in this place, having been promoted from first lieutenant, and was, by Governor Wise, ordered into the service; but not being willing to take up arms against the Government, he went to Alleghany, Pennsylvania, where he blowed the American Furnace three or four months for John Jamison, when he returned to his home in Virginia, remaining about one year, blowing furnace six months of the time at Independence, for George Hardman. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, blowing furnace for Mr. Loughlin three years and eight months. He next superintended the building of two furnaces at Simebar, which he afterward blowed two years and six months. At this time, in 1868, the Boat Trade, near St. Louis, Missouri, sent for him to come and start a furnace they had built in 1862, where he was employed eighteen months, and made the first iron that ever was run from coal in Missouri. At this time he again returned to the moulding trade, and was employed at Grand Tower, one hundred and ten miles below St. Louis, for six months, from where he went to Hillman's Furnace, Le-green, to Ohio, and to Knightstown, Clay county, Indiana, where he was employed, keeping furnace and moulding, about six months; next to Ironton, Ohio, remaining four years, moulding, running and keeping furnace; at Bellaire, Ohio, eight more, blowing furnace. While here he was called to start the Stony Hollow furnace, near Steubenville, Ohio, that had been chilled, taking from it twenty-six tons of iron; at Ashland, Kentucky, two months, blowing furnace; and again moulded for about two years, when he came to Shawnee in June, 1877, where he has been employed up to this time. Was married in August, of 1842, to Ellen, daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Allen) Culbertson. They are the parents of nine children: Robert, deceased; Ellen; Margaret; William; Agnes; James, deceased; Charles; Mary, and Sarah.

ADAMS, WM. WALLACE, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born June 23, 1855, in Bulls Falls, Connecticut; son of Robert and Helen (Culbertson) Adams. Mr. Adams lived with his father until 1870, which time found him at Knightsville, Indiana, from where he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and engaged at Jones & Loughlin's mills, firing engine boilers



for three years, from whence he went to Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucky, where he remained up to the time of his coming to Shawnee. During his stay at Ashland he was married to Elizabeth M., daughter of Joel and Mary (Mayhew) West, of Boyd county, Kentucky. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Mabel C.; Agnes C., and Robert L. After coming to this place he has been engaged as follows: Laying brick, three months: night watch at New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Furnace, about seven months; keeping furnace, two years; working about furnace until about June, 1880, when he employed in his present vocation and which he has held during this time.

ADAMSON, PIUS V., Shawnee, Ohio, merchant, was born September 26, 1856, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Luther and Sarah (Dilts) Adamson; was raised in Zanesville, Ohio, and assisted his father in a retail dry goods store of that place: was married May 11, 1878, to Hester, daughter of William R. and Eva (Ball) Terry, of Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, whose name is Wate T. Mr. Adamson left Zanesville, after having finished his course of study as laid down by the public school system of that day, together with a business course at the Zanesville Commercial College, in the fall of 1874, when he took a berth for a short time on a boat plying on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Zanesville, Ohio. After this he was engaged in his father's dry goods store for eight months, and at the end of this time he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged in clerking for two years, and then went into business for himself, where he has remained up to this present time, and has carried, upon an average, a stock of about four thousand dollars' worth of goods since he first opened his store of general merchandise, and has enjoyed a good business, although in competition with company stores.

AID, MAXIMIN, retired boot and shoe manufacturer, New Lexington, Ohio; born, September 22, 1820, in Upper Rhine, Department Alsace, France; son of Francis Anthony and Mariah (Miller) Aid. Maximin came to America, November 15, 1831, and landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained about two years, then came to Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, ten months: then to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1834, and to Logan, Ohio, in 1845, his father's family remaining at Chillicothe; and to Clarksville, Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1848, and built the first house in that place. In 1852, to New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio; in 1854, to Rehoboth, Perry county, Ohio, and, in 1856, came to New Lexington, Ohio, where he has remained to the present time. Mr. Aid's father and brothers (four) were all boot and shoe manufacturers. Mr. Aid was married, first, in 1846, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Christena (Hoover) Krieg, of Perry county, Ohio. They became the parents of nine children, viz.: Christena Loretta, married to Thomas Henestofel; Catharine Anne, died in infancy; Mary Anne V., married to John M. Smith; Frank J., now County Surveyor of Perry county, Ohio, married June 1, 1882, to Miss Lillian F., daughter of William J. and Ellen (Dunbar) Cully, of Hebron, Ohio; Hellena; Catharine F.; Emma; and two died in infancy, not named. Mrs. Aid died in July, 1861. Mr. Aid was married, the second time, March 4, 1862, to Miss Lucinda Anne, daughter of John and Martha (Gooden) Hartsell, of Perry county, Ohio. Joseph

Krieg, named in this sketch, was a native of Alsace, France, and a soldier with Napoleon, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany, and at the battle of Waterloo—serving nine years, in all. Francis Aid, father of Maximin, was a native of Baden, Germany. After his apprenticeship was completed, he got a permit to travel in Germany; but “tyranny being so high, and wages so low,” he determined to leave the country, and, by an odd stratagem, he succeeded in eluding the Government vigilance officer. He arrived at Alsace, France, where he made his home until he emigrated to America. Joseph Aid, brother of Maximin, came to this county in 1868. He was married June 4, 1848, to Miss Genevieve, daughter of Jacob Kellhofer. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Joseph Lafayette, now in the United States Army, Fifteenth Infantry Regimental Band; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Charles Theodore; William; Annie, deceased; George; John J., died in infancy; Frederick; Dora; Lily and Minnie (twins); Harry, died in infancy; and Genevieve, died in childhood.

ALLEN, SAMUEL B., tonsorial artist, Rendville, Ohio, was born a slave, in Lewisburgh, Greenbrier county, Virginia, November 26, 1841, son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Scott) Allen. He remained a slave until the fall of 1861, when he took a “French furlough” and came to near Rutland, Meigs county, Ohio, and worked on a farm; then to Gallipolis, Ohio, and worked in a Government hospital one year, and then went aboard, on a Government boat, “D. C. Horton,” and acted as porter one year, and for several years followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. His last trip was as steward on the “Granite State.” Mr. Allen was married June 25, 1868, to Miss Rhoda, daughter of James and Mary (Bell) Hogg, of Pomeroy, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, namely: Isaac E., and May Blanch. He first located his home at Middleport, Ohio, where he owns considerable property, and came with his family to Rendville, Ohio, in 1881. Mr. Allen began life for himself under the most unfavorable circumstances; but, being possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and business ability, has become master of his trade, and has now secured a comfortable home.

ALLEN, H. C., M.D., physician, New Straitsville, Ohio.

ALLISON, WILLIAM D., farmer and pomologist, New Lexington, Ohio, was born June 20, 1823, in Bearfield township, this county; son of Thomas and Elenor (House) Allison. He was raised a farmer, and has made that the business of his life, together with pomology. He lived in Bearfield township until he was nineteen years of age, when he moved to this township, near Bristol, where he resided until three years ago, when he moved to where he now makes his home, owning seventy-nine acres at this place, and one hundred and five acres near Bristol. At about the age of twenty years he began business for himself, renting his father's farm, which he continued about three years, when he bought fifty-six acres of his father's farm, and rented the remaining portion, forty-nine acres, for seven successive years, at which time his father deeded him the forty-nine acres and made his home with him the remainder of his life. Mr. Allison's father came from Maryland to Ohio, about 1807, where he entered and cleared land, and endured all the hardships of frontier life: was drafted in the last Indian war and served

about one month, when the war was closed. He used to trade with the Indians when he first came to this State. Wolves, bear, deer and turkey were in abundance, which he used to kill. Mr. Allison, the subject of this sketch, was married July 27, 1870, to Miss Deaver, born January 16, 1839, daughter of Reuben and Affadilla (Moody) Deaver. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Granville P., Isadore, and Nelson C.

ANDERSON, CATHARINE C., Pike township, Maholm postoffice, Ohio; farmer's wife; was born July 17, 1821, in Germany, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Coheart) Zahm. Mrs. Anderson lived in Germany until she was eight years of age, when she came with her parents to America, taking ship at Havre De Grace and landing in Philadelphia, where they bought a horse and wagon and drove to Wooster, Ohio, and from thence to East Union, Wayne county, Ohio, where her father entered eighty acres of land, upon which he lived for ten years, when he moved to within five miles of Somerset, this county, where he bought fifty acres of land and lived twenty-five years. At this time he went to Indiana, where he spent about nine years with his sons, Peter, Jacob, and George, after which he returned, and lived with Mrs. George Green up to the time of his death, dying at the age of eighty-seven years, and upon his birthday, near St. Joseph's Academy. Mrs. Anderson was married, January 6, 1840, to William D., son of Daniel and Anna (Hendrickson) Anderson, who was born March 5, 1819, in Pickaway county, Ohio, but was living at St. Joseph's Academy at the time of his marriage. After their marriage they lived for two years one mile south of the above named Academy; from thence they moved to Hocking county, Ohio, where they lived six years, and again returned to about the same place they removed from, remaining this time about two years, when they came to where Mrs. Anderson still lives, at Bristol Station, in April of 1854, where he bought eighty acres of land, upon which he made all the improvements; supplanting the log house by a neat frame dwelling, and gave most of his attention to farming. He, in his life, gave considerable attention to the running of a saw mill, having owned one about seventeen years; and after running a portable mill about five years, he sent it to Indiana, where his sons are now using it. He also owned eighty acres east of the present home, but sold forty acres of that tract, which leaves one hundred and twenty acres in all. He was station agent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and postmaster at Bristol Station, and kept a dry-good and grocery store at the same place and same time, up to the time of his death. Since his death Mrs. Anderson has opened a grocery store at Bristol Station, in copartnership with her daughter, Augusta Irene, who is, at this time, station agent and postmaster at the above place. Sarah A. is assistant postmaster, and France A. C. is general assistant at both the store and post-office. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Philamon A., Mary E. (deceased), Adrian C., Daniel S., Emily H. (deceased), Thomas Mc., Agnes P., Margaret A. (deceased), Cecily C. (deceased), William N. (deceased), Augusta I., Sarah A., and France A. C.

ANDREW, THOMAS, Mine Boss at No. 3, Rendville, Ohio, was born October 29, 1836, in Lancashire, England, son of William and Mary



(Stokes) Andrew. At the age of nine years he went into the mines of England and worked about five years. In 1850 he came to America and located at St. Louis, Missouri, and mined there about three years; then went to California, and mined until 1858, when he located at Rock Run, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania; after which he mined at Amesville and Athens, Ohio. January 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third O. V. I., and served three years. He was taken prisoner near Vicksburg, and held seven months, being confined in Mobile, Atlanta, Morton, Libby, Belle Island, and Pembleton. After his discharge he returned to the coal field in the Monongahela valley, Pennsylvania, and remained one summer; then he obtained the position of Mine Boss at Leetonia, Ohio, where he remained until June, 1877, when he came to Moxahala, this county, and to his present location in 1879. Mr. Andrew was married, July 4, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Riley, of Rock Run, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children, viz.: William, George, and James.

ANSEL, JOSEPH; post-office, Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township; farmer; born in Muskingum county in 1845; came to Perry county in 1870; son of Peter and Louisa (Stoneburner) Ansel. The latter died in 1881. Mr. Ansel was married, in 1870, to Miss Esther T. Wilson, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess) Wilson. They have four children, viz.: Burgess C., Bertha L., Ezra B., and Cleopatra. Mr. Ansel enlisted in the late war, in 1863, in Company B, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., Army of the Cumberland. He was in the following battles, viz.: Kenesaw Mountain, Brush Mountain, Siege of Atlanta, etc.; was taken prisoner at Raleigh, North Carolina.

ARDREY, JAMES R.; farmer; Madison township; post-office, Mt. Perry. He is a son of John and Hannah (Huston) Ardrey, and was born August 7, 1851, in this township, where he has since lived, following his occupation. He now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of good land. He was married, November 10, 1875, to Edith Smith, daughter of Edward and Harriet (Baird) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Ardrey are the parents of four children: John C., Walter C., Randal C., and Hattie Emma.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM WRIGHT, M. D., was born on the farm of his father, George Arnold, near Pleasantville, Fairfield county, April 6th, 1817. George Arnold came from the State of Maryland, with his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Wright, on horseback, in the year 1815. She was a firm and faithful Presbyterian, while he remained steadfastly an adherent of the Catholic church to the end of his life, which was prolonged to the age of eighty-four years. It was their habit to attend church in the same carriage—George visiting the Catholic, and his wife visiting the Presbyterian church; and this custom was persevered in with the utmost harmony between them to the end of life's journey.

The brothers of Dr. Arnold were Henry, George and David, all of whom died in Fairfield county, leaving sons, and John Baldwin Arnold of Van Buren county, Iowa. His sisters were, Mrs. Thomas Ewing of Fairfield county, and Rachel, who died when a young lady.

After George Arnold was over eighty years old, he found three new



jaw teeth developed in the upper jaw, just through the gums, a fact preserved here for the benefit of physiological science.

Dr. W. W. Arnold was married Sept. 23d, 1843, to Miss Caroline Mitchell, a daughter of Randolph Mitchell, a merchant, and Lydia Whitmore, a sister of the late venerable Peter Whitmore of Perry county. Miss Caroline's grandmother was Sarah Alexander, born in London, and reputed to belong to the wealthy families of Virginia. This grandmother prided herself not only in the ancient wealth of her ancestry, but also in the family tradition that they were descended from Alexander, the Great. The children of this marriage are: Brezelius Mitchell Arnold, husband of Catharine, daughter of Daniel Baker of Crawford county, Ills; Lydia Rachel, wife of John McLaughlin, post office, Thornville, O.; Elbridge Lee, husband of Alma, daughter of John Church, post office, Somerset; Anthony Hayden, the early morning of whose marriage to Miss Hannah Kerr Heck, the youngest daughter of Alexander Heck, is clouded with sorrow by her death, in less than two years after the celebration of her nuptials; Return Lavaga, now a student at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; William Wright, a teacher of promise; Mott Hunter, a student at the Wesleyan Ohio University, Delaware, Ohio; George R. and Atlee Mitchell, both at home, and yet minors. This family of children are of Irish extraction on the Arnold side and of English, on the Mitchell side. Their mother lives in the same stately mansion erected by her father in 1828, the same where she was married; where her children were born and reared; where the first Methodist church of New Reading was organized; where her parents lived and where they also died; where, also, for a quarter of a century or more, her honored husband shared her joys and sorrows; and where she at last smoothed the dying pillow of that husband and of her son, Randolph, who had, while yet an infant, preceded his father to the land of rest; and the same house, too, where she saw all her sons become teachers as they grew to manhood, and then take their places in the front rank of respectable citizenship, as farmers and educators. Dr. Arnold began life on a farm, became a student at Granville College and Greenfield Academy, distinguished himself as a successful teacher, obtained a diploma from the Medical College at Cleveland in 1848, began the practice of medicine in New Reading, and, at his death in 1872, had won for his name and memory the distinction of a first-class physician, successful farmer, honest citizen and worthy Christian of the Reform Church. Besides the ancient but still beautiful brick mansion in which he resided, and six acres of town lots in New Reading, Dr. Arnold left one hundred and thirty-three acres of land adjoining the town plat, and about five hundred acres improved land for his sons in Crawford county, Illinois, all of which property and lands vindicate the soundness of his judgment and the strength of his sagacity as a financier.

✕ ASHBAUGH, WM. H., baker, Rendville, O., born March 14, 1850, in Pike township, son of Simeon and Annie (Blair) Ashbaugh. His father came to Fairfield county, O., from Pennsylvania, emigrating from there to Perry county about sixty years ago. His mother's ancestors were natives of Virginia. William H. was brought up on a farm until about

thirteen years of age, when he went to Zanesville to learn his trade. After completing which he first established himself in business at Richwood, Union county, then at Zanesville, and came to his present place in February, 1881, where he is doing a good business.

ASHBROOK, THOS. M., was born August, 1847, in Fairfield county, Ohio. His father is Edward P. Ashbrook, and his mother Margaret Redmond, residents of Amanda township, Fairfield county. His father's brothers are Wm., residing in Amanda township, Cedar Hill P. O.; Mahlon, in St. Joseph, Missouri; Absalom, deceased. Amelia Ashbrook, mother of Edward, and grandmother of Thomas M., is now (1881) eighty-nine years of age, in full possession of her faculties. Her maiden name was Peters. Her sister, the wife of Aaron Ashbrook (deceased), lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Thomas was raised on a farm, and is one of three brothers and one sister; was raised on a farm to the age of twenty-one years. He then engaged his services in a grist mill in Pickaway county. After three years there he came to Somerset, engaged in the same business, and afterwards started a planing mill on the site now occupied by the Snyder Brothers. He also engaged in the sale of mill machinery, and continues in the same business. The Ashbrooks are of Scotch descent, and seem to have originated in Berkley county, Virginia, where six sons and one daughter are recorded as follows: John had a family. He was killed by a horse in his native county. Thomas, who emigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and had two sons. He was killed by Indians, or in the war. James, a noted lawyer, died in his native county. Moses, emigrated to Tennessee, and is doubtless the progenitor of those Ashbrooks residing in Nashville and other parts of the South. Aaron, the fifth son, emigrated to Hampshire County, Virginia; had two sons and removed to Kentucky. Levi, the sixth son of the Berkley county, Virginia, Ashbrooks, was a Baptist preacher; removed to Hampshire county, Virginia, and is the great-grandfather of Thomas M. He had one son and three daughters by his first wife. His second wife was Miss Chinnith. She had six sons and eight daughters. Levi, son of the first wife, married and emigrated to Kentucky, accumulated large wealth at or near Louisville, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a stock man and pork packer. John, a son of the second wife, married and emigrated to Kentucky. Absalom, another son, moved to Kentucky, died there, and his family moved back to Virginia, and thence to Ohio. Aaron, another of the six sons of Levi, emigrated to Fairfield county after his marriage to Miss Peters. His family consisted of four sons, Tunis P., John M., James and E. P. Ashbrook and four daughters. William, another of the six sons of Levi, emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio. He had five sons, in order of age as follows: John, Absalom, Mahlon, Samuel, Edward, the father of Thomas M., the subject of this sketch, and from whom these facts are derived, and William. Also three daughters—Minerva, who was married to Benjamin Dunnick; Iva, married to Daniel K. Kellerman; Salicia, married to Benjamin Boman. Thomas, the fifth son of Levi, emigrated to Pickaway county, Ohio, and by his first wife had three sons and two daughters, by his second wife four sons, and in 1854 emigrated to Coles county, Illinois. Eli, the sixth son of Levi,

became a preacher in the same church as his father Levi, and is better known as Elder Eli Ashbrook, born in Hampshire county, Virginia, from whence he emigrated to Pickaway county, 1810, then to Fairfield, and last to Johnstown, Licking county, and died January 24, 1877, aged ninety-six years. Thomas M. Ashbrook was married 1869 to Martha Griffith, of Fairfield county. They have two daughters, Daisy and Minnie. He is a Universalist in religion, and Republican in politics. He has interested himself largely in gathering genealogical facts relating to his family ancestry, and to him is due the above record of a large connection, to whom the above facts are entirely new.

AXLINE, JOHN D., M.D., Shawnee, Ohio, born January 22, 1842, in Saltillo, Perry county, Ohio, son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Fanley) Axline, of German descent. John D. worked on a farm when a boy. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninth O. V. C., and served to the close of the war. He followed the fortunes of Sherman's army in their "March to the Sea." On his return from the army he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, in 1869. His first professional practice was in Muskingum county, and subsequently in Fairfield county, and in Missouri and Illinois. He located in Shawnee in 1874. Dr. Axline was married, February 22, 1871, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Col. William and Mary J. (Smith) Spencer, of English ancestry.

BAILEY, ROWLAND A., is a son of John Bailey, and was born July 13, 1858, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. His mother is Mrs. Ann Bailey, whose maiden name was Walker, born in England, and who came with her parents to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1843. She was there united in marriage with John Bailey, a lumberman, and is the mother of three sons: Miles, John Thomas, and Rowland A. Bailey; and two daughters, Mary Matilda, wife of William Kanan, and Hannah, wife of Marcus King; all of Perry county. The father of these children enlisted in the 211th Pennsylvania Infantry, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, and fell, mortally wounded, on the 2d day of April, 1865. The children, then young, were placed in the Orphan's School, Dayton, Pennsylvania, and came back to their widowed mother as they, respectively, arrived at the age of sixteen years. The mother, Ann Bailey, followed her parents to Perry county, Ohio, in the year 1872, and immediately took charge of her sick mother, who needed the care of an affectionate daughter for five years prior to her death, in 1877. After this event her father made a deed to Ann for the ninety acres on which she resides, near Somerset. Her son, Rowland A., now in the twenty-fourth year of his age, lives with his mother and cultivates this beautiful homestead, which has become, not only a monument to the gratitude of her father, but, also, to her heroic attention to a sick mother during a protracted illness, a reward she deserved but was not expecting.

BAILLIE, JOHN; foreman XX (Double-ex) Mines, Shawnee, Ohio; was born, March 1, 1847, in Newarthill, Scotland; son of William and Mary (McMurdo) Baillie. When about nine years of age John went into the mines of Scotland, where he remained until he came to America, in the spring of 1869, and located on the Allegheny River, near Cal-



laning, Pennsylvania, where he remained about one year, then located at Pine Run, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, and remained there until he came to Shawnee, in the spring of 1872. Here he has been quite successful, having, in connection with the family, a good, pleasant home. Mr. Baillie was elected a member of the School Board in 1879, and served two years as clerk, and is at present treasurer of said board.

BAILLIE, JAMES L.; merchant, Shawnee, Ohio; was born, December 15, 1848, in Newarthill, Lanarkshire, Scotland; son of William and Mary (McMurdo) Baillie. Mr. Baillie was taken to Wishaw at the age of two years, where he made his home until he was twenty years of age, and was engaged as a miner until 1869, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, where he was detained one week on account of a registered letter not being booked; from there he went to Calley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and mined coal three years, from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio, when it was in its infancy, and the mines had just been opened, where he was employed as a miner in the XX Furnace mine, and turned the first room in Hill No. 3, in which mine he has been employed nearly all of the time to the present. Mr. Baillie spent six months in mining in Kansas, in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and again returned to Shawnee, Ohio. In October, 1880, he went to New York city and completed a course in phrenology with Fowler & Wells, and obtained a diploma as a phrenologist. In partnership with Mr. William Davy, he purchased the general merchandise store of P. V. Adamson, February 15, 1882, where they keep a general merchandise store on Main street. Mr. Baillie was married, February 16, 1882, to Annie, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Sanderson) Murdock, formerly of England, and residents of this place at this time.

BAILY, ARCHIBALD; carpenter; Shawnee, Ohio; was born, July 14, 1851, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Archibald and Melvina (Shirek) Baily. Mr. Baily lived upon a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he was employed upon a steamboat and running coal barges on the Muskingum River until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to Shawnee and engaged at carpentering, and with which he divided his time with boating up to the time of his marriage, September 10, 1878, to Mary, daughter of John and Martha (Hyatt) Smith, of McConnellsville, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edward, Harry, and Walter. Since his marriage he has made his home in this place, and his business that of a contractor in house carpentering up to the present.

BAIR, EMANUEL; farmer; post-office, Chalfants; born, in 1812, in Fairfield county; is a son of Joseph Bair, who emigrated to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in 1800, with his father. His father owned four hundred acres of the Van Metre prairie. He remembers the Van Metres well, often heard his mother say they were kind neighbors. Grandfather and Grandmother Bair were both buried in the then Van Metre graveyard. The land was divided among three children, among whom was a Mrs. Lantz, John, and Joseph, the father of Emanuel Bair and John Bair, of Perry. In the hard times following the war of 1812 Joseph broke up, and finally, in 1827, moved his family to Hopewell, Perry. Mother



Bair, about this time, received one thousand dollars from her paternal home in the East. Her name was Sherick. Her funds were put in land, section 28, where Joseph died, in his sixty-seventh year, and his widow only a few years ago in her eighty-second year, and was known as the most lovable of her age and sex. Her other children were, Jacob, who died very wealthy, near Edgewood, Illinois; John, farmer, post-office, Somerset, and Joseph, who deceased young. Emanuel was married, 1844, to Miss Comfort Chalfant, who lived as his wife only six years, departing this life in 1850. Her children are, Jasper C., present husband of Miss Mary Ramsey, daughter of Ellet; Eliza, deceased wife of Emanuel Spangler, and who left an infant son; also one child that died in infancy, so that no child but Jasper C. (post-office, Chalfants) now remains alive. Emanuel Bair started in life as an apprentice to the latter trade, in Somerset, and, at the end of five years' service, he says it was fortunate for him that silk hats came into fashion and compelled him to quit the trade, and to break up some very bad habits of gambling and drinking and keeping late hours. When yet only twenty years of age he began the life of a farmer, and succeeded from the start. He rented land, worked about, and saved his earnings. Eight years thus spent gave him some capital. He, therefore, bought eighty acres in Wood county, Ohio, in 1840, for \$250, and exchanged this land for land in section 22, Hopewell, at a valuation of \$500, a few weeks later. Sixteen years later he bought the Cowen farm at \$3,400, and eleven years later sold it for \$6,400. The next purchase was the Parks farm, section 35, one hundred and sixty acres, at \$4,000, which, in one year after, he sold for \$5,200. The next was in sections 13 and 24, where he now lives, two hundred acres for \$1,200. The next was the Snyder farm, section 11, one hundred and sixty acres, for which he exchanged eighty acres in Effingham county, Illinois, that cost him \$800, and was put in at \$1,600, with \$1,900 cash. Jasper C., his son, also bought ninety acres, near the home farm, and exchanged one hundred and twenty acres in Indiana for one hundred and sixty acres in Hopewell, allowing a cash difference of \$800, and lending \$1,600, secured on the Indiana land. Thieves and robbers got the idea that Mr. Bair had lots of money, and that, one night, three masked villains, among them the famous Blackburn, laid siege to his castle, got some money, and were themselves all sent to the penitentiary, for it was no use to try to get away from a Bair, with such a grip and so much vigilance. His head measures  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference; his weight has varied from 140 to 165 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 9 inches. His head is round, rather than long, showing a fine intellectual lobe, with immense development of acquisitiveness and cognate faculties. His health has been uniformly good.

BAIRD, JAMES T.; farmer and stock dealer; was born, February 15, 1841, in Perry county; has lived on a farm all his life, and has been in the stock business ever since fifteen years of age. In 1847 his father moved to Hocking county, and lived there until the spring of 1869, then returned to Perry county, and settled where what is now called New Straitsville, which had scarcely been thought of at that time. He sold his property there to Moss & Marshal, proprietors of the Bessie Furnace, which is situated upon said property; came to Junction City in

1877, and has since resided there. Was married, November 27, 1867, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Frederick and Mary A. (Lyle) Wion; are the parents of seven children, viz.: Dora, Mary F., Julia A., Frederick, Minnie M., William A., and Roy J.

BAKER, DANIEL, the youngest of the four sons of John Baker, was born August 24, 1824, on the "Binckley Farm," next the county line. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wingard, her first husband being Jacob Binckley, to whom she was married at the age of sixteen. She lived in the city of Washington, on the opposite side of the same street occupied by the "father of his country," whose face was, therefore, familiar to her youthful gaze. From the best data at hand, she was born the same date that gave birth to American liberty. This venerable lady departed this life in 1867, over ninety years of age, the survivor of two honored husbands. The date of her arrival and that of her husband, Jacob Binckley, is not at hand, but this much is remembered: they took shelter in a fence corner, covered with bark, until better quarters could be provided; wolves howled around their tent at night; she grated corn for bread, and regarded the breast of the wild turkey a good substitute for the staff of life; which facts would indicate an early date of settlement. From her home in Perry county she rode on horseback to Washington city, to visit her relatives, an undertaking which, at this day, would not only be received as proof of great physical endurance and heroism, but of strong affection for friends. By her first husband she had three sons and three daughters, and by her second husband, John Baker, she was the mother of four sons and two daughters. Her sons were Jacob, Jonas, Samuel and Daniel Baker; her daughters were Catharine, former wife of William Combs, and Susan, wife of Isaiah Hampson. John Baker, when he became her second husband, was not rich, for his property is described as consisting of one gun which, when on his shoulder, carried the handkerchief which contained his clothing. He had no money, but possessed a brave heart, a strong arm, a good constitution, and an industry and economy which, in twenty-five years after his marriage, and at the date of his death, in his fifty-third year, left over four hundred acres of the best lands, to be divided among six children; this was done wisely, by partition, among the four brothers, two of the brothers making the division, and the other two making choice, while all agreed to pay the cash to their sisters which they and their husbands agreed was right in amount and time of payment. Hundreds of dollars were thus saved to the heirs, which, in almost all other estates, distributed without will, are squandered in costs, charges, fees, plots, and final ill-will and litigation. Daniel, the youngest son, was married to Miss Sarah E. Franks, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of the late venerable Rezin Franks, of Thorn township, November 20, 1845. Mrs. Baker's mother carried her, when an infant, on horseback, from Pennsylvania to Perry county, in the year 1825. Her grandfather, Peter Waltzer, presented the farm on which Rezin Franks died, to the wife of that worthy gentleman and the mother of Sarah E., his daughter. Peter Waltzer presented each of his other daughters a like quantity of land, and to his only son, Peter Jr., the home farm in Pennsylvania, which he sold and followed his sisters to Perry county. The children of Daniel Baker are: Susan, wife

of R. M. Barr, residing in Somerset; Katharine, wife of Brezilius Arnold, a farmer and stock dealer, near Oblong, Crawford county, Illinois; Rezin F. Baker, a druggist, in Thornville, Ohio; Martha, wife of Robert Edmond Kerr, a dry goods merchant, of West Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio; D. Wingard Baker, William E. Baker, and J. Hunton Baker, younger sons, at home. The Bakers are of German descent. Daniel is now one of the foremost farmers of his county, and has added to the one hundred and twenty-one acres obtained by partition, and at first incumbered with one thousand dollars due his sisters, one hundred and fifty acres of adjoining lands, and accumulated an estate estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars in value. He was elected County Commissioner twice, and township trustee fifteen consecutive years, filling these stations with honor and ability, at one time assuming a personal responsibility amounting to five thousand dollars, on behalf of his township, and stopping at no obstacle in the way of his public trust as an officer.

BAKER, SAMUEL, was born 1818, in Reading township, where he still resides. He is a brother of Daniel, just alluded to in the foregoing sketch. Samuel was married December, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Eyman, daughter of the late Henry Eyman, a prominent citizen of Fairfield county. Their children are—G. H. Baker, husband of Almeda, daughter of the venerable David Spece, who occupies the Binckley homestead of his grandmother, famous for its fertility and the beauty of its landscape; William J. Baker, husband of Mary, daughter of William Love, of Perry county; Elizabeth Katharine, wife of William Miller; and Jacob A. Baker, single, and at home. Samuel Baker began his married life with the ninety-six acres he chose from his father's patrimony, but also encumbered, like the shares of his brothers, with one thousand dollars due to his sisters, and the maintenance of his mother, who resided with him to the period of her death. That one thousand dollars debt was paid from the sale of corn at twenty cents per bushel, and three-year old cattle, at eight dollars per head, as his brothers had cause to remember. After the death of his brother Jonas, 1851, Samuel began that career of financial success which added four hundred and twenty acres to his ninety-six acre homestead, and raised his taxes from eight dollars to two hundred and forty a year, and superadded a road tax of twenty dollars per annum in a district free from town, city, or corporation taxes. He is an unbending Democrat in politics, liberal, and, like his brother Daniel, unsectarian in his religious views. No family of brothers ever divided an estate more peaceably among themselves, and lived on terms more agreeable the balance of their lives.

BALL, WILLIAM, miller, Rendville, Ohio, was born January 5, 1845, in Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of James and Adaline (Bradley) Ball. William was brought up on a farm, and enlisted June 27, 1864, in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Was engaged in several conflicts in the Army of the Cumberland, and served until the close of the late war. Mr. Ball was married in 1867 to Miss Caroline, daughter of George Wolf, then of Junction City. Mr. Ball's father was a resident of Morgan county for fifty years.

BARKER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. New Lexington,



Perry county, Ohio. Born in New York in 1803, came to this state in 1809; son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Fithen) Barker, grandson of John and Sophiah (Mulford) Chamberlain, married in 1829 to Miss Barbara Strait, daughter of William and Sophiah (Imel) Strait. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John H., Sophia (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Mary, Elizabeth, two not named (deceased).

+ BARKER, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in New York in 1808, came to this county with his parents in 1809; son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker. Married in 1830 to Miss Nancy Goodin, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Jane (Skinner) Goodin. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Jane (deceased), David C. (deceased), Rebecca, Mary A., Ellen. Mr. Barker filled the office of Infirmary Director for six years.

BARKER, JOHN H., farmer; postoffice, New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county. Born in this county in 1830; son of William and Barbara (Strait) Barker; grand-son of John and Mary (Chamberlain) Barker; grand-son of William and Sophiah (Imel) Strait; married, in 1857, to Miss Jemima Randolph, who died in 1857; married again, in 1859, to Miss Maria Shaw, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rinehart) Shaw. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Caroline M.; Harriet E.; Sarah E., deceased; W. T. S.; James M.; Perry D., and Asbery F. Mr. Barker was elected School Director of Clayton township in 1867, and has continued to serve in that capacity till the present date. Mr. T. R. Shaw, a brother-in-law of Mr. Barker's, enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Company K, 62d O. V. I., where he made a good record for himself, serving his country till the close of the war, in 1865.

BARR, R. M., attorney; postoffice, Somerset, Reading township. Born December 7, 1845, in Fairfield county. At the age of twenty he finished a collegiate course at Athens, and began the study of law. He continued ten months, when sickness compelled him to abandon law, being unable to do anything for eighteen months. He then gave up the study of law and went to farming. He continued farming and taught the home school in the winter until 1876, when he again began the law. He removed to Somerset in 1877, and was admitted to the bar January 29, 1879. He practices in all the courts of record in the State, and has a large and growing practice. Mr. Barr was married October 16, 1867, to Miss Susan E. Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker, ex-Commissioner of Perry county. She was born March 23, 1848, in this county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Sarah M.; Anna L.; Daniel M., and Mamie.

BARNES, WEAVER, farmer; born, 1812, in Maryland; only son of Weaver Barnes, deceased, in Maryland. His mother was Phebe Jolly, who was also the mother of Millie Barnes, wife of the late Jacob Petty; and of Susan Barnes, wife of the late Stephen Vanatta; and also of Priscilla Martin, (by a former husband), who became the wife of Asa Dennison, who, about the year 1817, with his wife and her two half-sisters, came to Perry county. One year later, Phebe, the mother of Weaver, who was then the wife of Ezekiel Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, determined to come on horseback from Virginia to see her daughters,



and placing her son, then only six years old, on the horse behind her, she encountered all the perils of such a journey and arrived safely. Few mothers have ever shown a stronger affection for her children. She returned to her home in Virginia, and about ten years later, after the death of Mr. Lewis, she emigrated to Perry county, where she lived until her decease, in 1855, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Barnes was married, in 1837, to Christena, only daughter of Aaron Vanatta, and only sister of the late John Vanatta. The children of this union were: Aaron, Priscilla, John, Jacob, Nathaniel, Cyrus, Ezekiel, Mary, Catharine and Louisa, who, when a child, lost her life by falling into a well. In 1863, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Ruff, formerly Miss Durrah. Their children by this marriage are: Weaver, Julia Ann, Charlotte and Elizabeth. There are but few citizens who can boast of a household so numerous, and who, from a destitute orphanage, has not only reared a large family, but contributed to the support of the church and the State, and who began with \$2.25 of taxes, and has increased his valuation to a tax of \$50 per annum, while his doors stood wide open to welcome his numerous friends with a generous hospitality.

BARRETT, JAMES, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born March 2, 1825, in Westport, county Mayo, Ireland; son of Richard and Ann (McManus) Barrett. Mr. Barrett was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, when he went to Worcestershire, England, where he remained employed at whatever offered until he was twenty-five years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, where he remained five or six months, and then was employed on a steamboat, plying on the Mississippi River, for about fifteen months, after which he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1856, employed at different kinds of work. From the latter place he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Zanesville, where he remained about three years, employed on the railroad most of the time. Next he moved to Roseville, where he lived about twelve years, engaged at mining, from which place he came to Perry county, and lived about one year at Bristol Tunnel, and then came to Shawnee, where he still lives and is engaged as a miner. Mr. Barrett was married April 9, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Michael and Ann (O'Brien) Nockton, of Preston, Lancastershire, England, where they were married. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Richard, Patrick, James, John, Walter, Frances, Anna V., Mary, and Elizabeth, living, and five deceased, viz.: Ellen, Michael, and three died in infancy.

BASTIAN, PHILIP, agent for the C., M. V. R. R. and Adams Express Co., New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 10, 1814, in Hatten, France; son of Philip Henry and Magdalena (Fridle) Bastian. They, with their family, came to America in the year 1828, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, and located in Perry township, Muskingum county, seven miles east of Zanesville, where Philip kept store, and was postmaster about eight years. From this place he removed his business to Uniontown, nine miles west of Zanesville, where he remained about one year, and came to this place, about the year 1851, and continued merchandizing until 1859, when he took his present position, being the first and only agent of the C., M. V. R. R. at this place. During the

late war he was sutler of the 114th Regiment O. V. I. Mr. Bastian was first married to Miss Frances Ermin, who died, without children, in about three years after marriage. He was married the second time to Miss Mary Anne Schurtz, born February 22, 1816, in Muskingum county, Ohio, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary Anne (Stoner) Schurtz. Samuel Schurtz died March 14, 1860, aged seventy-four years and eleven days. Mr. and Mrs. Bastian are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary, married to James H. Rice; Frances, (now deceased), married to Henry Focy; Laura, married to E. T. Webster; Annettie, married to Attorney Joseph G. Huffman; Maggie, married to Dr. Albert McLaughlin; Rosie, and Emma.

BEARD, SUSAN, Bearfield township, Portersville postoffice. Her husband, who is now deceased, was born in Maryland, in 1798. He emigrated to this State in 1828, and settled in Belmont county; came to this county in 1846; located near Oakfield, and came to this township in 1854. In 1825, he married Susan Tillett, of Virginia. They are the parents of the following children, viz.: James E., John, Stephen, Annie, Charles, Samuel, Mary and Virginia.

BEAVER, ELIZABETH, born May 1, 1813, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and came, with her parents, to Fairfield county in the fall of 1819. They were met at Somerset by her father's brother, Christian Kagay, and her mother's brother, Frederick Siple. Her father, Rudolph Kagay, converted a loom-house, belonging to Christian Kagay, in Pleasant township, into a winter's quarters. He rented a farm next spring in Walnut township, and next year, 1821, bought the 160 acres in the Hocking valley, three miles below Lancaster, since owned by Hon. Thomas Ewing. Here father Kagay died, in 1828. In 1830, Elizabeth was married to John Beaver, in Seneca county, Ohio, at the home of her sister, Barbara Seitz. In 1837, she came back to Fairfield county to live with her bachelor brother, Jacob Kagay, bringing then her three daughters, and leaving an only son, Noah, in Seneca county. At the death of her brother Jacob, in 1867, the Probate Court allowed her \$2,000 for services rendered as housekeeper for her brother, covering a period of thirty years, and to Noah Beaver an allowance of \$300, for services, was likewise allowed. With these funds, and some few hundred dollars received from her daughter, Hannah Grubb, then a widow also, she bought the home where she died, June, 1882, of hernia, or rather, more truthfully, from a slip of the surgeon's knife, who operated for the reduction of the hernia. She lived two weeks after this accident. She made her will, and died, as she had lived, in the Baptist belief and unclouded faith of life everlasting. Her children are: Amy and Noah, unmarried; Lydia Ann, wife of Edward Turner, and Hannah, widow of George Grubb, who lives with her two sons, Richard and William, and her sister Amy, and brother, Noah Beaver, at the home left them by mother Beaver, postoffice, Rushville, Ohio.

BECK, WILLIAM G., Rendville, Ohio, was born in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, January 11th, 1848, son of George and Maria (Hillery) Beck. William G. was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught until he was twenty-two. He then engaged in general merchandising at Middletown, Jackson township, where he continued to do business until

1878, when he accepted a position in the store of Martin Ewing & Co., New Straitsville, Ohio, and in 1880 was employed as clerk in store, by the Ohio Central Coal Co. In 1882, returned to New Straitsville, Ohio. Mr. Beck was married September 19th, 1869, to Miss Margaret Adcock of Jackson township. They are the parents of two children, namely, Charles E. and George W.

BELL, JOSEPH, born in Ayershire, Scotland, on Christmas day, 1802. His first school was at home, where he advanced to reading the Latin and Greek Testament a little; he was taken to Kilmarnoch, and then to Blackwater Military School. His father died when Joseph was twelve, and at fifteen he was at Chatham, and at sixteen, at Windsor. He got a cadet's commission on his scholarship, permitting him to join the Royal Staff Corps of Engineers under Lord Greenock, at the age of sixteen. Served in Spain; fell out with Greenock in 1821; was ordered under arrest, deserted with intention of aiding the Greeks, until he came to Canada, where Sir Howard Douglas, the Governor, discouraged his intention. He studied Spanish, and intended to go to South America to take part against Spain, but the Governor again controlled his purposes. At the age of twenty-two he weighed in Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred and ninety-six pounds. His height is five feet eight inches, and his head measures twenty-three and one-half inches. He never saw a man that could throw a twenty-eight pound weight farther than he could. He is proud of his native land, and says: "Scotland is the salt of the earth, the mother of Hume, Rob-inson, Buchanan, Basset, McCauley, Smollet, Beattie, Stewart, Black, Abbercombe and Arbuthnot, Combe and a hundred other men equally famous. She gave St. Patrick to Ireland, John Paul Jones to America, and Lord Cochran to scourge the Turks."

England was called to apologize for Cochran's conduct toward Turkey. The reply was, "take him prisoner first." Now, at the age of eighty, Mr. Bell is in possession of all his faculties, rich in mental achievements beyond the common lot of men, a fact due to not wasting his life in gathering gold as most men have done, but in mastering the most abstruse problems, not only of mathematics but of political economy and theology. Judge Henry C. Whitman, now of Cincinnati, formerly Common Pleas Judge of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking, and noted for his judgment of men, declared to the writer that he never knew but *one* man who was the superior or the equal of Joseph Bell in natural mental capacity, and never knew his equal in the richness and abundance of those mental stores which constitute the scholar, and which were so surprisingly gathered from every field of knowledge and ripened for use in the garner of thought and memory. Mr. Bell was married to the daughter of a wealthy Virginian, now deceased. Though much opposed to the war of the Rebellion, he lost one son, Samuel, in battle for the Union; and another son, though but a boy when he enlisted, served in the Sixth Army Corps in all its splendid battles and achievements, without a day's sickness or scratch from the enemy. This son, John, now resides in Missouri. A daughter, Margaret Bell, after achieving distinction as a scholar and teacher, became the wife of a merchant in Loveland, Ohio. Miss Lizzie Bell, since the death of her mother, a few years ago, presides as the mistress of her father's home in Thorn-



ville, and there her presence gilds the evening of his life, as the setting sun gilds the evening sky with promise of a glorious rising on the morrow.

BENNETT, ROBERT, retired farmer, New Lexington, Ohio, was born April 26th, 1821, in Gallia county, Ohio, son of Robert and Cecelia Bennett. They emigrated from Lancashire, England, in 1819, and located near Somerset, Perry county, about the year 1826. They remained in Reading township about six years, then in Clayton five years, and made their last remove to what is now Pleasant township, where they died. Mr. Bennett, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1848, to Miss Mary, daughter of Morris and Catharine (Collins) O'Conner. Mrs. Bennett was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, when but two years old. She was brought up and remained there until her marriage. They became the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Catharine F., Cecilia A., married to Peter Forquer, Mary Loretta, Lafayette J., Thomas W., Frances E., Ellen C., Robert E., Vincent Leo, and four died in infancy; all born in Pleasant township. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have spent their lives, from infancy, in this part of the State. They grew up with the country, and have seen it change from the virgin forest, the home of the deer, wild turkey and bear, to the now broad fields of grain and pasture, where the domestic herds quietly feed. Mr. Bennett has given his attention to agriculture and husbandry, beginning in 1839 with forty-nine acres in the woods, but now has five hundred and thirty acres, well improved and stocked. This he has obtained by honest industry and economy.

BENNETT, R. P., post office, Rehoboth—farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township. Born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1824. Came to Perry county with his father in 1825. Son of Robert and Cecelia Bennett. The former died in 1842, the latter in 1855. Mr. Bennett was married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald, daughter of John and Margaret McDonald. They had twelve children, viz.: Clara E. (deceased), John C., Albert J., Margaret E., Clara E. (deceased), George C., Elizabeth E., James C., Mary (deceased), Emma E., Mary, Richard.

BENNETT, ALBERT R., Bearfield township, farmer, post office, Rendville, Ohio, was born October 30th, 1859, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio, son of George and Anna (Carroll) Bennett, natives of England, who came to America in 1819. They came to Perry county, Ohio, about the year 1822, and located in Bearfield township in 1863. The family consisted of eleven children, viz.: Thomas J., John R., married to Catharine Monahan; Margaret, married to Bernard Noon; Cecelia, married to Philip Rei; Mary Ellen, married to Jacob Weiner; Philip P., married to Sarah E. Deaver; Albert R.; Josephine, married to Philip Noon; Caroline, twin sister to Josephene; William A., and George C. George Bennett, the father, named above, was born in 1818, and died in January, 1867.

BENNETT, PHILIP P., farmer, Rendville, Ohio, was born March 21st, 1854, in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio. Son of George and Ann (Carroll) Bennett. He was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits, excepting two years, during which time he was em-



ployed by W. P. Rend & Company; also, merchandising under the firm name of Bennett & Noon. Mr. Bennett was married January 27, 1880, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Tillman Deaver, deceased, who formerly lived in Monroe township. They are the parents of one child, James P. Philip P. Bennet, the subject of this sketch, by adhering strictly to fair dealing and temperate habits, has secured a comfortable home.

BETTS, BOSTON, Mayor of New Straitsville, and Justice of the Peace of Coal township, Perry county, Ohio. He was born January 12, 1837, in Jacobsport (now Plainfield), Coshocton county, Ohio. He is a son of William C. and Hettie Betts, natives of Virginia. When sixteen years of age, he learned the blacksmith trade, which business he has followed ever since. In 1858 he was married to Miss Michel Baker, native of Tyler county, West Virginia. He enlisted in Co. C., 97th O. V. I., in 1862, serving three years in the Rebellion, enduring many hardships, and undergoing dangers. His brother, Charles Betts, belonged to Co. F., 1st Ohio Cavalry. His great-grandfather died a soldier in the Continental army, under General Washington. His father and two brothers served in the war of 1812. Mr. Betts located in New Straitsville, in April, 1873, and with the assistance of a few others, he organized a congregation of Disciples in September of the same year, which is now a prosperous society, supporting a church of their own.

BIGRIGG, JOHN, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May 15, 1828, in Cumberland county, England, son of John and Ann Bigrigg. Was raised in his native county, and lived there, engaged in mining, until 1870, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and went to Sandy Creek, Pennsylvania, remaining three months mining, and was employed as a miner at Syracuse, New York, for about two years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he lived about eighteen months, and moved to Straitsville, Ohio, where he mined about three months, and from there he went to Conesville, Coshocton county, Ohio, staying about four months, and then worked three years in Beach Hollow and Miami coal mines, near Coshocton, Ohio, when he again returned to Shawnee, Ohio, and where he has remained up to this time, mining for Manley Coal Company about eighteen months, and the remainder of the time in Shawnee Valley mine. Was married Dec. 15, 1849, to Anna, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Bonstead) Malkinson. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, Jonathan, Arthur, Annie, Jane, John, Julia, Henry (deceased), William (deceased), and one died in infancy. Mr. Bigrigg became a member of the Baptist Church while in Coshocton, Ohio, but since coming to this place has joined the Primitive Methodist Church.

BINCKLEY, JOHN, Thornville, Ohio, furniture merchant and school teacher, was born in 1856, in Perry county. He is a son of John Binckley, and grandson of Jacob Binckley, now living in Thorn township, at the age of ninety-three years. He puts the date of the settlement of his father, John Binckley, and his brothers, the sons of John, Sr., viz.: William, John, Christian, and Daniel Binckley, in 1801. The sisters of these sons were: Polly, wife of Henry Beeker, who died in Allen county, Ohio; Betsy, wife of

Adan Anspach, who died in Perry county; Katy, wife of Jacob Overmeyer—both died in New Reading, Perry county; Millie, wife of Jacob Shrider, both living, P. O. Lafayette, Ohio; Peggy, wife of Jacob Custer—both died in Allen county, near Lafayette, Ohio; Franey, wife of George Shrider, Lafayette, Ohio; Louisa, died in infancy. The other twelve children all grew to mature life, were married, and some are still living; Sally, the youngest of eight daughters, became the wife of Barney Hammer, died near Sego, Perry county. John Binckley, Jr., one of the sons of John, Sr., died in Allen county, Ohio; William died in Tiffin, Ohio; Daniel died in Reading township; Christian is living in Northern Ohio. These, with Jacob, above named, were the five sons of John, Sr. The great ancestor of all the Binckleys was Christian, Sr., who came to Ohio a widower, his wife having died near Hagerstown, Maryland. The sons of this Christian Binckley, the patriarch of the family, were John, the father of Jacob, with whom Christian made his home, section 31, Hopewell township. Then there were Adam Binckley and Henry Binckley, brothers of John, Sr., aforesaid, the three sons of the patriarch, Christian Binckley. They all came to Perry in 1801. At the same time he brought with him three daughters, to wit: Lizzie, wife of Jacob Foy; Katharine, wife of Adam Spoon; and Sarah, wife of Henry Musser, near Millersport. For each of these three sons and three daughters, the old widower patriarch provided a home in this new land of promise. Christian lived till 1831, and died after his son John, in whose house he lived, now the Peter Shrider place. He was then in his ninety-seventh year. After the death of his father (John, Sr.), in 1804 or 1805, Jacob and his brother John bought the place—section 31, Hopewell, where this John also died. When twenty-one years of age, Jacob married Martha Downour. This was 1810. This marriage produced twelve children, seven boys and five girls—John, William, Jacob, Barney, Daniel, David, and Levi (who died young). Mary, Sarah, Lizzie, Peggy and Louisa. In 1838 Jacob sold his farm and moved with his wife to the farm where he lives with his daughter, Sarah Zartman, in Thorn township. His wife died in 1848. John Binckley, the furniture dealer of Thornville, has made a high reputation as a teacher in the common schools. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Stevens, who died when John was a babe. When seven years of age he lost his father by death. He had eight brothers and three sisters. Seven of these brothers are still living. He lived in the family of D. C. Shelly, of Hopewell, eight and one-half years. He taught fifteen terms of school. He worked by the month for Nathan Plank and others. He attended school at Mount Perry, under the tutelage of Prof. White; also at Delaware College. In 1877 he became the husband of Miss Irene Orr, daughter of Albert Orr. Their children are Arthur and Walter, now two years of age. He bought a small farm in 1880, which he sold in 1882, and entered upon his present business, to which he brings, besides some capital, the same energy, urbanity, and integrity, which, added to his capacity and judgment, warrants his success, and makes him a rival in the line of his chosen business.

BIRKIMER, JOHN A., of the firm of Birkimer & Kishler, carriage

and wagon manufacturers, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Birkimer was born April 3d, 1854, in Reading township, son of Edward and Louisa (Beckwith) Birkimer. John A. went to his trade at eighteen, establishing his business first at Somerset. He came to this place in 1877, and formed a partnership with Samuel H. Morgan, and conducted business with him until the present firm was formed in the fall of 1881. This firm is doing a good, active business, both in new work and repairing. Mr. Birkimer was married, June 5th, 1878, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Mariah (Fowler) Davis. They are the parents of one child, Earle.

BLAIR, SELDON W., tinner, New Lexington, Ohio, born June 10th, 1844, in Pike township, son of Thomas W. and Anna (Davis) Blair. Seldon W. was brought up on a farm, where he remained until about twenty, when he went to his trade, and worked journeyman work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, West Virginia, Indianapolis, Indiana, and other cities. Came to this place in 1875. Mr. Blair was a member of Company F, 160th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Sarah (Seals) Williams. She died early in the summer of 1882.

BLOSSER, NOAH H., physician, Maxville, Ohio, was born in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, October 26th, 1847; son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hufford) Blosser. Spent his early days on a farm, and attended school during the winter, until about seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, and continued to teach for about eight years. In 1873 he obtained the position of express agent of the C. & M. V. division of the P. C. & St. L. Railway, at Junction City, Ohio, in which position he remained until 1879, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Junction City public schools. During the period in which he was acting as express agent and teacher, he was employing all his spare time in the study of medicine. And in the fall of 1880, he entered the Pulte Homœopathic Medical College at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1881, he located at Maxville, and began the practice of medicine, in which profession he is rapidly attaining eminence. Dr. Blosser was married, June 30th, 1870, to Miss Austirs O., daughter of Samuel S. and Mary (Black) Poling, of Monday Creek township, formerly of Fairfield county, Ohio; to whom were born two children, Franklin Elwood and Bertha Belle.

BLOSSER, SOLOMON L., dealer in hardware and tinware, Corning, Ohio, was born October 1, 1851, in Rush Creek township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Isaac and Margaret (Pebble) Blosser. Solomon L. was brought up in a village, and established his present business here in July, 1880. Mr. Blosser was married, July 13, 1872, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Jacob and Ellen Hinsman, of Marion township, Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children. viz.: Magdaline (deceased), Francis Milton, and Zettie Ellen.

BOIES, CHARLES, farmer, Baird's Furnace, Ohio, was born September 21, 1850, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Isaac and Eliza (Knipe) Boies. Mr. Boies was brought up on a farm, and he has given his attention to farming and stock raising up to this date. Stock raising is made a specialty by him, and he deals largely in thoroughbred horses, hogs and sheep. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres



of land, the best farm in the township, which is underlayed with both coal and iron ore. He was married, September 10, 1872, to Jennie E., daughter of Hiram and Martha (Strawn) Wilson. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Isaac J., died at the age of nineteen months, Wilbert Noble and John H.

Isaac Boies, father of Charles, was born November 27th, 1807, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and came to Muskingum county when a young man, where he was married to Eliza Knipe, March 8th, 1849, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1818, and came to Ohio when a young woman. Seven years after their marriage they moved to the Hocking River and remained three years, from where they went to Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Chandlersville road, and lived two years and six months, and again to Monday Creek township, on the Heine farm, where they both departed this life; Isaac dying August 26, 1873, and Eliza, his wife, August 31, 1880. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Charles, the subject of this sketch; James died at four years of age; Philip, and Margaret. Philip and Margaret now live on the homestead. Mrs. Boies' parents, Hiram and Martha (Strawn) Wilson, were born in Pike township, this county. Mr. Wilson has departed this life, and Mrs. Wilson is now the wife of John Nixon of Pike township, this county.

BOIES, PHILIP, Monday Creek township, farmer, Winona, Ohio, was born October 7th 1854, in Falls township, Hocking county, Ohio, son of Isaac and Eliza (Knipe) Boies. Mr. Boies was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits, with stock raising, the business of his life, and with his sister occupies the homestead farm of three hundred and fifty-seven acres, part of which is underlaid with a vein of limestone nine feet thick, iron ore, and a vein of coal three feet thick.

BOLING, JAMES H., farmer and school teacher. Mr. Boling also read medicine. Post office, Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in this county in 1847. Son of James and Jane Boling. Married in 1875, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess). They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ralph W., Earl W. Mr. Boling enlisted in the late war in 1864, Company G., Thirty-first O. V. I., Captain Stone, Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Recasa and Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Boling has been engaged in teaching about thirteen years.

BOWERS, J. H., post office Crooksville, farmer and stock raiser. Born in Muskingum county in 1813, came to Perry county in 1868. Son of Joseph and Mahala (Horton) Bowers. Married in 1840, to Miss Hannah Walters, daughter of John and Alice Walters. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Louisa J., Lewis S., Anna M. (deceased), Manda, Armstead (deceased), Adelia, Maggie and H. C. One child is married and living in Muskingum county.

BOWMAN, JOEL, was born in 1827, and his occupation is, and has been, that of a successful miller and farmer. His post-office is Somerset. He is a son of Bernard Bowman, and grandson of George Bowman, who settled, in 1802, on the farm in Reading township, where his son Bernard died in 1863. Joel's mother was Mary Elizabeth (Poorman), and her father was Bernard Poorman. Both the Bowmans and Poormans are of German descent, and Lutheran in religion. In 1848



Joel Bowman became the husband of Miss Mary A. Binckley, daughter of the late venerable Samuel Binckley, of Reading township, Perry county. They have reared three sons and four daughters to manhood and womanhood, and buried five others prior to that period of life. Joel purchased of his father the grist-mill and twenty-four acres of land in 1863, and paid for it from the earnings of the mill alone in less than two years' time. Twelve years since, he built a saw-mill, and nine years since, attached to both grist and saw-mills a steam engine, so they can now be run by water or steam power. In 1873 he added eighty acres adjoining the mill property, and thus inside of twenty years paid for a property estimated to be worth \$16,000, besides investments in Wood county, Ohio, and rearing and educating his family most respectably. He has also paid over \$1,200 in bail money, which is an improvement on his father's record, who paid nearly \$6,500 of the same kind of cash and held the fort, but not without an effort that is creditable to his great energy and the resources of a well balanced mind and fruitful fields. Bernard, the father of Joel Bowman, stood high in the esteem of his neighbors, and his history is full of instruction to those of his descendants, who have the power to imitate his sterling virtues while they resist the bonds held by bank collectors and refuse to become the victims of commercial bank indorsers in blank. Grandfather George Bowman generally landed where he started to go. In 1802, on his road to Perry county, they tried to bribe him with lot gifts if he would stay in Zanesville and work at blacksmithing. It was no use; his mind was fixed. He was not a hunter by trade or habit, but on one occasion he brought in seven bear skins on his pony. On one occasion his horse fell and broke his ankle as to make him a cripple the balance of his life. Grandmother Bowman, whose maiden name was Susannah Rugh, sister of Peter and Solomon Rugh, late of Fairfield county, possessed the courage necessary for pioneer life. On one occasion she loaded the rifle and shot a huge rattlesnake that came too near the cabin in the woods. So late as the year 1819, when the first mill-dam was being built above the present site of Bowman's mill, a young bear was caught and held by the hind legs, as it tried to scramble up the steep bank, until other workmen dispatched the beast with hand-spikes. About the same time, also, but more likely earlier in the date, the Indians took George Bowman's pony. He followed with one companion and recaptured the animal at Foresman's old mill site in Fairfield county, or near there.

BOWMAN, JOHN W., Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio, was born March 13, 1840, in Jackson township, this county; son of John and Elizabeth (Strohl) Bowman; was brought up on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years he engaged as an apprentice and learned the shoemaker trade, which he followed in Bristol, Pike township, and in Jackson township, until 1870, when he went to farming. In the fall of 1879 he came to this township and located on his present farm. Mr. Bowman was married December 12, 1861, to Rachel M., daughter of Benjamin and Ann Maria (Strubble) Griggs, both natives of Sussex county, New Jersey. They were married in that State and came to Perry county in the year 1820, and Benjamin Griggs ever after was a resident of Perry county until the date of his death, June 9th,

1879. Ann Maria Strubble died April 7th, 1877. John Bowman, Sen., died several years ago, but his wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, is living with her son, Joseph D. Bowman, one of the principal boot and shoe merchants of New Lexington. Benjamin Griggs served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812, enlisting from his native State—New Jersey. To John W. and wife were born the following children: Edgar J., Madison B., Grant, William S., Isadora, Ann Maria, Maggie, Myrtle M., Delila Blanche, and George E.; all living except Edgar J., the oldest, who died at the early age of three years. Mr. B. owns one hundred and sixty acres of the best mineral land in Monday Creek township, underlaid with eight-foot veins of coal, and a vein of red-grey iron ore, varying from ten to eighteen inches in thickness. The Griggses were all prominent members of the Second Baptist Church, and Mrs. Bowman's brother, Elias, is at present a prominent minister in Mercer county. Mrs. Bowman connected herself with that church in early maidenhood. The Bowmans were all prominent members of the Lutheran Reform Church.

BOYD, WILLIAM F., baggage master for B. & O. R. R., Shawnee, Ohio, was born November 19, 1828, in County Antrim, Belfast, Ireland. Came to America August 3, 1847, and located at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Boyd was married in January, 1852, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Michael and Mary Anne (Stephens) McDonald, of Newark, New Jersey. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Mary Anne, married to Owen McKenna, of Newark, Ohio; Adelaide R., married to Frank W. Caffee, of Newark, Ohio; and McDonald, who also resides at Newark, Ohio. Mr. Boyd resided at Newark, New Jersey, seven years, working at carriage manufacturing. He came to Newark, Ohio, in 1854, and remained until 1868, working at his trade, carriage blacksmithing. He also lived at Coalport, Coshocot county, Ohio, four years. Came to Shawnee in 1872, and took his present position in 1874. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias, No. 117, Shawnee, Ohio, and has attended every meeting of the Lodge, excepting one, then he was absent attending Grand Lodge. Mrs. Boyd died March 4, 1861.

BRADLEY, REV. JEROME B., Saltlick, Shawnee, Ohio, minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born April 5, 1846, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, the son of Washington and Nancy (McDowell) Bradley. Rev. Bradley was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits during the summer season, and school teaching in the winter season, until the year 1870. In September of 1869 he was licensed by the Mount Olive Quarterly Conference to preach, and in the following spring of 1870 he entered the traveling connection of the Kentucky Annual Conference, preaching upon the circuits of Carrolton, two years; Meade, one year; Somerset, a half station, three years, where he went in March, and began a revival meeting in August, where they had made a brush arbor for the purpose. The work proved a decided success, and lasted during his pastorate stay, and resulted in the addition of three hundred good members to the church, and a revival of religion all over Pulaski county, Kentucky. Hand in hand goes religious feeling and religious work, by which he was enabled also during his pastoral work to build up on

this circuit three new churches. One was three miles from Somerset, on Pittman creek, and, to his honor, called Bradley Chapel; one some seven or eight miles from Somerset, on Buck creek, and christened Wesley Chapel; and a third one, a neat frame church, where the brush arbor stood, and called Mount Zion; this was near Science Hill, on the Cincinnati Southern R. R. The church in Somerset was repaired, also, and, upon the whole, the church property was increased from \$2,500 on appraisement in 1872, to \$4,500, appraised in 1875, notwithstanding the great decline in all kinds of property during this time. Next he was sent to Sardis and Murpheysville, Mason county, Kentucky, where he remained for two years, and had a revival meeting at Sardis, thirty-five members being the accessions. After his mission here he went next to Fallsboro circuit, Lewis county, Kentucky, where he had some six churches under his charge, and had good revival meetings at each church, resulting in the accession of fifty souls to the church during his labor of two years upon this work. During his labor at this place he was secretary of a camp meeting association of the Maysville district, that bought and dedicated to camp meeting services what is known as Ruggles camp meeting grounds. Now he is sent to Vanceburg, county-seat of Lewis county, Kentucky, where his charge was over a half station and three other appointments, laboring in this connection one year, during which he took charge of the camp meeting held at Ruggles camp meeting grounds. In 1880 he was transferred to the Ohio Conference, and stationed at Shawnee, Ohio, where he had charge of the M. E. Church two years. Upon entering this work he found thirty-five members, but during a revival meeting in 1881, the number was increased to one hundred and fifty full members, and thirty-five on probation. During this year they have also built an addition to the church that cost \$735. At the first and only call for money for this purpose, \$862.50 was subscribed, and the work was soon completed and paid for; in all, the church raised and paid, in 1881, about \$2,300. They also have purchased a neat frame parsonage, that cost them \$900, during 1881. This year of 1882 they increased the salary of Rev. Bradley from \$800 to \$900, and still move on with the work. During this winter they held another revival, which has resulted in thirty-seven accessions to the church. Rev. Bradley was married September 31, 1865, to Miss Barbara, daughter of J. B. and Matilda (Maston) Insko, of Bracken county, Kentucky, who died July 20, 1875, leaving him with three children, viz.: Lucy E., Joseph W., William W., all now living and at home. He was married a second time December 2, 1876, to Miss Lucy Helen, daughter of Thomas and Serepta (Owens) Galbraith, of Bracken county, Kentucky. They are the parents of two children, Ethan G. and Morley.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, born in Somerset, 1850, is a farmer, P. O. Glenford, Ohio. He is a son of Joseph Bradshaw, who, with his wife, Ellen Welch, were born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. After a short tarry at Elyria, Ohio, they come to Somerset, Ohio, where Joseph died in 1866, in his fifty-seventh year. Mother Bradshaw still lives in Somerset, at the age of sixty-six years. She is the mother of Patrick, P. O. Somerset; James, P. O. Dayton; and Miss Joanna, P. O. Somerset. Her son John was married November 4, 1874, to Miss



Ann Katharine, the only daughter of the venerable Adam Ice, a native of France, and now a resident of Hopewell, at whose house he boarded when working as a day laborer at a saw mill near by, when, becoming well acquainted, he became the husband of Miss Katharine. In 1881 he moved to the farm in section 3, Hopewell, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. Their children are George, Murray and Mary Olive. Mr. Bradshaw's example is that of a steady, sober young man, not born to any fortune, but a strong physical constitution, attentive to his duty as a day laborer, winning his way to the confidence of the most respected society, and in after life maintaining his character for frugality and attention to business. James was out in the three months' service, Co. E, 17th Regiment; also, in the 31st Ohio, and served to the end of the war. Patrick was also in the 31st Ohio, and served till the close of the war. Both veteraned.

BRADSHAW, W. A., potter, P. O. Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township. Born in this county in 1853. He is a son of T. W. and Lucinda (Petit) Bradshaw, grandson of Robert and Mary Bradshaw, and of William and Elizabeth (Hoke) Petit. He was married in 1875 to Miss Edith P. Martin. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Clara L., Albert F., and one not named. Mr. Bradshaw's grandfather Bradshaw was in the war of 1812.

BREECE, JAMES E., farmer, Bearfield township, Rendville P. O. Born in this township in 1845, son of Jonathan and Sandusky A. (Trussell) Breece. In 1867 he married Almira W. Skinner, daughter of Amos and Margaret A. (Murray) Skinner, both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to this county and settled in this township in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Breece are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary A., born April 26, 1868; Martha A., May 30, 1872; Deborah, November 16, 1876; Charles A., November 2, 1878; and John W., July 5, 1881.

BREWSTER, JOHNSON C., Monroe township, farmer, Corning, Ohio, was born July 14, 1848, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Stephen and Eliza (Brown) Brewster, and was brought up on a farm; at eighteen engaged in the milling business, which he followed until 1880, when he engaged in agriculture. He came to Perry county in 1868, and to his present residence in 1878. Mr. Brewster was married March 18, 1875, to Miss Amy L., daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rogers, of Monroe township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Bertrit and Iona Leore.

BROWN, J. J., P. O. Crooksville, farmer. Born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1816; settled in this county in 1846; son of William and Susan (Black) Brown. Mr. Brown's father died in 1857, his mother in 1862. They were of English and Scotch descent. Mr. Brown has been twice married, first in 1839, to Miss Jane Dills, who died in 1854. This union was blessed with four children, viz.: Benjamin, Richard, Jane (deceased), William. Married again in 1854, to Mrs. Julia A. Triplet. Mrs. Triplet had three children, viz.: Margaret, Susan and Mary. Mr. Brown had two sons in the late war.

BROWN, DAVID W., was born in Fairfield county, 1817, November 22d; is a successful farmer; the oldest of the name now living; brother of the late Judge William Brown and Robert Brown, old time officials



of Perry county. His post office is Thornville. His grandfather was William Brown, who, with his wife, Sarah McMullen, then the mother of one daughter, Rosannah, afterwards wife of Robin Walker, emigrated from Ireland. The children of this marriage were: William, David and Robert, well remembered in Fairfield county; Sally, Elizabeth and Margaret, all of whom came to Fairfield county, except Elizabeth, wife of John, and Sarah, wife of Abram Yost, who settled in Perry. William, the father of David W., Robert and Judge Brown, was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah McTeer, whose father was a soldier, who fought with the butt of his gun in the trenches at Bunker Hill, on the side of "liberty or death." They were the parents of the sons named, and never had any other children. In 1835, the family came from Fairfield to Perry county, and settled in Thorn township. Father Brown survived his wife six or eight years, and died at the age of eighty-two, his wife in her sixty-ninth year. They were of the Associate Reform Church, since the United Presbyterian. William, after service as County Treasurer and Probate Judge, died near Somerset. Robert, after service as a teacher for many years, and County Auditor for a long time, died in the State of Missouri, whither he moved late in life. David W. is therefore sole survivor; was married in 1835, to Miss Eliza Cherry, daughter of John Cherry of Fairfield. His children are, John C., husband of Miss Harriet, daughter of George Mechling of Thornville; Almonara, wife of John Yost, son of William, post office, Linville, Ohio; Elizabeth, now the widow of the late Dr. Allen Whitmer; Azuba, wife of J. P. Eversole, grocer, freight agent and post master, North Berne, Fairfield county, Ohio; Robert at home, and David McGraw, in honor of a Kentuckian of this name, who nursed his father, David Brown, when sick with cholera, on board a steamer landed at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1849. Another son, Charles L., husband of Miss Martha Franks, follows the trade of butchering in Thornville. David Brown lost his estimable wife in 1880, and is now a widower. The site of his farm of two hundred acres, is that of the first few settled in Thorn township, and the same selected by Joseph Cooper, whose name clings to a road laid out by him, and who drove a team and sled back to Pennsylvania for provisions, in winter, leaving his wife and children to hear the wolves lapping from the slop bucket outside the cabin door. Here the first water mill of this vicinity was erected, on a stream passing through the Brown homestead, the residence of which is of brick, on an eminence overlooking a vast extent of country, fringed by hills and vocalized by passing trains and lowing herds. It is a delightful landscape. Except the cloud cast upon the evening of his life by the death of his wife, the achievements of David Brown's career, shed lustre on the rewards of industry and the joys of rural life.

BROWN, GEORGE W., born December 12th, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He is now proprietor of a livery stable, and is a horse buyer. He is a son of Dixon Brown, late of Somerset, who was a leading dry goods merchant, railroad director, member of the Methodist church, and citizen of large influence in society, and who had acquired a large share of wealth, which was ever held subject to his hospitality, his desire to advance the public good, and to assist his children and his friends. George's mother was Elizabeth Richard, a daughter of George

and Ellen Richard, both of whom died in sight of Somerset, where their daughter also died. George's only brother, is J. Murray Brown of Columbus, Ohio, and his only surviving sister is Mrs. Ella McCune of Newark, Ohio. George W. was a willful lad, who cut loose from parental moorings in Somerset, when only fourteen years of age, and landed in Wheeling, Virginia, without a dollar in his pocket, but soon applied to a Mr. Culberson for work in a tin shop, which he obtained; but his father soon heard of him and bound him as an apprentice to Mr. Culberson, for three years. George served his time and became a good workman, and was more inclined afterwards to stay in sight of the paternal roof. After the death of his parents, assisted by the friends and legal counsel, he rescued a handsome homestead from the wreck occasioned by his father's weakness on his sick bed, and the evil disposed who seemed to have his mind under their control. This was a great triumph for George, and leaves him in comfortable circumstances. His wife was Miss Emma Zane, daughter of Samuel Zane, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, and of Elizabeth Bloomfield. The name of Zane is linked with the earliest history of Ohio, and with the heroism which defended the border of civilization against the attacks of the savage. Her ancestors owned the sections where Zanesville, Lancaster and part of Chillicothe now stand, and were of the highly educated and polished movers in the progress of the past. Elizabeth Zane, fresh from school at Philadelphia, on her return to Wheeling, soon found that place, (1782), under siege from Indians. The fort was occupied by brave defenders, but the powder was nearly exhausted, and none nearer than Colonel Zane's house, forty rods distant. Elizabeth Zane insisted on going there and returning with supplies. She was told a man could go and come quicker, and, therefore, with less danger; but she replied, "a woman would not be missed so much as a man;" and after preparing herself for the greatest fleetness, she ran for the powder, and arriving at the house, a table cloth was tied by two corners around her neck, while she held the other two corners in her hand, and while her first trip was assailed only by the cry of "squaw, squaw," her return was beset by whizzing bullets and savage yells, but she got back without a scratch, except holes through her clothing, and her memory grows green on the page of history. She died in Belmont county, Ohio, after two marriages—the first to Mr. McLaughlin, the last to Mr. Clark, near Martinsville.

BROWN, A. M., physician, Pleasant township, post office, Moxahala, born in Pike township, August 17th, 1837. His parents are supposed to be of Irish descent. He went to Illinois with his parents when thirteen years old, remained there until he was twenty-one. He then learned the shoemaking trade, and worked at his trade in Perry county. In 1864 he began reading medicine with Dr. M. D. Huford of Straitsville, remained in his office two years, and then practiced with him six months. He then went to Rendville and practiced there six years, spending one winter in Indianapolis. Then practiced at Connersville, Lafayette county, nine months; at Gore, Hocking county, eight months; at Straitsville one year, and he then moved to Moxahala, where he still practices, and is also a member of the firm of Noe

& Brown, druggists. Dr. Brown married Miss Susan Patton, February 21st, 1861; they are the parents of one child.

BRUMAGE, W. H., P. O. Roseville, Muskingum county. Born in Perry county in 1822; son of A. W. and Elizabeth Brumage (Pember-ton); grandson of John and Rebecca (Lashley) Brumage. Married June 5, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth M. Guy, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Miller) Guy. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Samuel G. and Ida G.

BRUNNER, PHILIP MELANTHON, is a son of Jacob Brunner, and was born December 31, 1841. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Souslin. His father came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1818, a single man; passed through Somerset into Kentucky, and after several years time spent elsewhere as a journeyman shoemaker, returned to Somerset, engaged in shoemaking, and married his first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Trout, whose children were named Norman L., Melvena, George, Clara, Louisa and Henry. He stood high in the Lutheran Church, and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, flourished in his occupation, and at one time employed ten to fifteen hands in his shoe factory. He outlived both his wives, and all his children, except P. M., John, Norman, and Clara Robinson, at whose house he died April 28, 1881, aged eighty-five years and twelve days. Prior to this he resided with his son, P. M., at Glenford, for some years, and then returned to Cairo, Illinois, where his sun sank into the everlasting day of eternity. His son Henry saw service in the 12th Illinois, 43d Ohio, 160th Ohio, and in the 114th Ohio Regiments; John in the 31st Ohio for three years; and P. M. in the 90th, Co. H., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and remained such in Libby, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, for fifteen months. Henry died without heirs, John is married without issue, and P. M. was married 1867 to Miss Margaret P., daughter of the venerable B. F. Graves, of Somerset. After a few years' experience in Somerset, P. M. established a shoe shop in Glenford, April, 1870, where he has succeeded in his vocation, acquired a pleasant home, and in 1879 was elected justice of the peace over a first-class Democratic competitor, in a township largely Democratic, obtaining a handsome majority as the Republican nominee, a circumstance which is mentioned as indicative of the esteem in which an honest working mechanic is held by his fellow-citizens, after an acquaintance of nine years. His children are Mary L., James E., Charles Graves, Bertie Florence, and Emma A. Brunner, each and all of whom may dwell with pride upon their achievements, if they happily attain the virtue, sobriety and respectability of their kind and affectionate parents.

BRUNNER, DANTON O., attorney-at-law and Mayor of Somerset. His great-grandfather was Henry Brunner, who landed in Philadelphia in 1773, from Wurtemberg, Germany, at the age of twenty-two, a single man. His four sons were Henry, John, George, and Jacob, and his three daughters were Christena Enminger, Barbara Crout, and Susan, wife of Samuel Swineheart. Of these children, all remained in Pennsylvania, except George, Jacob and Susan, who came to Perry county in 1818 and 1819. Of these, George, the grandfather of Danton



O. Brunner, deceased September 1, 1877, at the age of ninety-two years; and Jacob, the father of P. M. Brunner, April 28, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years; and Susan, the mother of Mrs. Hoyman, at the age of seventy odd years. The children of George Brunner, Sr., and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Maria Weaver, are: George and Henry, Dayton, Ohio; Benjamin F., Newark, Ohio; Jacob, Greenwood, Colorado; Morgan, Hannibal, Missouri; and Caroline, wife of William Law, Bloomfield, Iowa. Three others died young. David, the father of Danton O., was twice married. His first wife was Katharine Rhodes, whose surviving children are: Nora E., Jacob H., and Elmira R. Brunner. His second wife was Mary L. Clair, whose surviving children are: Danton O., Lena O. and Morgan T. Brunner. David was only four years old in 1818 when his father, George Brunner, Sr., settled in Somerset. He remembers the lot where J. C. C. Myers now lives, when in the forest; and chestnut rails, made from a tree that grew there, still exist, after fifty years of use in the weather. The upper part of the brick house now owned by N. Dennison, was used as a puppet show room, and was built in 1817. The first brick house in Somerset was built in 1813 or 1814, according to the best data. David Brunner has a book that has been in the family since 1772. He is also the legal heir to a set of pump tools, comprising five augers and an iron rod twelve feet long and one and one-fourth inches in diameter, for making wooden pump stocks. While his great ancestor, Henry Brunner, resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the British tax on tea was not the only tax the colonists hated, but the tax on iron was also regarded as oppressive, and the duty was avoided by smuggling. It, therefore, occurred to Henry to get enough iron for pump tools, which he did, and these tools are now in Somerset, well preserved, and faithful witnesses of British oppression, and the only defense an honest German could plead in 1774. It will also appear that the Brunner family is venerable in age, and its reputation for industry, sobriety, and thrift sheds honor on its genealogy. The success of Danton O. Brunner in his chosen profession has been so remarkable that he has not lost a single case since his admission to the bar, in 1877, up to the present time.

BRUSH, DAVID D., Probate Court Clerk, New Lexington, Ohio, was born in Sparta, Morrow county, Ohio, August 11, 1845, son of Charles T. and Cornelia (Acker) Brush of French ancestry. Charles T. Brush located in Thorn township, this county, in 1851. In 1862 he was elected Treasurer of Perry county, in the same year moving to New Lexington. He held the office of County Treasurer six years, viz.: From 1862 to 1864 and from 1866 to 1870. David D., the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he began the painter's trade. He first came into his present position in 1867 and has served in all about nine years. From 1872 to 1876, he was engaged in the book and stationery trade. He is Secretary of the Perry County Agricultural Society and member of the Board of Education of New Lexington. Mr. Brush was first married December 29, 1870, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Judge John H. and Anne C. (Poundstone) Kelly. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Fannie Edna, Myrtle Grace and John Ewing, de-



ceased. Mrs. Brush died October 22, 1879. Mr. Brush was married the second time June 9, 1881, to Bertha C., daughter of William and Margaret (Forquer) Biddison.

BRUSH EDMOND C., M. D., Corning, Ohio, was born October 22, 1852, in Zanesville, Ohio, son of Edmond and Alice S. (Cone) Brush. Dr. Brush was educated at the public schools and at the Marietta College, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1871, and was graduated at Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he was appointed assistant Medical Surgeon for the Ohio Penitentiary and served three years. In 1879 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Sterling Medical College and assistant physician of the Central Insane Asylum. The Dr. located in this place in 1881.

BRYAN, C. F., of the firm of Johnson & Bryan, attorneys at law and notaries public, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Bryan was born September 17, 1848, in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, son of Dr. E. F. and Julia (Peck) Bryan, of Scotch Irish ancestors, but a native of New York State. C. F. was brought up and educated in his native village. When about twenty-one years of age he began teaching school and taught three years. Began reading law in the fall of 1873, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1876 and began practice in Licking county, came to this place in March 1881 and formed the present firm. Mr. Bryan was married the first time to Miss Ada McLaughlin, who died in July, 1874. His second marriage was February 22, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of Lyman and Margaret (Cramer) Crabbe, of London, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Grace W. Bryan.

BURGESS, JONATHAN., farmer, Madison township, postoffice, Mt. Perry. He was born June 24, 1848, in this township; is a son of Amos and Mary (Reddick) Burgess. He was raised on a farm, and still follows agricultural pursuits, now owning about one hundred and fifty acres of fertile land. He was married January 4, 1872, to Virginia McCarty, daughter of John and Catharine (Eversole) McCarty. They have two children: Edward G., and Daisy O.

BURGESS, LEVI J., attorney at law, Logan, Ohio. Among the first settlers of Madison township, Perry county, (then belonging to Muskingum,) were Joseph and Richard Burgess, brothers, who emigrated from Maryland about the year 1810. Richard, after serving in the war of 1812, moved to Hocking county, Ohio, to the farm on which stands the village of New Gore, and the noted Gore Furnace. From him also a church took its name, and the "Burgess Meeting House" was, for a long time, a familiar name and place to hundreds of people in Perry and Hocking counties. Joseph continued to live in Madison township until 1856, when he died, leaving nine sons and one daughter, some of whom had found homes in the far west, and all of whom are yet living. Four sons and the daughter continue to reside in Perry county, near their birth-place, where they have acquired comfortable homes, and are among the leading and influential people of that locality. A number of their children have long been known as being among the leading scholars and educators in Perry county, having aided largely in establishing and maintaining Madison Academy, at Mt. Perry. Professor E. J. Burgess, one of the descendants, is at present the President of Ashland College. Perhaps the most prominent member of this old

pioneer family of Perry county, is Hon. Levi J. Burgess, of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, a grandson of Joseph Burgess, and son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Evans) Burgess. He was born at Mt. Perry, Perry county, Ohio, September 4, 1848, and received his education in Perry county, with the exception of a short time at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. He began in 1870, the study of law with the Hon. William E. Finck, at Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873. Before and during the time he was studying law, he was engaged in teaching, and was one of the leading young teachers of Perry and Muskingum counties. In the spring of 1874, he located in New Lexington and began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. L. J. Jackson. His rise was rapid, and in the fall of 1879 he was nominated by a overwhelming majority over all competitors for the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Shortly afterwards Hon. John S. Friesner, of Logan, was nominated and elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge, and Col. Burgess declined the nomination of Prosecutor, and moved to Logan where he succeeded to the large and extensive practice of Judge Friesner. He is at present the attorney for the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, and also for a number of the leading coal and iron companies in the Hocking Valley region. He was a prominent candidate before the Democratic State Convention of 1881, for the office of Attorney General and though not seeking it, came near receiving the nomination. He was, the same year, honored with the Chairmanship of the Congressional Convention of his district, and also of the Senatorial Convention, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Hocking and Athens, and although a resident of his county less than two years, was unanimously tendered the nomination for State Senator, which he declined to accept. As a lawyer, advocate and political speaker, Col. Burgess stands in the front rank of the young men of Ohio. He is popular wherever known, and numbers among his acquaintances and friends, many of the leading men of the State and Nation. His successful course reflects honor upon himself, credit upon the family name and serves to make him a conspicuous figure among the prominent men of Perry county, who have achieved a reputation at home and abroad, and of whom the county may justly be proud. He was married December 11th, 1870, to Rebecca A., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Fulton) Weller. They have three children, Lulu, Alma, and Levi J., Jr., living, and two, Annie and Fannie, deceased.

BURGOON, ISIDORE, farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction City; born April 5th, 1829, in Clayton township; son of Levi and Ann (Lilly) Burgoon, who were among the first settlers of Perry county. Mr. Burgoon was brought up on a farm, and has been following farming ever since. He moved to his present residence, in Jackson, in 1851. He married, in October, 1857, Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of Hugh and Rose (Conely) Clark. They have seven children, viz.: Rose A., Hugh J., Patrick H., Margaret, Mary, James J., John I. Rose A., Mary and James J. are deceased. Mr. Burgoon has a farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres of choice land, and deals largely in thoroughbred cattle.

BURLEY, LAZILERE, farmer; post office, Crooksville. Born in Greene county, Pennsylvania in 1804. Came to Perry county with his

parents in 1815. John Burley, his father, died in this county in 1842. Hannah (Lazilere), his mother, also died in Perry county in 1844. Married in 1832, to Miss Rachel Iliff, daughter of John and Anna Iliff, who died in 1873. They had nine children, viz.: Jan, John, Rebecca, James, Hannah, Harriet, Nute, Thomas, (deceased), Mary E.

BURLEY, W. N., merchant; post office, Crooksville; born in Perry county in 1846; son of Lazilere and Rachel (Iliff) Burley; married August 20th, 1872, to Miss Maggie McKeever, daughter of Samuel and Hannah McKeever. They are the parents of four children, viz.: John G., Samuel V., Zane W. and Wilson L. Mr. Burley enlisted three different times in the army; first, in 1863, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; second, in 1863, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Company H; third and lastly, in 1864, in First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Was in several engagements during his time of service.

BURNS, GEORGE M., physician, Maxville, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 21st, 1838; son of David and Elizabeth (McCaslin) Burns. Brought up on a farm and began teaching at the early age of sixteen years, and for four years continued to teach in Butler and Allegheny counties. He then went to McLean county, Illinois, and taught one term, but not being contented, returned to Pennsylvania, and continued teaching until the spring of 1862. In August, of the same year, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac until honorably discharged from service, June, 1863. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, and studied at intervals, but after retiring from the army, he gave his chosen profession his entire attention.

In November, 1863, he entered the Homœopathic College at Cleveland Ohio, and graduated from the same in February, 1865, and began the practice of medicine in Detroit, Michigan; but in a short time removed to Mitchell, Indiana, and thence to Vincennes, Indiana; and in October, 1866, located in Maxville, Ohio, and remained for two years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and practiced in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, until 1870, when he returned to Maxville, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. Dr. Burns was married August 6th, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Harper) Mantonya, of Granville, Ohio. Dr. Burns has an extensive practice, and is considered one of the first physicians in this part of the State.

BURRELL, A. H. AND SON, proprietors of Premium Marble Works, New Lexington, Ohio. A. H. Burrell was born September 18th, 1809, in Newport, Penobscot county, Maine; son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Springer) Burrell. Mr. Burrell with his parents emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1838, and located in Athens county, where he was engaged on a farm, which occupation he followed until 1840, when he began teaching school, which he followed several years; three years of which he taught in Athens. During the time he taught school, he studied medicine with Dr. Blackstone, and began its practice in the fall of 1846, in Nelsonville, Ohio. In the spring of 1847 he went to Amesville, Ohio, where he practiced eighteen months and returned to Nelsonville, remaining until the spring of 1868, when he came to New Lexington, Ohio. In 1863 he retired from the practice of medicine on



account of his eyesight failing him, and in 1868 he engaged in his present business. Dr. Burrell was married the first time, March 28, 1832, to Miss Almira, daughter of John and Maria (Shaw) Wilson, of Newport. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Wilson H. and John O. Mrs. Burrell died June 21, 1839. He was married the second time, November 22, 1842, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Blatch) Claxton. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Maria L., married to H. H. Miles of Racine, Meigs county, Ohio; Emma B., married to Josiah Wilson of Nelsonville, Ohio; Frank C. and Almond Rochester, whose sketch is also here given. Almond R. was born March 21, 1848, in Amestown, Athens county, Ohio; came to New Lexington in February of 1868, and opened in business in the south end of town, in one of the primitive log buildings on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, which is now occupied by a brick building. In September of the same year they bought and removed to their present place of business. Almond Rochester was married July 11th, 1881, to Miss Anna N., daughter of S. S. and Deborah (Graham) Smith, of Washington county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Maine Burrell. January 5th, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, O. V. V. I., and served until October 23d, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Nathaniel Burrell, father of A. H., and grandfather of Almond R., was engaged in the Revolutionary war; was at General Burgoyne's surrender, and helped to guard the Hessian prisoners at Albany. Died October 18th, 1842, in Athens, Ohio.

BURTON, NATHAN, Pleasant township, blacksmith at Oakfield, born in Muskingum county, July 20, 1817; son of Isaac and Mary (Fillbrooks) Burton, both natives of Maine, and came to Muskingum county in 1815. Worked with his father until seventeen years of age, and then learned his trade at Roseville, Muskingum county; located in Oakfield in 1845, and went to Logan, Hocking county, in 1846, and blacksmithed there twenty years. He returned to Oakfield in 1881. In 1843 he married Nancy Poe—her father was a nephew of Andrew and Adam Poe, who distinguished themselves fighting Indians in Virginia. They are the parents of the following named children: Sarah, Ida, Bell, Benjamin, Clarence, Edgar.

BUTLER, JOHN, family grocer, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 10, 1862, in this place; son of attorney at law Reuben and Jane (Frantz) Butler. Mr. B. established his present business, November 15, 1880, in which he is very successful.

BUTTS, MECHACH, deceased, was born October 5th, 1819, in Muskingum county, Ohio, son of Overton and Sarah (Kirby) Butts. Mr. Butts was brought up on a farm, until he was sixteen years of age, when he began the wagon makers' trade with Joshua Cites, with whom he remained about six months, and went to Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and engaged with Joshua O. Hook, serving in all about five years apprenticeship, after which he was employed as follows: Springfield, Ohio, short time; Zanesville, Ohio; again with Joshua Cites; and then was married to Phoebe, daughter of Absalom and Mary (Campbell) Burley of this county. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, James L., Emery A., William H., Eliza Jane, John, Mary Ann, de-

ceased; Amanda, deceased, and Abi, deceased. After his marriage, he was employed as follows: At Mt. Sterling one year, with J. O. Cook; Perry county, near Roseville, farmed one year; Morgan county, farming about two years; Perry county, cropping one season; Mt. Sterling, with J. O. Hook, until 1862; Morgan county, farming two years; thence to Portersville, Perry county; and in January, 1864, enlisted as a mechanic in the government service, from which he was discharged June 17, 1864, by reason of sunstroke; and in the fall of 1864, he volunteered as a recruit from Malta township, Morgan county, Ohio, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Was on Sherman's March to the Sea, and was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas. After receiving his discharge, returned home, and was engaged at his trade until seven years ago, in June, 1874, when he came to Shawnee, where he followed his trade and undertaking until September of 1881, at which time he went to Hemlock, Ohio, where he was engaged in furniture dealing and undertaking, until his death, October 5, 1882.

BUTTS, EMERY A., furniture dealer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 18, 1840, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Mr. Butts was raised in the towns of Mount Sterling and Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, to the age of fifteen years, when he employed to work on a farm with Daniel Sayer, and spent about four years farming; three years with Sayer, five months in Franklin county, Ohio, and four months near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, and again in Franklin county, Ohio. He also worked some seven years upon a portable saw mill, in Morgan and Perry counties, Ohio. Upon leaving the farm the second time he was in Franklin county, he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and engaged in wagon making about four years, and then went into the present business of furniture and undertaking, with George Martzloff, in April of 1881. Mr. Butts was married September 2, 1876, to Margaret J., daughter of George and Catharine (Diller) Martzloff, of this township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George C. and Alta Beldon.

BUTTS, JAMES L., furnaceman, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 23, 1845, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Was brought up, to the age of seventeen, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio, and moved back to Morgan county, Ohio, with his father, in 1862, where he enlisted, in August of that year, in Co. D, 30th Regiment O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served in the Army of the Potomac up to January, 1863, and the Western Army the balance of the time. Fought in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run, in Army of the Potomac; in battles of Arkansas Post, Black River, Walnut Bluffs, and in the charge upon Vicksburg, charging Stockade Fort, at which place he was wounded in the hip and thigh, permanently injuring him, so that he is now unable to obtain a livelihood by his labor. After receiving his wound he came home November 27th, and stayed until next March, when he returned to his regiment, and remained to the close of the war. Was in Atlanta campaign and "Sherman's March to the Sea." After receiving an honorable discharge he came home and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he employed as a miner at New Straitsville, Ohio, working one year, and then came to Shawnee, Ohio,

continuing in the same business for about two years. Then employed at N. Y. furnace until the spring of 1881; engaging then with the Fannie furnace, where he has been, top filling, watching furnace, and attending hot blast, up to this time. Was married March 28, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Stoneburner) Hane, of Morgan county, Ohio. Their children are Scott Monroe, Della Isabelle, Nellie France, Mechach and Mettie.

BUTTS, WILLIAM H., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio, was born January 10, 1851, in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Mechach and Phœbe (Burley) Butts. Remained in his native town until 1861, when, with his father, he went to Morgan county, Ohio, and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to his trade with Edward Addison, near Porterville, Morgan county, Ohio, and remained one year, when he went to Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, where he worked with his brother-in-law, Mr. Brock, with whom he completed his trade. During this time he worked three years at four dollars per month, after which he went to Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, with his brother-in-law, where he remained for six months, when he came to Shawnee and worked for Finley B. McGrew three years, going from there to the Fanny furnace, and took his present position. Mr. Butts was married November 14, 1877, to Harriet Pettet, daughter of Thomas and Jane Pettet, of Perry county, near Porterville, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Delmer Clyde, deceased.

BUTT, SAMUEL W., mine boss N. Y. Straitsville Coal and Iron Co., Shawnee, Ohio, was born October 26, 1842, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio; son of Samuel and Emma (McCune) Butt. Samuel W. was brought up on a farm until ten years of age. His father died when Samuel W. was five years of age. In 1852 the widow, with her family, moved to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Butt came to this place in 1872, and in a few weeks assumed his present duties. August 7, 1861, Mr. Butt enlisted in Co. D, O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. During his service he was Orderly Sergeant, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H, same regiment. He also served as Mayor of Nelsonville, Ohio. Lieut. Butt was married to Miss Ruth J., daughter of Robert and Lydia (Orme) Kinney, formerly of Athens county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Emma M., George C. and William J.

CAINE, ALEXANDER C., commercial traveler, was born in the year 1849, in Somerset, Ohio. His father, Isaiah Caine, was born in the same township, and had three brothers, John, Lewis and James. His grandfather, John Caine, deceased at Zaleski, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty years. His mother's maiden name was Campbell, a sister of Samuel C. Campbell, of Effingham, Illinois, deceased in 1880, leaving Alexander C., Samuel, John L., Frank and Wallace, and an only sister, Cora. John L. is united in marriage to Miss Emma Law, and resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Samuel to Sophia Exner, and resides in Somerset. The other brothers and sister are single. A brother, Henry B., was wounded at Mission Ridge, and died at Nashville, in January, 1863. Alexander C., at the age of twelve years, went with Captain L. Jackson, of the 31st



Regiment, O. V. I., and afterwards went with his uncle, Samuel C. Campbell, who was sutler of the 90th Regiment. After six months service there he returned home, and entered the union school of his native town. He afterward entered the drug store of F. Moeller, in Somerset, where he remained three years. He then clerked for H. C. Filler, dry goods merchant, of Somerset, and from here he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he served as clerk for the firm of William Glenn & Co. From there he went to Pekin, Illinois, where he served as clerk in a hotel, and after one year's service, went to Butler, Bates county, Missouri, and took the management of the store of W. T. Smith & Co., where he remained four years. From there he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and became commercial traveler for J. M. Shelly & Co., in which capacity he served eighteen months. He then returned to Ohio in 1874, and clerked for Thomas Drake, dry goods, Somerset; afterwards for Benjamin Whitmer, grocer, and from here he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he took charge of the mercantile business of William Shields & Co., afterward J. C. Hamilton & Co., making all purchases, and carrying a business amounting to as high as \$150,000 a year, and in this capacity the business flourished for over five years. He is now connected as commercial traveler for the wholesale house of Miller & Hustons, Columbus, Ohio. His political career was marked with eminent success as a manager of campaigns. He was chairman of the Republican convention which first nominated John H. Kelly for Probate Judge, and Henry Martin for Sheriff, both successful in a county which had been giving six hundred Democratic majorities. He was a delegate to the state convention that first nominated Charles Foster for Governor. He was the only Blaine delegate to the state convention from the Twelfth Congressional District, against a bitter and powerful opposition. He nominated W. T. Shriver, first and last, for Treasurer of the county, and H. C. Greiner, the last time he was elected, in 1881, for Representative. All these acts exhibited his keen sagacity as a Republican leader, the majority of the opposing party sinking as his tactics advanced to the front.

CALDWELL, J. W., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio, was born Sept. 10, 1856, in Perry township, Licking county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margaret (Legg) Caldwell. Was raised in Brownsville, his native county, and learned the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1875 he began business for himself, working for two years for E. P. Evans, of Elizabethtown, Licking county, Ohio; two years for Rufus Swinehart, at Newark, Ohio, when he returned to Brownsville and formed a co-partnership with his father, which continued one year, at which time he came to Shawnee, March, 1881, and was engaged six months with J. D. Davis, after which he went into partnership with Finley B. McGrew, of this place, where he is engaged at his trade at this time, and where they enjoy a good business.

CALL, EDWARD, collier, New Straitsville. He was born in Philadelphia, January 5th, 1849; is a son of Edward and Mary (Sweeney) Call, natives of Donegal county, Ireland, and who came to Philadelphia in 1844. They resided there ten years, and then moved to Perry county, Ohio, where Mr. Call died May 27th, 1878, and where Mrs. Call is yet living. June 16, 1873, Edward, Jr., was married to Dora, daughter of

Thomas and Emily Sherraden, natives of Ohio, but who now reside in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Call have three children, twin boys, born in Illinois, August 3, 1874, and a third child born October 9, 1875, in the same State.

CANNON, WM. A., Clayton township, postoffice, Rehobeth. Farmer and stock raiser. Born in Delaware, in 1811. Settled in Perry county, Ohio, in 1817. Son of Isaac and Katharine (Lyons) Cannon. They both died about the year 1845. The subject of this sketch was married in 1832, to Miss Mary A. Scofield, daughter of John and Jane (Moore) Scofield. They have eleven children, viz.: Harriet O. (deceased), Katharine, Isaac J., Jasper, (deceased), Wm. H., Lucy, David, Mary J., James, Wesley, Matilda. All married.

CARNEY, MICHAEL, Jackson township, farmer, New Lexington postoffice. Born June 30, 1841, in Reading township, this county. Son of John and Rose (Kating) Carney, who came to this country from Ireland in 1818, and settled in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. Mr. Carney was brought up on a farm, and still continued until he enlisted in the Sixty-first O. V. V. I., Company G, under Captain Gruarty. He first went to Virginia, and there served under McClellan in the army of the Potomac, and also under Mead, and Hooker, when he was transferred to Tennessee, under Sherman, and served the remainder of his time under him. In the battle of Lookout Mountain, he was wounded in the foot and laid in the hospital until the close of the war, when he was discharged. He was married June 12, 1869, to Miss Susan Wommaker, daughter of Ose and Christina (Stroble) Wommaker. They have seven children, viz.: Francis D., Albert, Mary M., Joseph, Catherine, Daniel, Rose A.

CARROLL, H., lumber merchant, McLuney postoffice. Born in 1842. Settled in this county in 1878. Son of M. A. and Anna (King) Carroll. Grand-son of George and Hannah Carroll. Married in 1875 to Miss Nancy Cooper, daughter of Wesley and Cynthia Cooper. They have three children, viz.: Bertha, Carrie and Millie. Mr. Carroll volunteered in the late war in 1862, Company H, Captain Beachley, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Infantry. Participated in the following engagements: Springfield, Missouri, Vicksburg, Morganza Bay, Mobile, Alabama.

CARTER, CHARLES, Pleasant township, Moxahala postoffice, farmer. Born in Hampshire, England, April, 1821; emigrated to this country when fifteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship at carpentering in Putnam; followed the trade but a few years and then began farming in this township, and he has resided here ever since. April 16, 1840 he married Rachel Sharp, of this township. They are the parents of the following named children: Mary, born August 20, 1846; Margaret, born March 30, 1848; George, born August 20, 1846; James, born December 29, 1849; Charles, born November 10, 1851; William, born January 2, 1854; Thomas, January 10, 1856. Mrs. Carter died in 1859. In 1861 he married Mary A. Berry. Their children are Jerome, born March 21, 1863; Martha E., born February 18, 1869, died September 18, 1873; Culley M., born June 6, 1870. Two of the daughters reside in the west.

CARTLICH, REV. ABRAHAM, was born 1807, in Fauquier county,

Virginia, and when yet an infant his parents arrived in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. After a brief residence here, they lived in Kentucky nine years, and returned to Perry county, Ohio. Abraham engaged in business as a saddler and harness maker, which he pursued very successfully for ten years, at Adelphia, Ross county, Ohio. From this forth for thirty-seven years he preached as an itinerant in the Methodist Episcopal connection. His ministry was attended with great success, and at least three thousand members were added to the church under his pastorate. During three years of his pastorate, one of which was 1850, he added at the rate of three hundred members per year. Sincerity and earnestness, combined with a purity of character which was maintained through life without a stain, added to his perseverance and fortitude, were the elements of his ministerial success. At the age of twenty-four, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Will. This estimable lady departed this life in 1852. The children by this marriage are George W. of Creston Iowa, a merchant who landed there with \$40, in 1855, and is now estimated at \$40,000; Jesse, now of Harlan, Iowa, a physician, who went from Ohio in 1865. Both these sons were in service of the war department during the late Rebellion. The only daughter living is Clara Tway, now of London, Ohio. Mr. Cartlich was always a small eater, and the proverbial "yellow-legged chicken," set apart for the preacher, could not tempt him from his code of prudence. As for tobacco and spirits, he never used either, and has managed to arrive now to a ripe old age of seventy-five years, in good health, without them. His father, Jesse Cartlich, though chronically feeble, by observance of the same temperate habits, lived to the age of eighty-three years, and died in Minnesota, about the year 1860. The second and present wife of Rev. Abraham Cartlich, was Miss Jane Van Gundy, of Ross county, whom he married in 1854. Her father was Rev. John Van Gundy, who labored as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, and after removal from Ross county, Ohio, where he possessed large landed estates, died in Atchison county, Missouri. He settled in Ohio in 1806, and served in the War of 1812. Her grand-father was also named John Van Gundy. Her mother's name was Margaret Search, whose father was Thomas Search. Margaret died on one of her husband's farms near Chillicothe, in 1833, when Jane was in her seventh year. Her brothers, all of whom are prosperous, are Jonas, St. Joseph's, Missouri; and James, John, William and Samuel, near Milton, Atchison county, Missouri. Tradition, which seems well founded, ascribed to the ancestry of this Van Gundy family close official relations to the Crown of Prussia, and a rupture of these relations which sent it to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio. The sisters of Mrs. Cartlich are Sarah Scarlet, who, when only seventeen, was successfully courted by a widower with three children, and she has never regretted her youthful resolution. The other sister is Rachel Williams, and both have the same postoffice address, as the brothers already named. Jane Cartlich is remarkable for her business like methods, economy, hospitality and kindness to the poor. Though the *daughter* of a Methodist minister, and for twenty-six years the *wife* of a Methodist minister, she preserves a commendable liberality and charity for others. She refers to the preservation of an aunt given up



to die and yet living to rear a useful family, while her mother was taken from life in sound health, by cholera, in the same house and at the same time of her aunt's illness, as a remarkable dispensation of Providence. The same fact applies to her step-daughter, Mrs. Tway, who, when yet a child, seemed affected beyond possibility of recovery, and yet she grew to womanhood, and is now the mother of five children. Mrs. Cartlich, though in easy circumstances, labors as if she derived comfort, health and pleasure from exercise. Her husband, too, has a fine income, which secures ease and comfort, and they live alone, with no household dependents.

CASSEL, SAMUEL, born November 10, 1814, in Reading township; served apprenticeship of four years in Newark at the tinning and coppersmith trade, in 1824-'5 lived in Lancaster, Ohio, where he saw General Andrew Jackson; in 1835 formed a partnership with John Beckwith, as tinner and coppersmith, continuing in this ten years. July 1, 1841 he was united in marriage to Susan A. Maines, daughter of the late venerable Frederick Maines, of Somerset; moved to the family homestead in 1846; bought out the other heirs; had it all paid for but two hundred and fifty dollars. He had property at this time in Somerset worth four hundred and fifty dollars. Henry K. Cassell, a brother, then residing on the same farm, finding that cropping in partnership was not remunerative, proposed that Samuel, being able to borrow, should get four hundred and sixty dollars for him and let him go to California, the gold fever then first beginning to rage. This was done. Henry K. returned in about two years, unable to repay the borrowed money, and Samuel paid out over thirteen hundred dollars before that debt was finally discharged. So much for generosity, debt making, and the California fever. Samuel's grandfather Cassell came from Holland, where he had an aunt, Ann Cassell, and while residing in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he received a letter from said Ann, saying she had made her will and he, the grandfather aforesaid, was about doing so when he took sick and died. Subsequent efforts, through Christian L. Griener of Somerset, a Baltimore merchant, and a Kentucky lawyer, were made to recover the large estate said to have been willed to Samuel Cassell's grandfather by his aunt Ann as stated, but up to this time without avail. Samuel's father, John, came from Middletown, Pennsylvania, to what is now Perry county, in 1808. The other sons of John, living, are William of Lancaster, and Henry King Cassell, near Mt. Vernon. Christian, Abram and Reuben died after marriage, leaving heirs; the sisters are Elizabeth Pitcher, afterwards France, Isabel Beckwith, Catharine Ann Brock, now of Columbus, Ohio. He has living four sons, John, Edward, William and George, and three daughters, Almeda, single; Sarah, married to George Berkheimer; and Kate, single, and one granddaughter, Nettie. Samuel Cassell, being the seventh son, when only four years old, had a call from a man who spent a small farm in trying to be cured of king's evil, or scrofula. The lad retreated under the bed for safety, but was coaxed out by the gift of a penknife. The suffering patient placed the lad's hand on the sore neck, came a second and a third time, and twenty years after, told a brother of the young doctor, that he was cured by the rubbing thus obtained from the seventh son of his

mother, Mrs. John Cassell. From that day to this, Samuel Cassell, of Somerset, has been called on by hundreds of patients and has been called away to visit others many miles from home, and his success has been unquestioned, but he refers this success, not to his being the seventh son, or to any magic art, but to the influence of electricity, now advancing to the front as a curative agent. He says he never failed on neuralgia; treats rheumatism, goiter, tumors and other diseases, and never failed on those nervous diseases akin to St. Vitus' dance. Mr. Cassell does not seek practice as a doctor, but is ever ready to lend his aid when called upon. He attends a large garden, and, in 1880, from the twentieth part of an acre, he raised eighty bushels of ripe tomatoes.

CHARLES, OWEN D., mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 2, 1846, in Llenlly, Carmarthanshire, Wales, son of David and Margaret (Morgan) Charles. Was raised a miner, and in Wales was employed in a mine owned by his father, and known as the Furnace mines. His father also was superintendent of mines for Sims, Williams, Neville & Co., and employed one thousand hands at this one mine. Mr. Charles emigrated to America, landing August 6, 1867, in New York, from where he went to Indiana and engaged in mining at that place for one year, and since has been employed at the following places: Pennsylvania, one year, mining; Missouri, six months; Indiana, one year, and then took a trip to Pomeroy, Ohio, Rockwood, Tennessee, through the States of Georgia and Alabama, returning via Memphis, Tennessee, to Illinois, and thence to this place, landing about 1871, and engaging with the Walga Lancaster Coal Co., mining two months, when he went to Shawnee, and opened the Shields mine, making three openings, which required him six months to complete. He again returned to this place, and has been employed as follows: Mine boss at Plummer Hill, one year; opened the Central mine, requiring him eight months, at the expiration of which time he employed with the then Troy mine, now the Thomas Coal Co., where he mined one year, and then opened the new mouth by contract, finishing the work April 4, 1881, at which time he was employed as mine boss at this place, which position he now holds, and there is now three hundred and twelve hands employed at this mine. Mr. Charles was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Blanche Loyd, who was born August 27, 1854, in Myrthatydvil, Wales, daughter of David and Mary (Jones) Loyd, and lived in this place at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary, who died at seven years of age; David, died in infancy; David now living; Owen Artie and Harriet.

CHENOWETH, JOHN, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, farmer; was born October 11, 1809, in Hampshire county, Virginia; son of Elias and Nancy (Carlon) Chenoweth. Mr. Chenoweth came to this county with his father in 1814, and has been a resident of it since that time, with the exception of eighteen months that he lived in Franklin county, Ohio. He was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to the time of this writing. His first postoffice was at Somerset, this county, although he lived in Clayton township. In those times they went to Zanesville to mill, and afterward the horse mill was

introduced for grinding their breadstuff. Mr. Chenoweth was married May 22, 1834, to Marjory, daughter of Joseph and Mary (McBride) Gates, of Hampshire county, Virginia, who came to Perry county, Ohio, with her father, in 1824, of which she has been a resident up to the present time. They are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Julia A., Mary E., Nancy, Sarah J., Mahalah, Rachel, Harriet, Margaret M., Angeline, William, John and Thomas, of whom three are deceased, viz.: John, Sarah J., and Margaret M.

CHRISTMAN, DANIEL, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 14, 1832, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; son of Daniel and Hannah (Sullivan) Christman. Was raised a farmer, and has followed agriculture up to the present time. Mr. Christman came to Ohio with his parents in 1836, who settled in Belmont county, where they lived eleven years, when they moved to Harrison county and lived three or four years, and again moving, went to Morgan county, where they bought forty acres of land, where his father lived up to the time of his death, in April of 1857. Within one year after his death, Mrs. Christman and her son Jacob both died of typhoid fever; a daughter Hannah died in 1857. Mr. Christman, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father up to the time of his death, and took charge of the farm at that instance. In 1862 he buried his sister, Mary G., and in the spring of 1881 also buried his youngest sister, Isabelle, and the youngest of his father's family. After the estate was disposed of by an administrator, he lived with a man by the name of Lyon, remaining with him until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. H, 17th Regiment, O. V. I., for three months, and served four months; was discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment; returning home, and in the fall of 1861 re-enlisted in Co. E, 78th Regiment, O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, serving nearly three years; was again, discharged, by reason of veteranizing for three years, serving during the siege at Vicksburg, Tennessee, and until the close of the war in 1865, when he was discharged the third time from the service. During his service he was upon detached duty the most of the time, serving upon reconnoitering expeditions, and was one of the number who ran the blockade at Vicksburg to Warranton Grand Gulf, on the night of the 21st of April, 1863, with transports. After receiving his last discharge, he returned home and spent the year from the winter of 1866 to the winter of 1867, in Fayette county, Illinois. Returning to Ohio he lived in Morgan county until the fall of 1873, when he moved to this county, where he has since lived, two years near Rendville, and two years near Sulphur Springs, and then came to the farm he now lives on, and where he owns forty acres of land. Was married July 30, 1868, to Miss Maggie J. Patterson, born May 5, 1840, daughter of Clark and Rebecca J. (McCurdy) Patterson, of Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Daniel C., Charles W. T., Julia E., Jennie E. and Robert Worley.

CHURCH, DAVID, born September 28th, 1832, in Somerset, Ohio, is a prosperous farmer; postoffice, Somerset. His father was the late David Church, who came to Somerset in 1818, a blacksmith-by trade, with only fifty cents in his purse. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, born near the town of Oxford. He had a brother, Bradford, near Lee



Center, Illinois, and a sister—Ficha McNeil—who died in New York. His half brothers were John, William and Sylvester. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss Mary Mohler, daughter of Solomon, who died on the farm near the east toll-gate, near Somerset. Depending solely on his strong arm and anvil, David Church, Sr., became a man of wealth in his neighborhood, and helped all his children to good homes. The sons are John and David, farmers, postoffice, Somerset; Sylvester, postoffice Salem, O.; and Thomas, postoffice Pleasantville, O. The daughters who survived infancy are Mary, wife of Thomas Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Emily, wife of William Love, a very noted farmer near Somerset; Sarah, wife of James Derolph, near Pleasantville; and Martha, wife of Eli Rousculp, near Somerset. He died in 1868 in his seventy-first year. His widow still lives in her eighty-second year. The successful example of David Church, Sr., to poor but industrious and virtuous young men is worthy of record. He was a Whig in politics, a Methodist in religion, and a thrifty, urbane man in social life. David, Jr., was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Rutter, and settled on the fertile and beautiful farm where he now lives in the enjoyment of thrifty agricultural and social life. His is a home of hospitable welcome to its friends. There are two children only—Ira L. and Miss Bertha S., who not only has learned the art of cookery from her mother, but the art of music and entertainment of friends. Mrs. Church is of the German Baptist belief, but David is not a member of any sect. His farm comprises one hundred and eleven acres, and its quality vindicates the judgment of the Church name in selecting lands. Ninety-five dollars per acre has been indignantly refused for it, and now since new buildings are erected—well, it is not for sale.

CLARK, P. F., Shawnee, Ohio, was born September 29, 1837, in county of Durham, England; son of Francis and Catharine (McKinach) Clark. His parents were born in county of Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Clark's grandmother, Donahew, lived to be one hundred and sixteen years old, and died only about six years ago. His progenitors were wealthy, and he is the first of several generations who labored for a livelihood, the cause being that of his mother's disinheritance upon the occasion of her marriage against her father's wishes. At the age of seven years he went into the mines to labor, and was thereby deprived of an education. He remained in mines until he was nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, from where he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and remained about two years engaged in mining, and has been engaged as follows: Baton Rouge, La., as mine boss, three years; Hadenville, three years; Kanawha county, Va., eleven months, opening coal mine; Reeves Station, St. Clair county, Ills., about nine months, sinking shaft; at Carbondale, working iron coal-digger at \$125.00 per month for about two years; when he came to Shawnee, where he has made his home to this time. Since coming here he has visited Wyoming, Dakota, New Mexico, California, and Washington Territory. Mr. Clark was married October 1, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Daily, of county of Durham, England. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Mary, Frank, James and Catharine. Mrs. Clark died February 2d, 1862. After her death Mr. Clark lived a

widower seven years, when he was married to Anna, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Scragg) Foster. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Patrick Henry, Ella, Michael, Charles, Thomas, and John. Mr. Clark's grandfather was in the British army, and was the highest non-commissioned officer of his regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Waterloo. Since Mr. Clark's marriage he obtained the education he has from his little daughter after she started to school and learned her letters.

CLARK, W. D., farmer and coal operator, Pike township, Maholm post office, Ohio; was born February 21, 1845, in Monday Creek township, this county; son of John and Eleanor (Robinson) Clark. Was raised a farmer, and has given his attention to agriculture principally during his life. Mr. Clark's parents were born and raised in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in November, 1829, settling in Reading township, this county, where they rented land for two years, when his father bought eighty acres of land in Monday Creek township, where he lived twenty-one years. He then bought the farm where William D. now lives. While in Monday Creek township, he bought and owned four hundred acres of land, which he sold, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, as above stated, and also one hundred and sixty acres one mile north of this place, which he owned at the time of his death. His son, and the subject of this sketch, now owns two hundred and eighty acres of land where he now lives. In August of 1880 he entered into the coal business, which he continues to this time, shipping nearly all the coal he mines. Principally all of his land has some three different coal veins, and also Black Band iron ore, which has been worked to a small extent. Mr. Clark was married November 14, 1871, to Maggie, daughter of Peter and Ann (Walpool) Carroll, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie, Annie, Laura, John, James, Peter J., and Lydia.

CLARK, DANIEL, Infirmary Superintendent, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, was born May 16, 1836, in this township, and son of James and Mary (Gordon) Clark; was raised a farmer, and has made that his business up to the present time. He was married January 15th, 1861, to Rose, daughter of Thomas and Celia (Kelton) McBennett, of his native township. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Elizabeth, Celia, Mary E., Amanda, James, Rosellia, Thomas, and William Francis, living, and one deceased, viz.: John. Mr. Clark was employed by the infirmary directors of Perry county, Ohio, and took charge of the infirmary March 26th, 1878, where he has remained up to the present time, and has been again employed by them for the ensuing year. He has, at the instance of the directors, been buying ready baked bread during the last year, and finds it to be a saving of fifty-four dollars per quarter, or three months, without considering any labor, which would make a still greater difference. There are now about ninety inmates, and the last year's average has been the least since Mr. Clark took charge of the place. In previous years the average has been from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen inmates. The oldest inmate is eighty-nine years of age, and was one of the early settlers of this county, and known as H. H. Chappellear. The product of the farm are as follows: About one thousand five hundred

bushels of corn, from three hundred to four hundred bushels of wheat, about twenty-five head of cattle, and a goodly number of hogs, and considerable of a hay crop usually.

CLARK, ALEXANDER, farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction city; born January 29, 1822, in Jackson township; son of Alexander and Mary (McElvoy) Clark, who came to this country from Ireland, and settled in Kentucky; stayed there a short time and removed to Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, where they resided till they died. Mr. Clark still resides where his parents first settled, but does not work much any more, and spends most of his time in reading.

CLARK, JAMES B., farmer, Monroe township,; post office, Corning, Ohio; was born Dec. 30th, 1843, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio; son of James A. and Catharine (Gaver) Clark. Mr. Clark has given his entire attention to agriculture, in which he has been successful. Mr. Clark was married April 3d, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rogers, of Monroe township. They are the parents of one child, Walter Alvie.

CLEMONS, GEORGE W., M. D., Glenford, was born in the village of Thornville, and is therefore a native of Perry county. He is the only surviving son of Joseph Clemson, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. Emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and departed this life in the year 1878; twenty-one years after the death of his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Clemens, daughter of Samuel Clemens of Lima, Michigan, or near there; where he owned extensive landed estate, and where he died. Both the Clemson and the Clemens families were of English Presbyterian stock. Dr. George W. Clemson worked his way up from boyhood to a respectable education, taught school, read medicine, and finally graduated in Starling Medical College in 1874, and began practice as the first physician who had ever attempted Glenford as a permanent location, and in the fall of the same year, was united in wedlock to Miss Almeda, daughter of Dr. Allen Whitmore of Thornville, Ohio. For the last eight years, therefore, Dr. Clemson has devoted himself to his profession and his library, until the range of his practice has grown with his growth in years, and until his presence in the midst of his chosen friends, as a physician, is regarded by many of them as indispensable to their welfare. He and his amiable wife belong to the M. E. church, and two sons and one daughter have blessed their married life. They have a beautiful cottage, erected on an eminence overlooking the valley of Jonathan's Creek, and affording a fine view of a delightful landscape. He is Democratic in politics, but liberal and generous in his political opinions.

CLUMB, CARLISLE, post office, Somerset, Ohio; born August 3d, 1829; is a son of William Clumb, who came to Perry county in 1828, from Fairfield, where he lived near Foresman's mill property, and from Maryland to Fairfield in 1808. His mother was Nancy, daughter of Adam Binckley. His brothers are Allen, Adam, William, Benjamin and George. His sisters are Matilda, wife of G. W. Swartz; Mary J., wife of George Shrider; Margaret, wife of H. King; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of James Dupler; Nancy Catharine, wife of Andrew Batson. Carlisle was first married April 22d, 1849, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Isaac Drum. The children by this union were: Nancy J., wife of Lewis



Winegardner, and Isaac, husband of Martha Drum, daughter of Jacob. After five years of bereavement, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Moses Drum, February 10th, 1859. The children by this marriage are: Margaret Emily, wife of William Perry; John Henry, William Allen, Adam, deceased; Mary Ellen and Preston Carlisle Clumb. Mr. Clumb is an excellent carpenter and farmer, and for some time ran a saw mill. His first Republican vote for President was in 1856, prior to which he voted Democratic. He and his wife are Lutherans. His first annual tax was twenty cents, paid in Fairfield county. His tax now averages about sixty dollars a year on his farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, here, and on western land. His dwelling is a model of convenience, workmanship and comfort wherein the laws of health are admirably recognized. His reading is extensive, comprising political, religious and scientific subjects; while the training of his children to habits of study and labor, and to practices of morality, is regarded as an imperative duty. His land increases in fertility and his skill as an architect is vindicated in every effort.

COCHRAN, HENRY D., of the firm of Cochran & Retallic, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 10, 1851, in Jackson township; son of Ira and Mary (Cohagan) Cochran. Henry D.'s grandfather was one of the pioneers of Jackson township. Young Cochran began teaching school when sixteen years of age, and taught eleven terms. Mr. Cochran's preceptors in the law were attorneys Jackson and Ferguson. He was admitted to practice at the bar in August, 1876. In November of the same year, the present firm was formed, and November 2d of same year he was married to Miss Maria, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Larimer. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Edmond B. and William W.

COLBORN, EPHRAIM S., editor; son of John and Elizabeth Colborn; was born near New Lexington, Ohio, December 7, 1828. He attended the village school, summer and winter, for several years, and afterward in the winter months only, working on the farm in summer. At the age of twenty he became a teacher, taught three terms of select school in New Lexington, and three terms of public school at Selby's school-house, three miles east of New Lexington, reading law at intervals most of the time while teaching. In June, 1851, he left his law books to become editor, business manager, and part owner of the *Perry County Democrat*, a newspaper published at Somerset. From that time until the present, with but brief intermissions, he has, in some way or other, been connected with the publication of newspapers. He served as a member of the Board of Education, both at Somerset and New Lexington, aggregating fifteen or sixteen years of such service. Upon the death of William A. Brown, in November, 1873, Mr. Colborn was appointed to succeed him as Superintendent of the New Lexington schools, and served until the close of the school year, a period of six months. He was appointed postmaster at New Lexington by the Lincoln Administration, in May, 1861, and served in that office until October, 1866, when, being required to indorse the "my policy" of President Johnson, he asked to be excused, and sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and a successor appointed, of different political opinions. Mr. Colborn was brought up a Democrat, and through

the years 1851-'52-'53, voted with that party, but on the organization of the Republican party in 1854, identified himself with it, and remained therein until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for President, and, since that time, has generally voted the Democratic ticket, though not approving all the measures of the party, either State or National. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court, sitting at New Lexington, in September, 1857, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. He was married October 18, 1853, to Miss Martha J. Overmyer, of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. His wife dying in 1857, he was married May 29, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Humbarger, also of Somerset. There are two sons, William J. and Otto D., by the first, and five daughters, Imie L., Tillie A., Mattie G., May E. and R. Blanche, by the last marriage. The oldest daughter, Imie, died in March, 1876, in the fifteenth year of her age.

COMBS, WILLIAM H., son of James and grandson of John Combs, who settled in Perry county on the farm now occupied by William H., his mother, who was a Miss Mary Ann Stoker, and his sister, Miss Kate Combs. The family is Baptist in belief, though Mother Combs, now living, is a member of the U. B. Church. She is the mother of Lewis, George, Levi, Rebecca, wife of D. Brown, John, Thomas, of Lamar, Missouri; Ellen, wife of Dr. R. B. Woodward, and William and Miss Kate Combs—all residing in Fairfield and Perry, except Thomas; were all born at the homestead of their great ancestor, John Combs, on the pike, two miles east of Rushville. The family has maintained a name for integrity, and as the descendants of an honorable ancestry, rank among the foremost in all that pertains to honorable conduct and purity of character. All are married except William and Kate.

CONAWAY, JAMES, born in Virginia in 1818, died July 23, 1881. Mr. Conaway was three times married; first, in 1835, to Miss Mary Baughman; second, in 1853, to Miss Addaline George; third, to Miss Kate Alexander, who still survives him, and lives on the homestead with her two children, Josephine and Ollie.

CONAWAY, R. H., post office McLuney, farmer and stock raiser; a native of Perry county, Ohio; born in 1846, son of James and Mary (Baughman) Conaway; married in 1872 to Miss Mary S. Watt, daughter of Israel and Rebecca Watt. They are the parents of four children, viz.: T. I., Mary R., James L., and William E.

CONLY, JOHN J., of the firm of Conly & Hull, druggists, New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 4, 1850, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh and Margaret (Scalley) Conly. Hugh Conly was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, and came to America when a youth, and located in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio. Margaret Scalley was also born in Ireland, and came to America when a young woman. They are both deceased. The old gentleman died October 10, 1871, and the old lady, July 7, 1876. John J. established his present business in July, 1876; the present firm was formed in the spring of 1882. Mr. Conly, the subject of this sketch, was married October 9, 1875, to Miss Mary L., daughter of James J. and Mary L. (Griffin) Fink. The Finks are of German, and the Griffins of Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Conly are the parents of two children, viz.: Arthur James and Hugh Cuthbert.

CONLY, JAMES F., Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, Ohio, and of the firm of Jackson & Conly, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 15, 1852, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio, son of Hugh and Margaret (Scalley) Conly. James F., in 1874, entered the office of Butler & Huffman, as a law student, and was admitted to practice in April, 1878. Immediately thereafter the present firm was formed. Attorney Conly was elected to his present office in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

COOK, RAPHAEL E., carman, New Straitsville, was born June 7, 1832, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio; son of Elias and Almira (Brookins) Cook; was raised on the water, and was employed at boating from Nelsonville, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio, Circleville, Ohio, and Chilli-cothe, Ohio, until 1859; from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Waverly and Cleveland for about two years for Emmet & Davis; excepting four years, during which time he was employed with P. Hagans, he was boating for himself up to 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in the service of his country in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment O. V. I. for three years or during the war, and served three years, four months and thirteen days, and was engaged in the following battles: Chickamauga, Stone River, Elk River, Davis' Cross Roads, Bowling Green, LaVergne, Rossville, and Pulaski. At Bowling Green he took sick with lung fever and was in the hospital, at that place, about one month, when he again joined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, and remained with it until the time of his discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 9, 1864, by reason of expiration of enlistment. After being discharged he returned home and engaged, for a short time, with one Brooks, of Nelsonville, Ohio, trimming coal-cars. Remained in the above place about six years, during the remainder of the time was employed by J. H. Summers, in hauling coal about three-quarters of a mile on a tram railway. Came to New Straitsville, Ohio, in 1871, and has been employed as follows: Hauling railroad cars for J. D. Clark, about three years; at Plummer Hill two years and six months, and the remainder of time, five years, has been with the Thomas Coal Company. Was married November 19, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Spurrier, born March 7, 1842, in Morgan county, Ohio, daughter of William G. and Eleanor (Shelton) Spurrier. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Silvern Parker, William Lankford, Harley Dallis, Samantha Eleanor, Robert Edward and John Henry.

COOPER, I. W., Bearfield township, Porterville postoffice, farmer, born in Clayton township, March 6, 1839, son of Ruel H. and Rachel (Burkey) Cooper. His father was a native of this county, and his ancestors came from New Jersey. Mr. I. W. Cooper enlisted October 13, 1861, in the Sixty-second O. V. I., served all through the war, and was honorably discharged July, 1865. He received a gun-shot wound in his leg, near Richmond. Since the close of the war he has lived in this township, and moved on the farm where he now resides in 1869. September 19, 1867, he married Hester A. Holcomb, of this township, and of New England ancestry. They are the parents of three children: Minnie L., born September 18, 1868, deceased; Howard B., born October 10, 1870, and Mary E., born May 16, 1881.

COTTERMAN, AMOS, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville,



Ohio. Was born December 23, 1839, in this township, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Garison) Cotterman. He was raised a farmer, which he has made the business of his life, and moved to the farm of 120 acres, which he owns and lives upon, in 1869. It has the best limestone to be found in the township, of which he opened a quarry at the time Baird's furnace first went into blast, and from it has accumulated a handsome fortune, with the assistance of what farming he has done. He was elected township trustee in 1877 and served several years. Mr. Cotterman was married September 8, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Tucker) Wilson. To them were born six children, viz.: John W., James T., who died at twenty months of age; Nancy, Sarah M., Laurettie and George. Daniel Cotterman, father of Amos, was born in Pennsylvania, and brought to Ohio, when a boy, by his parents, who settled in Reading township in the early part of this century, when this country was all woods. In 1838 he moved to Monday Creek township, where he has since resided, and is now one of the oldest men in the township. Mrs. Cotterman, his wife, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, and died February 28, 1880, and is buried in St. John's cemetery, this township. Unto them were born ten children, viz.: Israel, Rachel, Samuel, Amos, Elizabeth, James W., Margaret J., John H., Mariah E., and Salome C. Daniel is a shoemaker by trade, which he has given his attention. Hiram Wilson, father of Mrs. Cotterman, was born in 1808, in Virginia, and came to Ohio a few years after his marriage to Elizabeth Garrison, who was born in 1814 in Montgomery county, Virginia. To them were born nine children, viz.: Fletcher, Eli, Sarah J., Mary B., Olive E., Elizabeth A., Rachel E., Nancy E. and John F.

COYLE, JAMES, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio. Was born July 22, 1838, in Bearfield township, this county, son of Neil and Ann (Fealty) Coyle. He was raised a farmer, and followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age. At this time he began mining, which he followed about one year, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., August 14, 1862, for three years, or during the war, and serving out his time he was honorably discharged at Huston, Texas, July 31, 1865. Was engaged in the following battles: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Charge of Fort Blakely, Black River Bridge and Siege of Mobile, Alabama. During the entire time of service he was only off of duty about ten days. After receiving his discharge he returned home and engaged in mining from that time up to the holidays of 1865 and 1866; and was married January 9, 1866, to Miss Rebecca Miller, born April 5, 1846, in Noble county, Ohio, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Allbaugh) Miller. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Charlie (deceased), Charles H., George W., Francis M., John (deceased), and James. After his marriage he went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he engaged in mining until 1871, when he came to this place and engaged in mining until 1876, at which time he took charge of the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company's mine, remaining in that position about two years, and in November of 1878, took his present position with the Straitsville Coal Company. He has served as County Commissioner since October of 1876, having been re-

elected October, 1879; also, has served as township trustee three years of Coal township, and was a member of the school board of this place four years, during which time he was treasurer.

COYLE, PATRICK, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born January 28, 1844, in Bearfield township, this county, son of Cornelius and Annie (Fealty) Coyle. Mr. Coyle was raised a farmer to the age of sixteen years, when he went to coal mining at Tunnel Hill, this county, where he remained about three or four years, and he has been engaged at mining in Pennsylvania six months; Iowa four or five months; Missouri, Hocking Valley and Shawnee until 1874. Was marshal in this place three years, when he resigned his position, and drove delivery wagon for Hamilton's store for about five years, and then went into business for himself. Mr. Coyle was married April 5, 1869, to Mary A., daughter of Charles and Annie (Fealty) Noon. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Willie, Albert and Annie.

CRAWFORD, WM. JNO., collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born August 5, 1855, in Perry county, Ohio, son of William and Eliza (Neil) Crawford. Mr. Crawford was raised a farmer, and lived on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he engaged in business for himself, and was employed by the Central Coal Mining Company, of New Straitsville, Ohio, for about one year, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, and with the exception of three years he worked at the furnace, has been engaged in mining. Was married November 22, 1877, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hazleton) Harbaugh. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Charley. Mr. Crawford's parents were born, raised, and married, in Ireland, but emigrated to America in after years.

CRIST, JOHN, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, was born February 2, 1826. His father was Jacob Crist, and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Concle, both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Thorn township as early as 1808. Father Crist died at the age of seventy-three, and mother Crist in her seventy-sixth year, in Thorn township. The brothers of John Crist were, George (deceased), Daniel and Frederick, (deceased). His sister was Elizabeth, deceased wife of Absalom Winegardner. John Crist was married October 24, 1846, in his twenty-first year, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Miller. They have eight living, and three deceased children. Those living are Katharine, wife of William Poulton; Leonard, husband of Lucy Spoon; Andrew, husband of a Miss Ortmann; Isabel, wife of Frank Diltz; Jesse husband of a Miss Myers; Alice, wife of W. H. Shrider; Miss Ida and John C. Crist, at home. John Crist began life as a renter. He was strong, healthy and industrious, and his success in farming may be judged by the fact that within a few years after his marriage he sold eight hundred bushels of wheat to one James Culbertson, and his fortitude may also be judged by the fact that he never got his pay for one bushel of it, and yet rallied like a brave man to new effort, not only as a farmer, but in a few years later as a shipper of stock to foreign markets. Judge, then, of his success by the following facts: He has 155 acres where he lives, 85 acres in another tract, 110 acres in a third farm, 154 acres in a fourth and 70 acres in a fifth farm. The Crist ancestry were Lutherans in belief, Democrats in politics, but in 1854 they became

opposed to the party of this name, and generally act with the party opposed to the Democracy. John Crist's taxes have gone as high as \$352 in a single year. His care of horses and his goodness of heart may both be judged by the fact that a few years after his marriage, he became the owner of a grey mare, which he kept and used on the farm until she was thirty-six years old, and this is proof of the care he took of his property, and may be a hint to young men who read this, pointing to wealth and success in life. John Crist never abused a horse, and the facts prove that he got more service out of one mare than many men get out of two or three. People were never fearful to buy a horse of him because they suspected bad usage, and the consequences of bad usage—disease and debility.

CROCKER, WM. W., railroad engineer, Corning, Ohio, was born July 15, 1847, in Cainan, Connecticut; son of Israel and Elizabeth (Nobles) Crocker. When about fourteen, began work as a machinist. At the age of nineteen took charge of a passenger engine on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. He has worked in the railroad shops at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and was foreman of the O. C. mechanical shops at Corning one year. He can build an engine "from the ground up." Mr. Crocker was married July 16, 1871, to Miss Lydia C., daughter of Samuel and Julia A. (Stuck) Slagle of Crawford county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Grace E., Bertha, Ralph and Arthur John. Mr. Crocker came to Corning in March, 1881, at which place he now resides.

CROOK, J. E., station agent on the C. & M. V. road; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county in 1825; came to Perry county in 1868; son of Jacob and Nancy (Bowers) Crook; grandson of Thomas and Anna (Carter) Crook; grandson of Andrew and Mary Bowers. Married in 1846 to Miss Mary A. Palmer, daughter of John and Mary Palmer; the latter was born in Washington, D. C. They have seven children, viz.: Angaline (deceased), Olivia, Victoria, Anna, Dide, Susanah, Guy U. Mr. Crook served three years as Justice of the Peace of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Has been station agent at Crooksville, on the C. & M. V. road, some seven years. He was also engaged in the mercantile business some five years at Crooksville. Mr. Crook was also instrumental in getting the postoffice located at Crooksville.

CROSBIE, MICHAEL, Sheriff of Perry county, Ohio, was born March 1, 1840, in Jackson township; son of Gilbert and Anne (Tempany) Crosbie. Sheriff Crosbie was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation until October, 1880, when he was elected to his present office. He was married May 26, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Margaret (Huston) Bowland, of Jackson township. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maggie Ellen, Annie Violet and David William.

CROSSON, JOHN, farmer; post office, Somerset; born in 1815, in Donegal county, Ireland; is a son of Edward and Catharine (Cunningham) Crosson. Edward first came to America in 1817, returned to Ireland, sold his possessions there, and set sail for America with his family, Neil and John, (the latter only three years old), and four sisters, and settled where his son John now resides, in 1820, after spending several years



in Baltimore, and first taking counsel from the late Rev. Dominic Young. Here, in Perry, the family was joined by Neil Crosson, an uncle of John, who died in Perry a bachelor. Neil came to Philadelphia in 1800, and after serving faithfully as a day laborer in the employ of John Davis, an English contractor, who built the first water works of the "Quaker City," took Neil with him to Baltimore in the same business. Neil soon made himself so indispensable that his wages were raised to \$1,200 a year; and he helped on the first pike and on the first waterworks ever erected in the United States. John, his nephew, also served as director of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad, while Neil, the uncle, helped to build the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike. The name of Crosson is thus honorably connected with the first water works and pike of the East, and the first railroad and pike through the town of Somerset. John's father, after settling his family comfortably, died in 1823, but his mother lived to the great age of eighty-five, dying near the year 1862. The death of his uncle and his brother, Neil, after that of his father, left John sole manager of the homestead. His maiden sisters are Fanny, Anna and Catharine, who reside upon a farm of their own; post office, Junction City, Ohio, near where another sister, Peggy, wife of Samuel Crosson, also resides. In 1841, John was married to Miss Susan Slavin, a daughter of Tully Slavin, and a sister of James and John Slavin, former residents of Perry, and afterward the famous wholesale merchants of this name in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New York, having as many as three wholesale houses at one time. Her surviving children are: Neil, post office, Somerset, and a thriving farmer; James, a commercial traveler, who represents a New York house in Texas, and has also extended his sales far into the Republic of Mexico. There are also two daughters, Rosa and Anna, both students at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Somerset, Ohio; each in turn remaining at home to take charge of their father's household. Mrs. Crosson died in 1886, at the age of fifty-seven. Her husband, John Crosson, though often importuned and amply qualified, was never a candidate for any office. He built a beautiful and elegant brick residence in 1840, enjoys the society of friends and the life of a farmer.

CROSSAN, DAVID, farmer, Madison township; post office, Mt. Perry. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1824. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Philips) Crossan. He has always been a farmer and stock raiser, and now owns an extensive and excellent farm. He moved to this township May 1st, 1849, and has since made it his residence. He was in the one hundred days' service as first corporal of Company II, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. Mr. Crossan was married April 19, 1849, to Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Weaver. They are the parents of the following children: William A., Hanner, Ida (deceased), Rachel A., Laura C., Charles H., Isaac O. and Thomas E.

CURRAN, ROBERT, Justice of the Peace; son of Michael and Mary (Robinson) Curran; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in November 6th, 1819. Came to Ohio with his parents in 1820, and settled at Blotzleysville, Wayne county, Ohio; lived there until 1830, when they came to Jackson township, Perry county; stayed till 1842,

then went to Hocking county, and worked in a wholesale tobacco store till 1851. Then purchased a farm and followed farming till 1872, and was then elected sheriff, and held the office four years. In the winter of 1876, he established a cigar manufactory, and retail store of the same and tobacco, till 1880; then came to Junction City, and was unanimously elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, and still holds the office. Was married in 1851, to Miss Arabella W., daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Sholts) Barker; are the parents of the following children, viz.: Mollie E., Emma L., Clara, Ella, Eddie, Michael. Mr. Curran's parents were of Irish descent; his wife's parents were of German descent. Had one brother who served during the late war; was wounded in both arms at battle of Gettysburg. Mr. C. has been interested, more or less, in public affairs all his life.

CURRAN, J. C., born 1835, post office, Somerset, O., occupation jeweler and watchmaker. With his own rude tools, while yet a boy on the farm, he began mending and cleaning watches, and achieving such wonders in the art that in 1863 he began business in Somerset, and since then has not only sustained it against severe and educated competition, until now, when local effort, though often attempted, has entirely withdrawn from the contest. J. C. is a son of Samuel Curran, County Surveyor, Justice of the Peace, and who for more than half a century, beginning in 1818, resided on the same farm, section 10, Clay township. The mother of J. C. was Miss Lucy Cartlich, a sister of the Rev. Abraham Cartlich of Somerset. She is still living at the age of 73, but her husband, after a long and honorable life, passed away in 1877, in his seventy-eighth year. The grandfather of J. C. was Robert Curran, who died on the Curran homestead, in Clayton, a few years after his settlement there in 1818, from Pennsylvania. He was born in Ireland, was sent by his father with a cargo of goods for sale in America. The ship was seized by pirates, and young Robert found himself at the age of seventeen, though robust and large in size, a pauper in property but a patriot in politics. He joined the army of Washington, and it was his boast through life that he could put his hand on the rump of the General's white horse at the battle of Princeton, when that officer exclaimed, "Come on my brave lads, follow me." After the war he married Miss Nancy Chilcote, a first cousin of the late venerable Enzer Chilcote, all pious and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While the name of Curran was fighting for independence, J. C.'s great ancestor, a slave baron of Southern Virginia, Major Charles Cartlich, was fighting for the king. His son Jesse, afterwards Reverend Jesse, and father of Rev. Abraham Cartlich, now of Somerset, refused to take charge, or accept ownership in the slaves of the father, which resulted not only in the loss of paternal good will but of patrimony also. He died in the ministry after living to see the triumph of his sentiments against human bondage, and the end of African slavery in his native land. He was educated in Bordeaux, France, well versed in the science of medicine, and preferred his convictions of right to all the wealth he might have enjoyed by disobedience to those convictions. J. C. Curran was married Christmas, 1859, to Miss Margaret Jane, daughter of James Collin, and granddaughter of Thomas Beard, an early settler in Perry, and also ancestor of the "Billy Beard," who was an old time stage

contractor. Their children are, James E., William E., and Miss Jesse Aurilla. Mr. Curran may be said to have been successful in business, and his deposits are estimated at \$15,000 in the banks of Hocking county, located in sections 30 and 36 of Ward and Falls. The vaults there contain coal fourteen feet thick on one shelf and eight feet on another; clay, white as chalk, fourteen feet thick; thirty-five per cent. of one hundred and eighty acres of timber; limestone in immense thickness, and sandstone in layers fine grit, used for grindstones, good for window sills and caps. These deposits are held under recognized consignments, and far more certain to respond to drafts than ordinary banks of discount. The Baltimore & Ohio extension line runs through, and passes the door of these famous banks, and these princely deposits.

CURRAN, WILLIAM, Monroe township, farmer, post office, Corning, O., was born February 22, 1840, in Monroe township, son of Peter and Mary (Townsend) Curran. Peter Curran was a native of Ireland, but settled in Perry county, Ohio, when there were but five or six families within an area of ten miles distance. Mary Townsend was a native of New York State. They raised a family of five sons, of whom William, named above, is the third. He has been quite successful, having given his entire attention to farming. Mr. Curran was married May 6, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony and Annie (Mulrine) Kilkenny, of Morgan county, O. Her parents were natives of Ireland. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Geo. T., Annie L., Mary J., and Frances.

DAMBACH, PHILIP JACOB, tinner, Shawnee, Ohio, was born November 28, 1848, in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Daniel and Catharine (Shoeman) Dambach. Mr. Dambach was raised in his native town, where he lived until 1867, and where he learned his trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years from March 21, 1864 to March 21, 1867, with John Work & Son, and has since been employed at the following places: Chillicothe, O., Portsmouth, O., Washington C. H., Fayette County, O., stamping tin ware for M. S. Sager, six months; again in Lancaster, one year; New Lexington, O., Logan, O.; again at home sick for about eight months, and upon his recovery again went to New Lexington, O., with Morehead & Whipps about one year, where he was married in October, 1870, to Catharine Loretta, daughter of Michael J. and Grace (Kinner) Braddock, of Logan, O. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Gracie Catharine, Mary Elizabeth, Osais William, Ellen Gertrude, and Clara Louisa. After his marriage he has been employed at the following places: Lancaster, until the spring of 1871; Bremen, three months; New Lexington, about one year in his own shop; Straitsville, O.; Shawnee, that fall and moved to Iron Point, and into Shawnee the following fall, soon after which came the great miner's strike and he moved to Lancaster, staying nine months, and again set up in business in New Lexington, O., in partnership with his brother-in-law, M. R. Braddock, and in about four months broke up and made tin ware without the assistance of machines and by that obtained a livelihood for the winter that was upon them; again moved to Shawnee and since has made this his home. Has paid up all he owed, and now owns a business house on Main street, and a comfortable dwelling in this place.

DANIEL, GEORGE, born August 5, 1811, in Hopewell township, on



the farm of his uncle John Daniel, who died in 1848. George is the only son of J. George Daniel, who came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the same year his son was born. The mother of George Daniel was Saloma Seitz. Two sisters of George, and elder than he, were born in Pennsylvania. These were Katharine and Saloma. Another sister, younger than George Daniel, was born in Perry county; her name was Lydia. The father soon moved his family to Somerset and here carried on the carpenter trade, but he must have stayed in Hopewell township until after 1815, for it was while living there that he made the coffin in which the Rev. William Foster was buried in that same year. After a residence in Somerset, up to 1820, four or five years perhaps, father J. George Daniel bought the southeast one-fourth section 22, Thorn, Perry county. Grandfather Daniel died in Pennsylvania, at the advance age of ninety-four. It was this grandfather Daniel that was the brother of grandmother Foster, wife of Rev. William Foster. J. George, who made the coffin for Rev. William, was therefore a full cousin of grandmother Foster, by blood. This makes their children second cousins, and old Uncle Ben. Foster and his brothers and sisters were second cousins to the present George Daniel and his brothers and sisters, and the children of these are third cousins. In 1820 there were only thirty acres deeded on the farm. It had no buildings. The father of the present George Daniel lived on the farm forty years, and died in 1860. His wife died before that date, and her maiden name being Seitz, may interest others of the same name in Fairfield county and elsewhere. The first marriage of George Daniel was in 1833, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew, and sister of the present venerable George Smith, of Hopewell. By this marriage there were four sons and two daughters; one son died when a child. Jacob became the husband of Sophrona Dorris, Thornville post office; Samuel, the husband of Eliza Chaney, Fredonia post office; Levi, the husband of Martha From, Thornville post office; Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Samuel Rarick, farmer, Middleport post office, Van Wert county, Ohio, and Miss Leah at home. The second marriage of George Daniel, was to Miss Elizabeth Troup, in 1848, December 12th, a daughter of Adam Troup and a sister of the present Israel Troup, of Hopewell. The children by this marriage are two sons—Noah, who became the husband of Miss Martha, daughter of Harrison Lyle, of Thorn. He is a farmer, and his post office is Thornville. The other son, George W., became the husband of Miss Mary K. Lyle, a sister of Martha, the above name. To go back to 1851, or 1852, the present venerable George Daniel, bought the then home farm of his father, who, with his aged wife, retired to a small farm of forty acres, in the same neighborhood. The price agreed was \$4,000, one thousand down, five hundred in one year and two hundred dollars a year until paid, and one-third the crop during his father's life time, making about \$6,000, as it turned out. The head of Mr. Daniel is twenty-two inches; height, five feet and seven inches; weight, one hundred and sixty-five and up to one hundred and eighty-four pounds. He holds the original papers, dated 1805, organizing Zion Church, and from him were obtained many interesting particulars, which appear under the head of Church History. He is Reform in belief, and Democrat in politics.

DANISON, HIRAM, born 1829, a farmer, Glenford post office, Ohio, is a son of the late venerable James Danison, who came to Hopewell township from Maryland in 1812, when his father, Jared Danison, settled on section fifteen. The sons of this old pioneer were William, Jared, Asa, Elisha and James, the father of Hiram Danison. The daughters were Elizabeth, wife of John Ward, and a Mrs. Petty. As late as the year 1830, James, in partnership with two brothers, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 16, forty of which fell to James, and is the same land on which he afterwards lived and died. Tradition, derived from the mother of Hiram, asserts that James worked on the National pike, and thereby earned the money with which to buy and pay for this first forty acres of land, the price of which was then \$1.25 per acre, due perhaps to its rocky surface and the date of its purchase, and the fifty cents per day earned by labor. James Danison died in 1864, owning one hundred acres of land, leaving his widow, whose maiden name was Dorcus Wilson, an aunt of Jeremiah Wilson, residing on section 21, Hopewell, with one son, Hiram, and one daughter, Mrs. Harriet Walser, wife of Jefferson Walser, Glenford post office, Ohio. Hiram has added twenty acres to the old homestead, comprising two hundred acres, of which his sister obtained seventy-five acres, leaving him one hundred and twenty-five acres at this time. His first wife, and also the mother of all his children, was Miss Rebecca Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, who died in 1865. Her children are Clararissa, widow of Ezra Plane. (killed by accident); Allie, wife of John Plane, Chalfants post office; Martha, wife of E. W. Cooperider, Thornville post office; Jane, wife of John Beard, Mount Perry post office, and Miss Ida. Hiram Danison married a second wife, Miss Huldah Heck, daughter of Henry Heck, late of Reading township. Mr. Danison has just returned from a visit to Richmond, Virginia, to inspect some of the wonderful bargains in land, and houses advertised in that vicinity of Virginia since the Rebellion. He professes himself well pleased with the prospects for capital invested and says if he moves there he wishes to take as much of old Perry with him as he can.

DANISON, JEFFERSON, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio, was born April 8, 1853, in Monday Creek township, son of Jared and Elizabeth (Ward) Danison. Mr. Danison was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life to this time. Was married October 19, 1876, to Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Huston) Kennedy. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Sophia Bell and Elsie M. Mr. Danison was elected trustee of the township in the spring of 1882.

DARST & REAM, hardware. Began the business in 1879, in the room across the street. They now occupy the old Leavitt building on the south side of Main street, west of the square. They deal in hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, lumber, etc.

DAUGHERTY, JOHN, Pike township, farmer, Maholm post office, Ohio, was born December 24, 1816, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, son of Constantine and Bridget (Porter) Daugherty. Was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life to the present time. Mr. Daugherty came to Ohio with his father at the age of seven years, who settled in Jackson township, this county, where he

purchased a farm that adjoins the one now owned by John, his son, and subject of this sketch where he lived to the time of his death, which occurred in April of 1860. Mr. Daugherty's parents were born in Ireland, where they were married, and after which they emigrated to America in the year 1811, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, where they lived seven years, and in all, lived twelve years in Maryland. After coming to Ohio his father gave all attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Daugherty, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father, taking charge of the home farm until he was thirty-two years of age, when his father gave him eighty acres of land of the home place, where he built a house and where he lived twenty-one years, when he purchased the MacGahan farm, and moved into the house where Janarius A. McGahan, author of "Campaign on the Oxus," "The Fall of Kihva" and "Under the Northern Lights," was born, where he now lives. He owns two hundred and five acres of land in range 15, in section 19, one hundred and twenty-four and one-half acres, and eighty acres in section 30, Pike township. Mr. Daugherty was township clerk in Jackson township five years, and assessor of same township four years, and in 1875 was candidate for County Representative before the Democratic convention. Was married April 26, 1846, to Miss Ann McGreevy, born November 10, 1819, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carroll) McGreevy. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: James, born April 22, 1847, and married to Catharine Goodwin; Bridget, born July 26, 1848, and married to Henry Robbin; Elizabeth, born August 5, 1850, and died November 3, 1877; Mary, born September 23, 1852, and died May 4, 1876; Sarah A., born December 24, 1854, married to Patrick Hennesy; Philip, born March 6, 1857, coal operator at Bristol Station, this county; John J., born February 17, 1859, at home, and Constantine T., born December 19, 1861, at home. When Mr. Daugherty first came to this county, it was principally a woodland, and southward there was no dwelling for six miles distant. There was plenty of deer, wolves and turkey, and those were the days of buckskin pantaloons and moccasins.

DAVIS, G. R., Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio, carpenter, was born January 2, 1821, in Maryland, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Essecks) Davis. Mr. Davis was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits for some ten or twelve years after he became of age. He was married March 24, 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Ann (Guinn) Whips, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of eight children, who are living, viz.: Ann, Jane, John, Letha, Lydia, Susan, Thomas J., and Sarah Ellen, and four dead, viz.: Martha, Elizabeth, Mary and William. Mr. Davis came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1827, and ten years later to Perry county, of which he has remained a resident up to the present time, at first farming, and afterward running an engine of his own from 1852 to 1856, and afterward one at Sulphur Spring grist mill for three years, from that he took up the carpenter trade, working one year, when he went to Athens, Ohio, where he ran an engine until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861, at this time enlisting in Company H, Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., serving three months, when he re-enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, O. V. I., of which Company he was Fourth Sergeant. He re-



mained in the service about sixteen months, and was discharged because of disability by heart disease. He now lives in New Lexington, and owns, besides the house he lives in, three acres in northwestern part of Real Estate addition.

DAVEY, WILLIAM, Mayor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 2, 1841, in the Parish of St. Neots, Cornwall county, England; son of Joseph and Anne (Skewes) Davey. He served about five years in the British Navy. Three years of this service was on the west coast of Africa. When about twenty-three years of age he came to America, and located in Athens county, Ohio, where he made his home until about 1868. He enlisted in 1864 in the 18th O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He was elected Mayor of Shawnee, Ohio, in April, 1876, and is now serving his third consecutive term. Mayor Davey was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1877, and is now serving his second term. He was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Cecelia, daughter of William E. and Elizabeth Roberts, of Jackson county, Ohio.

DAVIS, DAVID E., collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 10, 1828, in Carmarthenshire, Wales; son of Samuel and Margaret (Oldham) Davis. Mr. Davis was raised in Carmarthenshire, and remained there until he was about fifteen years of age, when he went to Glamorganshire, where he learned the puddler trade, or what in America is called boiler in rolling mill, where he remained about eight years, at which time he was chosen foreman of a rolling mill at Llandaff, remaining three years, and afterward of a rolling mill at Workington for two years, from where he went to Aberdare, running a coal shaft engine for three years. Emigrated to America, and landed in New York, October 6, 1857, going directly to Covington, Kentucky, where he was employed at his trade for a few months, and has been engaged as follows: Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, mining coal, sixteen years, from which place he came to Shawnee, Ohio, in April of 1875, where he has remained up to this time, and has been engaged as a miner, except two years he was check-weighman. Mr. Davis was married August, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Pugh) Lloyd, of Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of two children, now living, viz.: Samuel E. and John L., and six deceased, viz.: Robert, William, David, Thomas, Mary Jane and Maggie. While living in Meigs county he was school director twelve years, and is at this time township trustee and cemetery trustee of this place.

DAVIS, DAVID, superintendent Ore mines, Shawnee, Ohio, was born in April, 1840, in Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire, Wales; son of John and Mary (Davis) Davis. Was raised in his native shire to the age of twelve years, when he went to the coal regions at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and was employed as a driver in the mines until 1860. At this time he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool in February, and landing in New York April 3, 1860. From New York he went direct to Coshocton, Ohio, and engaged as miner, and was mine boss for four years at his uncle James Davis' coal mine. In 1864 he began boating on the Ohio canal, running from Newark, Ohio, to Cleveland, Ohio, which he continued eight years, and owned the boat called the "Three Brothers." At the end of this time he came to Shawnee, in August of

1872, where he has been employed as follows: Hauling coal out of Shawnee Valley coal mine, one year; superintendent of drivers for Newark Coal Company, until September, 1876, and at that time he, in partnership with T. J. Davis, of Newark, Ohio, contracted to deliver twenty thousand tons of iron ore from Iron Point to the XX furnace, which contract they completed in eighteen months from the date of commencement. At this time, December of 1873, he was employed as superintendent of the iron ore mines at Iron Point, by the XX Coal and Iron Ore Company, which position he still holds. He owns eighty-six acres of land in Trimble township, Athens county, Ohio, with twelve feet vein of coal, and a three feet vein of iron ore, the dwelling in which he lives, and one-half interest in the new Upson Coal Company store building. He has been a member of the school board for the past three years in this place. Mr. Davis was married in December of 1855 to Anna Davis, of Carmarthenshire, Wales. He was married in Aberdare, Wales. They became the parents of the following children, viz.: Benjamin John, James Howard, William, Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, Dora, Belle and Thomas (deceased). Mrs. Davis departed this life February 3, 1882, and is buried in Shawnee cemetery.

DAVIS, J. W., grocer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 8, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Samuel and Mary (Keever) Davis. Mr. Davis was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1874, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he engaged as a teamster, following that occupation for about two years, and then began to dray, and followed that for about five years, when an accident occurred by which he broke his ankle, which so disabled him that he was obliged to abandon that business, and has established himself in a retail family grocery store, where he is in business at this time. Was married April 13, 1869, to Mary J., daughter of James Devit, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Madgie, Charles C., and Bertie Estella.

DAVIS, SAMUEL E., contractor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born April 13, 1852, in Monmouthshire, Wales; son of David E. and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Davis. His father lived about three or four years in Aberdare, England, previous to coming to America. Emigrated June 10, 1859, landing in New York, whence he went to Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, where Samuel E., the subject of this sketch, made his home for thirteen years, and has been engaged as follows: While in Minersville, mining and driving in mines; Jackson Company, at Star furnace, three months; returned home; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, three months, mining; Raymond City, West Virginia, thirty days, mining; returned home and went to Ironton, Ohio, in a skiff with three other men, a distance of seventy miles, where he employed in a boiler yard six months; Ironton tunnel, three months, driving in mine and mining; again at home, and next came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has made his home to the present time. Since coming here he made a trip West into Illinois; was also at Coshocton about two months, mining. He is engaged at this time by a contract with the New York Furnace Company, delivering coal for its use, which he has followed for the last three years, and previous to this laid track in mine, clerked thirteen months, and owned a grocery store at one time in this place. He now owns the property

in which he lives, at 132 Elm street. He is a member of the town Council, and is Past Worthy Chief of Good Templars Lodge in this place; clerk of Fire Department; and recording secretary, trustee and treasurer of the Welch Congregational Church of this place. Was married January 1, 1873, to Catharine, daughter of David and Mary (Reese) Reese. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary Elizabeth, Margaret, David S. and Rachel.

DAVY, GEORGE C., merchant, Shawnee, Ohio; was born September 16, 1847, in Zanesville, Ohio; son of William C. and Sarah J. (Allan) Davy. Mr. Davy's father was a merchant in Zanesville, Ohio, for about two years, and from there he went to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he engaged in the same business, and remained in it some three or four years, at which time he engaged in the hotel business, in which he continued up to the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted and served in his country's cause. Upon his return from said service, he again entered the hotel business, in which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Davy, the subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen years, engaged as a clerk with his uncle in Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained employed for about two years, when he returned to Brownsville, where he clerked for one Brown, who was engaged in mercantile business; also for one Bell, in the same kind of business, remaining with both for some length of time. Next he went to Hebron, Licking county, Ohio, remaining about one year, when he again returned to Brownsville. Concluding to better his business education, he now takes a course of study at the Zanesville Commercial College, after which he went to Shawnee and employed as a clerk with the firm of Alf. & All. Krumm, where he remained about three years; at the end of this time buying out the firm with whom he was engaged, and went into business for himself, where he has remained up to this time, and is enjoying a good general merchandise business. Mr. Davy was married December 29, 1878, to Miss Clara, daughter of P. P. and Rose Comisford of Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Nellie and Blanche.

DEAVER, JONAS B., retired farmer, Rendville, Ohio; was born October 23, 1816, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Jonas and Susanna (Hoover) Deaver, a native of Maryland. His paternal ancestry is English and French; his maternal, German. Mr. Deaver, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm, but in early life learned the tanner's trade, which he followed about twenty-five years. Also taught school a number of terms. In more mature life preached the gospel. He also is a chairmaker. Mr. Deaver was married October 27, 1836, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Michael and Catharine (O'Harrach) Longstreth of Deavertown, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Henry H., mortally wounded at the battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863, and died on the 26th of the same month; Michael L., married to Margaret Talbott; David Felton, died in infancy; Catharine E., married to William P. Weaver; Jonas N., married to Hester Shotwell; Francis G., married first to Sarah E. Keeran, and second to Amanda E. Sherick; Erastus M., died when a child; Thomas E., married to Harriett Groves; Sarah J., married to George E. Murphy, deceased; and John W. F. Mr. Deaver is an old



pioneer of Monroe township, having lived forty-six years in his present residence. About the year 1832 his father-in-law entered the land where Rendville is located. Mr. Weaver subsequently became owner of the farm. He began for himself in life with no financial aid, but by faithful, honest industry, he obtained an ample competence for himself and family by an intelligent and moral life, exerted an influence of great good in his community.

DEAVER, URIAH H., Buckingham, Ohio, was born January 9th, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of David H. and Sarah Jane (Vest) Deaver, of English ancestry. The doctor was brought up on a farm; began teaching school at twenty-two, and taught seven terms; began the study of medicine in 1880, and attended the Starling Medical College at Columbus. He, with Dr. Kochenderfer, began practice at Buckingham, Ohio, in the spring of 1882. Dr. Deaver was married July 3, 1873, to Miss Jane, daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (McKeever) Koontz, of Bearfield township. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Leotha, Emma L., and Beulah J.

DEAVER, WILLIAM E., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; son of Abraham and Esther (McCaslon) Deaver. His paternal ancestors were Welsh, and his maternal ancestors were Irish. His parents came to Morgan county in 1831, and located near Deavertown, that town being named after the Deavers. His father resides there now; his mother died in 1864. The subject of this sketch left home when twenty-one years of age, took a trip West and returned and learned the carriage making trade. He next moved on the farm, one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides. He married Evaline Rose of Bearfield township. They are the parents of the following named children: Charles, deceased; Ellsworth, Willie, Carrie, Esther and Millie.

DELONG, J. B., farmer; post office, Crooksville; born in this county in 1817; son of Isaac and Nancy (Bowers) Delong; married in 1841, to Miss Sarah J. Taylor, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Taylor. They are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Susan, Nancy, J. Wm., deceased; Mary R., George, James F., Sarah, Catharine, Isaac, deceased; Francis, deceased; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased. Mr. Delong is notary public at present. He served as County Commissioner some twelve years, and as Justice of the Peace about twenty years.

DELONG, T. J., farmer and carpenter; postoffice, Rehoboth; born in Ohio, in 1818; settled in this county about the year 1833; son of Edward and Rachel (Baker) Delong. The former died about the year 1846, the latter in 1855. Mr. Delong's parents are of French and Irish descent. Grandson of George and Jane (Ward) Delong; grandson of Tilman and Mary (McName) Barker. Mr. Delong was married in 1847, to Miss Secalia Snider, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Snider. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Jacob, deceased; Francis, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; William, deceased; Albert, Liddie, Lil.

DELONG, PHILIP B., farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township; post office, Buckeye Cottage; born in Perry county in 1833; son of Isaac and Nancy (Bower) Delong. The former was born December 22d, 1779, the latter April 5th, 1788. The former died April 6th, 1842,

the latter in 1864. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married April 17th, 1808. Mr. Delong's father entered the land now owned by the subject of this sketch, in 1823. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of eight children, two of whom are still living. He purchased the homestead in 1865.

DENNY, ISAAC, New Lexington, Clayton township, Ohio; farmer; was born March 20, 1817, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of Isaac and Ester (Gordon) Denny. Mr. Denny lived in his native State until 1854, when he came to Perry county, Ohio, where he now lives. While in Pennsylvania he was engaged in wagoning and stage coach driving, but upon coming to Ohio he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed up to this present time. He was married July 17, 1837, to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (McDonald) Richards, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who departed this life July 6, 1881, aged sixty-one years. They are the parents of nine children, of whom Robert, William, Charlotte, Ella, Jacob, and John are living; and Isaac Newton, Jennie and infant are deceased. Mr. Denny is nicely situated upon his own farm, and has a full sufficiency for an old age, which he bids fair to see. Few in life are so prosperous who are dependent, as was he, upon their own efforts.

DENNY, W. B.; post office, Rehoboth; farmer and stock raiser; born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1845; came to Perry county in the year 1855; son of Isaac and Mary J. (Richards) Denny; grandson of Isaac and Ester Denny, and of Jacob and Agnes (McDonald) Richards; married in 1867 to Miss Anna S. Ogborn, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Usher) Ogborn. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Rosa K., Emma J., and James N. Mr. Denny enlisted in the army in the fall of 1861, in Company C, Sixty-second O. V. I. Mr. Denny's regiment was in the following engagements: Winchester, Port Republic, Black Water, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Walthall Junction, Virginia, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, and Darbytown.

DEW, ANDREW J., Monroe township; farmer; post office, Corning, Ohio, was born in Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio, August 28th, 1842; son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Getty) Dew. Mr. Dew was brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he volunteered, August 4th, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-first O. V. I., and did duty with his regiment until September 10th, 1863, when he received a musket wound in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga. This wound caused amputation of the leg a necessity. Mr. Dew was married September 25th, 1870, to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Jesse A. Wilson, Hartleyville, Athens county. They became the parents of one child—Elton Iona. Mrs. Dew died July 28th, 1872. Mr. Dew was married the second time April 1st, 1875, to Mary Jane Latta. They are the parents of four children, namely: Devine Dudley, Silvia S., Odis O., and Roe Roy.

DICK, S. C., born April 27, 1817; married to Sarah Jones, January 22, 1843; died May 20, 1876. After his marriage he lived entirely in Reading township, Perry County, Ohio, except nine years that he resided in Clayton township. Began his married life with only a small portion of this world's goods, but by teaching for twenty-seven winters

and farming in the summer he accumulated a property estimated to be worth \$15,000 in land and chattels, free of all debts, which he was never hasty to incur. His married children are Mattie, married to David T. Shaw, near Bremen, Fairfield county, a farmer, and Sarah, married to James A. Biggs, near Junction, in Perry county. The single children are John Wesley, the executor of his father's will; Jehu Brook Jones, Grafton Findley, Thomas Wilson, and Hattie E., all of whom reside with their mother at the family homestead. Stephen C. Dick's example and success in life, working on the farm in summer, and teaching twenty-seven winters, prove that all the great, and good, and useful men are not bred to professions, or selected to make and execute the laws. He repeatedly sat down in the morning, and before closing his eyes to sleep, had the Clayton township assessor's book ready for the County Auditor the next day. Mrs. Dick's memory, like her physical frame, is strong and healthful. In 1824 her father employed one Karshner to hew puncheons for the kitchen floor. Karshner employed William Williams, afterwards esteemed the richest man in Perry county, to assist at 37 cents per day. The floor wore smooth and soon became not only useful but even beautiful.

DICKSON, ALEXANDER, born March 23, 1826, farmer and carpenter, post office, Rushville, O., son of David Dickson, and grandson of Martin Dickson, who was a native of county Kent, Ireland, and came to America late in the eighteenth century, after which his marriage to a German wife gave to their descendants an Irish-German parentage. David, the father of Alexander Dickson, and his wife Mary Ann Cover, cousin of John and Lawrence Cover, came with their family to Ohio in 1830 from Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Beside David and his wife, there came with them their sons, Alexander, Samuel A., James H., and David Dickson, and their daughters, Margaret and Mary Ann, wife of Levi Downhour, all now residents of Reading township, post office, Avelon. Alexander was married in 1852 to Miss Ann Elizabeth Bryson, a sister to Dr. Bryson, of Millersport. The Dicksons all belong to the Brethren church except Margaret, who is a Presbyterian, and David, who is a Methodist. One brother, Martin, remained in Pennsylvania, and one, Searight, moved to Holt county, Missouri. On the death of father Dixon, his large farm was divided among his children by partition, and this arrangement gave pleasant but not extensive farms to the heirs, and is believed to be far better for them than a sale and subsequent investment in cash at that time.

DILTZ, MILTON, was born January 10, 1830, in Fairfield county, Ohio, post office, Thornville; is by occupation a farmer, but being generally ingenious he works with the anvil, the plane, at edge tools, and other mechanical pursuits. His son Charles seems to have inherited these mechanical gifts and has produced some useful and very beautiful articles of furniture for use at home, and an elder son, Frank, now married, also manifested the same genius in wood working. These sons were reared (as all boys should be), to the use of tools, and inherit the skill and adaptability of their maternal grandfather, Benjamin Foster, and also of their father, Mr. Diltz. George Foster, uncle of Mrs. Diltz, also was distinguished for his mechanical skill. On the Diltz side also this same natural adaptation to mechanics not only exists, but there is



added thereto a disposition to read, investigate, criticise, and find truths in art, science, mechanics and philosophy in general. "Let us inquire," is the motto. Nothing is taken for truth that will not stand the test of reason and of criticism. Milton's father was Cornelius, and his grandfather was George Diltz, and is of Scotch, German, French and English extraction. His grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Crell, whose brother, George Crell, then a lawyer, was one of the thirteen pall bearers at the funeral of the great George Washington, the father of his country. The pall bearers were all of the name of George, and their number corresponded to the thirteen colonies. His mother's maiden name was Jaques (Jakes), whose father was John Milton Jaques, who lost his life by accidental drowning while going to or coming from a school he was teaching. His mother died at the age of twenty-nine, when Milton, her son, was only nine years of age, and she was buried in Salem. Milton was married February, 1856 to Miss Eliza A., daughter of the late venerable Benjamin Foster, who was the last surviving child of Rev. William Foster, of Perry county, and who died in 1815. Except a residence of six years in Whitley county, Indiana, they have lived in Thorn township, section 28, where they have ever since resided. Their children are Frank, married to a daughter of John Christ; Charles, and Miss Lizzie at home. He has land in Tama county, Iowa; has built him a beautiful new house, from which a steeple two and a half miles distant from Thornville can be seen, and northward the high lands of Licking bound the horizon. His head is twenty-three inches in circumference; his weight, one hundred and sixty pounds; height, five feet nine inches; his hair is auburn; his speech slow and deliberate, and in hospitality, intelligence, and solid virtues of good citizenship he has no superior and few equals. On section 27, Thorn, upon the great ridge dividing the waters of Rush creek, Walnut creek and Honey creek, a well was sunk thirty-two feet in depth, when a cedar or pine trunk of a sapling was found. It is in possession of Milton Diltz, section 28; is three and one-half inches in diameter, retains the bark, shows the heart, and the knots running into it plainly. The well was farther sunk to the depth of fifty-six feet without finding any more fossils, and was again filled up for lack of water found in it. Mr. Diltz witnessed a falling of meteors, November 14, 1868, an account of which he read before a society, and which is reproduced in this volume.

**DIMOND DANIEL**, Jackson township, Maholm post office, Ohio; farmer and stone mason; was born November 20, 1822, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Elizabeth (Dempsey) Dimond. Was raised upon a farm to the age of 14 years, when he went to the stone mason trade, which he followed for 30 years. During the summer season, and during the winter season, was engaged in farm work, and since the expiration of the 30 years has given much attention to agricultural pursuits, but still worked some at his trade. Came to Ohio in April of 1834, with his father, who lived in Thorn township one year, Jackson township one year, Pike township three years, Clayton township one year, and again moved into Jackson township, where he continued his residence up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1844. Daniel lived with his father until he was twenty years of age, when he began business for himself, and has been engaged

at the following places: Marietta, three months on river dam; Hocking canal, about three months on locks; Zanesville, three months on Catholic church; in vicinity of New Lexington, five or six years in all and at different times; on Catholic church in Jackson township, one summer; at St. Joseph's College, one summer; Catholic church at McLuney, one summer; Catholic church in Somerset, one summer; court house in New Lexington, one summer; Knox county, Ohio, on bridges, one season; remainder of mason work was done principally in Pike and Jackson townships. In 1848 he bought a farm of forty acres, a part of which Dickson is now built upon, which he sold in 1852 and purchased the farm he now lives upon, containing eighty acres, which had a hewed log house upon it, and which he has supplanted by a fine brick mansion, in which he now lives. Was married May 24, 1842, to Mary McGahan, born December 1, 1822, in Pike township, this county, daughter of James and Francis (Brown) McGahan. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Frances, now in Knox county, Ohio; John, married to Julia Ward; Sarah, married to John Minaugh; James, married to Margaret Ankney; Mary, now in New Mexico; Patrick, married to Sarah Cochran; Mathias, in New Mexico with Mary; Catharine, in Knox county, Ohio; William, in Knox county, Ohio; Daniel and Monica at home. Mr. Dimond's grandfathers Dimond and Dempsey were early settlers in America, and lived to good, ripe years. Mrs. Dimond can remember when deer were plenty, and the wolves chased the dogs around the house at night time, and knew of a lady, by the name of Hite, shooting a panther from the window of her dwelling. Mrs. Dimond is a half sister to Janarius A. McGahan, author of the "Campaign on the Oxus," "The Fall of Khiva," and "Under the Northern Lights."

DITTOE, PETER, deceased; born July 18th, 1793, in Maryland; died July 30th, 1868, at Mount Harrison, near Somerset. Came to Ohio in 1802; served as a volunteer in the war of 1812; was a leading and successful merchant in Somerset, from 1813 to 1839; married July 4th, 1817, to Miss Ann Spurk, daughter of Peter Spurk, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They had eleven children, of whom eight survive. He was recorder of the county, postmaster under John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Van Buren; though a staunch Whig, and the devoted friend of Clay and Ewing. Without ever having seen an organ, and unaided, except from the books, he constructed an organ for the Catholic church in Somerset, over fifty years ago, which is still used there, and which sounded the solemn requiem at his funeral. He was a close student, a great reader, possessed of sterling integrity, a devout Catholic, an esteemed citizen, a kind parent, and valued friend. When he and his wife had lived happily for fifty years, their golden wedding was celebrated at Mount Harrison, the building on which was erected in 1839. The eight surviving children are: Elizabeth, married, first, to Joseph Elder, of Emmitsburg, Maryland, one son; second, to Bernard Wagner, lawyer, Evansville, Indiana, one son; Cecelia, married to Martin F. Scott, merchant, of Somerset; Francis R., married, farmer, died in Jackson county, Iowa, leaving one son and one daughter; Lewis H., married, owner stock ranch, Idaho, one son; George M., editor, five sons and one daughter, New-

port, Kentucky; William T., married, lawyer, Davenport, Iowa; Gertrude, married to E. D. Wiseman, Peoria, Illinois, merchant, one son; Peter, Jr., married, farmer, residing at the old homestead, Mount Harrison.

PETER DITTOE, JR., raised a farmer, left home at the age of nineteen, learned telegraphing; took position in St. Louis as tuner and repairer of pianos and organs, afterwards in Cincinnati in the same position, and after four years thus spent, he began business on his own account. After trying his business in Covington and Baltimore, he settled in Evansville, Indiana, in 1872, where he became eminently successful, and in 1879 he returned to Mount Harrison, saved it from going into the hands of strangers, and is making it his home. November 21st, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mary Aloysia Zinn, daughter of Peter Zinn, of Wheeling, West Virginia. It seldom happens that so young a man, starting out in life when only nineteen, succeeds in achieving sufficient means to purchase so fine an estate, and retiring so early from active life, surrounded with so many of its real comforts and means of happiness.

DITTOE, FRANK A., born May 9th, 1849, merchant, Somerset, Ohio. On his birth day, 1882, was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Hon. W. E. Finck, of Somerset. His father was Jacob Dittoe, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who came to Somerset with Frank's grandfather, Joseph Dittoe, in 1813. The great grandfather, whose name was also Joseph, came from Alsace, France, where the name is spelled De/Toe. Jacob Dittoe had an uncle John, who went to the State of New York,—Francis, who died in Pickaway county, Ohio; Anthony, who died in Perry county, Ohio; Peter, who lived and died in Virginia,—all of whom were brothers of Joseph Dittoe, the grandfather of Frank. The mother of Jacob, and grandmother of Frank, was, in her maiden days, a Miss Helen Grimm. The uncles of Frank A. Dittoe were: John, a farmer of Perry, who died up in ninety years of age, in Perry county, Ohio; Michael, a carpenter, who died single, in New Orleans, about the year 1829; Joseph, who was drowned in the Mississippi River a few years prior to the death of Micheal, and Anthony Dittoe, the youngest brother of Jacob, who died in Edgar county, Illinois. Frank's father, Jacob Dittoe, was married in 1826 to Miss Sarah Cain, by Rev. N. D. Young. The daughters born to this wedlock were: Sarah and Mary, of Washington, D. C., where the latter deceased; Miss Lizzie and Eugenia, of Somerset, Ohio; Margaret, wife of William Dittoe, a lawyer of Davenport, Iowa; and Cecelia, wife of Hon. T. P. Cox, of Lancaster, Ohio. The sons were: Frank A., the subject of this sketch, John, and William, who died at the family homestead, in Somerset, sole and unmarried, and M. J. Dittoe, who went to the City of New York nearly thirty years ago, engaged as carpenter and architect, never married, and amassed a large fortune, which he divides liberally with his only surviving brother, Frank A., and the kindred of his household. In 1879 the writer obtained the following facts from the lips of Jacob Dittoe, then in his seventy-eighth year: There was not a house on Columbus street, Somerset, in 1813, and not one brick house in all the town. It had two taverns, and one dry goods store. Then, too, there was not a house in Zanesville from



the present site of the court house there to the river bank—all commons, cow pasture, etc. Then Lancaster had but two dry goods stores, and the "Ohio Eagle" newspaper, St. Joseph's being the first Catholic church in Ohio. There came thither, not only the sons and daughters of the church to worship, but to enter the holy bonds of wedlock. Then, as now, no loyal daughter of the church would marry Catholic or Protestant husband who refused to be united in wedlock by a priest of Mother Church. Here the elder Thomas Ewing, afterwards the great jurist, lawyer, and statesman, of Lancaster, came to marry his wife, a Catholic daughter of Hugh Boyle, Clerk of Fairfield Common Pleas Court. Mr. Ewing had no notion of doing without a beautiful and charming wife because of such exacting rules of his wife's church, since these did not bind him to become a Catholic, but only the husband of a Catholic wife, which latter was agreeable to his preferences. It is a singular fact that the same priest, Rev. N. D. Young, who performed the marriage service, also performed the funeral service of this well known man.

DONALDSON, WM. A., of the firm of Tussing & Donaldson, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born December 21, 1853, in Hocking county, Ohio, son of Joshua and Catharine (Marlow) Donaldson. Young Donaldson was graduated at Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, in 1876. He began teaching school when about seventeen, and taught three terms. In the spring of 1877 began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878. Began practice with A. W. Scott, firm name, Scott & Donaldson, which was dissolved in September, 1880, when the present firm was formed.

DONNELLY, J. J., Justice of the Peace, Monroe township, Corning, Ohio; born December 21, 1831, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh and Susannah (Galley) Donnelly. Hugh Donnelly is a native of county Tyrone, Ireland; was born February 22, 1794, came to America in 1821, and is now living in Perry county, Ohio. Susannah Galley was born in Maryland, of German ancestors. They became the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, married to Levi Sisler; twins, died not named; Susannah; Joseph Patrick, married to Rose McGonnagle; John Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Owen, died in childhood; Catharine, married first to Patrick Daugherty, and second to David Webster; Eliza, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married to Elijah Blizzard. John Joseph, named before, was brought up on a farm, began teaching school at eighteen years of age, and taught thirty-nine terms. Has resided in Pike, Bearfield, Pleasant and Monroe townships, Perry county, Ohio, and one year in Miami county, Ohio. He enlisted May 4, 1864, in Co. B, 160th Regt., O. N. G., and served four months. In 1880 Mr. Donnelly discovered the greatest deposit of iron ore in Perry county, Ohio, one mile south of Oakfield, Pleasant township. He also has made several discoveries of valuable deposits of iron ore since. Mr. Donnelly was elected Justice of the Peace of Monroe township, this county, in May, 1881. Esquire Donnelly was married August 31, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Patrick and Mary Ann (O'Ferry) Toole. They are the parents of five living children, viz.: Annie Isabel, Hugh Dessadarius, Philip A., Loretto Susannah, and John Sylvester. Patrick Toole was a native of the city of Cork, Ire-

land. Mary Ann O'Ferry was a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

DRAKE, J. M., Monroe township, carpenter, Corning, Ohio; was born March 24, 1847, in Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio; son of C. D. and Hannah (Rusk) Drake. Mr. Drake was brought up from four years of age to his twenty-first year in Ringold, Morgan county, Ohio, where he learned his trade, and at the age of twenty-one years he went into business for himself. Was married January 7, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Shell, who was born June 15, 1852, in Morgansville, Morgan county, Ohio; daughter of John and Mary (Dawson) Shell. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ara Ellen, Hannah Louisa, Patience Elizabeth and Austin Hermon. After his marriage he lived in Morgan county, Ohio, for eleven years, when he moved to where he now lives May 11, 1880. Mr. Drake's father was born in Alexandria county, Virginia, and came to Ohio at an early day and settled on Wolf creek, Morgan county, where he lived up to the time of his death, September 18, 1879. His mother, Hannah Rusk, was born in Perry county, Ohio, and moved into Morgan county when a child, where she lived to the time of her death, October 3, 1875. Mr. C. D. and Hannah Rusk Drake became the parents of ten children, viz.: Rachel D., married to Franklin Amos; Sarah, died October 25, 1874, was married to Richard Williams; Matilda, married to John Hanesworth; George E., died in Andersonville prison, August 12, 1864; H. D., died June 10, 1882, in Corning; J. M., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth J., first married to Asbury Kirkbridge, who died April 5, 1874; married the second time to Thomas Hamilton; Lucy E., married to Charles Scott; William C., died November 30, 1878, and Mary C., died September 2, 1875.

DRIVER, ESTHER, Shawnee, Ohio, was born June 29, 1831, in Carmarthenshire, Wales; daughter of John and Ann (Hopkins) Jenkins. Mrs. Driver came to America in September of 1851, landing in New York and going thence via Syracuse to Meigs county, Ohio, where she joined her husband, James Driver, who had preceded her in emigration some four years. Mr. Driver had been a collier in Wales, and was engaged in mining at this place, which remained their home for fifteen years. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Regiment, Va. V. I., serving his full time, and was honorably discharged, returning home and moving to Shawnee in August of 1872, living here until February, 1875, when he departed this life, and was buried in the Shawnee cemetery. There were few houses in this place upon their coming, and they were obliged to take shelter in a barn, but now enjoy a good frame dwelling for their home. Mrs. Driver was married May 30, 1851, to James, son of James and Margaret (Bassett) Driver. They became the parents of six children, now living, viz.: Ann, Mary J., James, William, Elizabeth and Esther, and two who are deceased, Margaret and John. A peculiarity of the family is that only two of the children can see sufficiently to read. Some of the girls have been educated in the Blind Asylum, and have become proficient musicians, and give concerts, by which they are enabled to assist in obtaining a livelihood.

DROEGE, EDWARD T., was born March 22, 1817, in the city of Dublin, Ireland. His father was of German descent, and landed in Ireland as a soldier. Edward, at a tender age, came to America with two

brothers and a sister, married to Lawrence Gill, who died in Philadelphia. His father's name was Hardwick Droege, and his brothers were William, deceased in Philadelphia; John, who also died in Philadelphia, after his discharge from service in the army. He has two sons living. At the age of seventeen Edward went to the saddler trade, and served over three years as an apprentice. Soon after he followed his brother John to New Orleans, on board a mail ship, starting December 23, 1838, and found the climate, after getting into the gulf stream, extremely pleasant, and the voyage very agreeable, lasting twenty-one days. He found his brother there as if by accident, and both being of the same trade, found their way back to Cincinnati, where they found an old shopmate of the same trade, by the name of Thornhill. They finally arrived in Somerset, and both obtained work; John with Thomas Wiles, Edward with George M. Houser and John Poorman, now of Tiffin, Ohio, whose shops were located on the Dittoe corner, where General Law had carried on the same business. At that date, February, 1839, there were five saddler shops in Somerset, some of these employing six workmen, of which H. C. Filler was one. Somerset then enjoyed the entire trade in saddlery for the whole county, and 'Squire McDonald, of Monroe township, was a customer. Edward Droege went to Zanesville to find the trunks he had left at Cincinnati, intending to go on to Philadelphia, but the fact of not finding them brought him back to Somerset, where he has remained ever since. Four or five months afterward Peter Smith found the trunks at Newark by accident, and they were then hauled to Somerset. Much trade then went by wagon to Newark from Perry county. Edward worked as a journeyman saddler to the year 1845. He was married November 22, 1840, to Cecelia R. Finck. They have living eight children—Mary; Maria, married to Samuel Eder, residence Somerset; Charles, married to Ellen McEntire, residence Indianapolis, Indiana; Agnes; Julia, married to John Slinger, residence Bogstown, Indiana; Edward, married to Emma Migga, Indianapolis, Indiana; Lucy, married to Edward Droege, residence Indianapolis; Cecelia. Mr. Droege is a man of high character and persevering industry, and as an evidence of his sterling integrity, he has served nineteen years as township treasurer, and for many years also as town and school district treasurer, which offices he is still holding. He is found every day at his saddler shop, where the business is carried on under the firm and style of Droege & Frymote. No man in Somerset works more days in a year, or relies more exclusively on his labor for a livelihood, than Edward Droege.

DUCKWORTH, RALPH, collier, Shawnee, O.; was born February 7, 1856, in Steubenville, Ohio; son of James and Ann Duckworth. Was removed from his native city during his infancy to Syracuse, Meigs county, Ohio, remaining with his father in that place until he was twenty years of age, from where he came to Shawnee, and where he has remained up to this time, with the exception of three months, when he took a trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Saginaw, Michigan, from whence he made a seven weeks' trip on the lake, and from Saginaw returned home. Has been employed at different kinds of work in the mines since coming to the place. Mr. Duckworth was married De-



ember 7th, 1876, to Isabel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy Kirton, of Missouri, near St. Louis, whose home, at the time of her marriage, was in Shawnee, Ohio. They are the parents of one child living, viz.: James, and two deceased; Daisy, and one who died in infancy.

DUFFY, PETER, was born in Madison county, New York, January 8th, 1837; moved to Chapel Hill, Perry county, Ohio, in 1841; taught school in Monroe township from 1859 to 1863. Was married in 1860 to Lydia S. Tinker. Moved to New Lexington in 1864, and engaged in the mercantile business with Ogle, Yeoman & Co., until 1866. Was elected to the office of Clerk of Courts in November, 1866, and filled that office until February, 1876. Soon after his election to this office, he bought an interest in the New Lexington *Herald*, and was one of the proprietors eight years; first, under the firm name of Butler, Duffy & Meloy, afterwards Duffy, Green & Meloy; and still later, Duffy & Meloy. After leaving the office of Clerk, he sold his interest in the *Herald* and engaged in mercantile business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has been an active and influential worker in the Democratic party.

DUNLAP, JOHN, born June 28th, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio; a working man, whose post office is Somerset, Ohio. His father, Adam Dunlap, a native of Virginia, died at Point Pleasant, Virginia, at the age of fifty-eight years, a member of Company C, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry. The mother of John Dunlap was Lydia Bozman, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla Bozman, whose maiden name was Brady, and whose sister is the wife of Benjamin Norris of New Lexington. The grandfather of John was Josiah Dunlap, whose wife was Sarah Cox. The ancestry is Scotch-Irish. John Dunlap enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment of West Virginia, afterward consolidated with the Second Veteran Virginia Infantry. He taught school in 1856, and was married January 14th, 1858, to Miss Elmira, daughter of Thomas and Martha Davis, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Her parents went back to Virginia, when she was quite young. She has five sisters and two brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have four children, all of whom are deceased. They have an adopted son, William Benton Dunlap, whom they took at the age of two years. He is now past sixteen. A former playmate of Mr. Dunlap, Mr. John Laughlin, whose wife and three children are deceased, finds a welcome and happy home with the friend of his childhood. John Dunlap, who has been in twenty-seven battles for the Union, owes his life to his wife's presence when sick in hospital; where she also was taken sick, sent home on a free pass from Colonel Lightburn, after which she renewed her devotion to the Union cause by attendance on the sick. John Dunlap was taken prisoner by Mosby, and with twenty-one others drew lots to decide which of these were to die. He was an inmate of Libby prison, and had the good luck to capture the rebel guerrilla, Captain Mobly. This Mobly had seven men, who would dress in blue uniform, assume duty on our picket lines and fix themselves for all kinds of mischief. This Mobly was the son of a widow whose residence overlooked the valley before, and sat at the foot of a mountain behind. Private John Dunlap was sent out to capture Mobly by strategy, a task to which he seems to have been fully equal, for he marched Mobly into camp at the point of

the bayonet. The full particulars of this capture are extremely thrilling, and exemplify the daring and address of the soldier and his captive, but too lengthy for insertion here. He is always hospitable, and has a Virginia welcome to his visitors. His head is twenty-two and a fourth inches; weight, one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ninety pounds; height, five feet, eleven and one-half inches.

DUNN, JOHN V., of the firm of Dunn & McTeague, druggists, Rendville, Ohio, was born May 14, 1855, in Pike township, Perry county, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Ward) Dunn, of Irish descent. John V. was brought up on the farm and taught school five years. In the spring of 1880, began the drug business at Junction City, Ohio, and established the present firm in the spring of 1882.

DUNWOODY, JACOB, born 1818, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; post office, Thornville; occupation, for forty years, shoe and boot maker. Son of James Dunwoody, a native of Ireland, and who married a Miss Margaret Sponhauer, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Both parents died in Pennsylvania. He had three brothers—one Levi, still living; post office, Bareville, Pennsylvania; John, who died near Pleasantville in 1839, and one who died young. He had an only sister, who also died young. Father James died at the age of fifty-eight years, after being a widower several years. Both parents were Lutherans in belief. Had he voted in 1840, the year he came to Ohio, Jacob would then have cast his ballot for General Harrison, believing Van Buren to have been extravagant, as charged. In 1850 he was married to Miss Emsey, daughter of the late venerable Thomas Smith, a native of Virginia, and who was one of the early settlers in Somerset, Ohio. But two of the seven children of this marriage are now living, the others having died while yet in tender years. The surviving son is Thomas Dunwoody, for many years a clerk in the dry goods house of Seth Johnson, Glenford, Ohio, for several years, and now the clerk of Hopewell township, and the husband of Nellie Graves, daughter of B. F. Graves of Somerset, a Virginian by birth, and, like the father of her husband, a shoemaker by occupation. The surviving daughter is Miss Anna, who is mistress of the homestead since the death of her mother in 1860, since when her father has remained a widower, carrying on a prosperous business in Thornville. Jacob Dunwoody has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Treasurer, etc., and no more faithful servant in these stations ever honored them by acceptance and service. He never used strong drink except in moderation, never used tobacco, and for some years past drinks wine and cider of his own manufacture. While his weight is only one hundred and thirty pounds, his head measures twenty-three and five-eighths inches around, and his height five feet eight inches. He is a member of no church, and his views are liberal and conservative.

DUPLER, GILBERT W., formerly marshal of New Lexington, Ohio, was born August 16, 1854, in Millville, Hocking county, Ohio; son of Noah and Elizabeth (Williams) Dupler. His father's ancestors were German, his mother's English. At the age of twelve he came to this place, and began the carpenter trade at the age of fifteen, and followed it three years. Then he took the mail contract on route No. 21,243, from this place to Chancey, and held the place four years. He was

elected to his present office April 5, 1880. Marshal Dupler was married April 16, 1878, to Miss Almeda M., daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth (Rambo) Richards. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Burt F. and Roy, F. (twins), born March 19, 1879, and now, December, 1881, their weights are equal; and Mort E., born August 15, 1881. Marshal Dupler is a member of Company A, Seventeenth O. N. G., having enlisted in this company in March, 1878.

DUPLER, THOMAS, merchant, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; born in Athens county, August 14, 1846; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Dupler. His father was of Irish descent, and his mother of English; both were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to the State in 1835. His father was a shoemaker, resided in this county, and died in Athens county. Thomas Dupler enlisted in 1863, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I., and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865. He was sergeant. After the close of the war, he farmed until 1872, when he went into the drug business at Moxahala. He is also proprietor of a dry goods store at Moxahala, and a wholesale liquor store at Rendville. He is postmaster at Moxahala. He is married to Sarah Biddison of Athens county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Clarence, Harley, Fred and William.

DUSENBURY, J. W., editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Independent*, New Lexington, Ohio, was born June 22, 1858, in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio; son of A. J. and Sarah (Hitchcock) Dusenbury. At the close of the late civil war Mrs. Dusenbury, with her children then at home, moved to New Lexington, where she has since resided, and where J. W. spent his boyhood days in attending school at the public school of this place, making such rapid strides in his studies that at the early age of sixteen years he graduated with the first graduating class of this place. Soon after graduating he became a teacher, and with good success taught in several parts of the county, the last year of his teaching being in the grammar school department of his own village. In 1880 he was employed by a Chicago publishing house as general agent, and for them traveled over the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, remaining with them until the fall of 1881, when he returned to New Lexington, and in partnership with Mr. A. F. Moore founded the newspaper known as the *Independent*, which, by diligent and faithful effort upon their part, soon became one of the leading and most prosperous journals in the county, of which its widespread circulation is convincing evidence. In 1882, A. F. Moore retiring from the newspaper business, Mr. Dusenbury became sole proprietor, which he successfully manages, in connection with his school teaching. A business so aptly managed, by one so young, certainly points to better things in the future, as well as being an evidence of prosperity at the present. Mr. Dusenbury is one of a family of four children, viz.: Josie, married and living near Beverly, Washington county, Ohio; Jemima, who resides with her husband, Mr. Columbus Pletcher, of Junction City, Ohio; and William J., who, having graduated at the head of his class in the New Lexington High School at the age of only fifteen years, is at present teaching. Mr. Dusenbury's great grandfather, John Dusenbury, came to Perry county in 1802, and settled on Bear Run, in Bearfield township. His grandfather,



Benjamin Dusenbury, was also one of the oldest settlers, and here passed through the ordeal of a pioneer life, which is so well told elsewhere in this history. Mr. Dusenbury's father was among the first to take up arms in defense of his country in the time of the late Rebellion, having enlisted in 1861, and served over three years with the famous Thirtieth O. V. I., participating in all its battles, and at last laid down his life to fill a soldier's grave. His memory is perpetuated with those of fallen comrades by the monument reared in New Lexington by the then surviving members of the regiment. Mr. Dusenbury's ancestors, upon his mother's side of the house, were of English descent. His grandfather, Wesley Hitchcock, came, when a boy, from Maryland to Ohio with his father, who, on account of his anti-slavery principles, left that State and came to what was then the frontier, having freed all his slaves before starting, preferring to endure the hardships of the Western wilds to the wealth and affluence of a wrong-doing, slave-driving State. J. W. is at present residing with his mother in New Lexington.

EBERT, J. M., post office, McLuney, hotel proprietor and liveryman. Born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1842. Came to Perry county in 1880; married in September, 1866, to Miss Anna E. Brown, daughter of William M. and Amanda (Pickroy) Brown. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Minnie E., and John D. Mr. Ebert enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1862, in Company I, 114th O. V. I., and was engaged in the following battles: Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, and Alexandria.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born May 18, 1826, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Wales, son of John and Mary (Davis) Edwards. Mr. Edwards was raised a collier, and lived in Tredegar, except one year he spent at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and followed his business in that country until 1862, when he came to America, landing in New York, from where he went to Broad Top, Pennsylvania, where he spent about five months, and was engaged in Kanawha, West Virginia, and Ironton, Ohio, about ten months, when he returned to his native home, where he remained about six years, and again emigrated to America, and returned to Broad Top, Pennsylvania, and to Trusco, Pennsylvania, where he remained about three months, and as follows: Mason City, W. Va., one year; Ironton, Ohio, about two years; and from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained to this time, and is comfortably situated in his own dwelling, having lived here about eight years. Mr. Edwards has property in Wales, willed to him by his father, that in 1854 was valued at 900 pounds. His father died in 1856, but the property has not yet come into his possession. While in West Virginia, and just after the breaking out of the war he was arrested in going to Kanawha, W. Va., but was passed through and made his hazardous trip between the fire of two armies. Mr. Edwards was married October 10, 1848, to Catharine, daughter of David and Mary (Davis) Williams, of Carmarthenshire, Wales. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary, married to Benjamin M. Morgan; John, William, Catharine, married to Evan E. Evans; David, and Lizzie A.

EDWARDS, DAVID W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio. Was born June 17, 1842, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, son of John and Jane (Rowlands) Edwards. When David W. was two years old he lost his father, and at nine years of age he lost his mother, at which time he went to live with his uncle, brother of his father, who attempted to compel Edward, when he was twelve years of age, to go to the shoemaker's trade, when he left his uncle and went to his grandfather, with whom he stayed one year, and then went to a second cousin, and herded sheep for him on Plinlimmon Mountains for six months, after which he lived with a farmer by the name of Mogan, working one year, and hired with another farmer by the name of Owens and worked six months, and returned to his birthplace and lived with his sister, working in coal mines two years and six months; again hired to work on a farm for eighteen months with Morgan Davis, and went to the Delivy mines where he remained four months; then to Lancashire, England; St. Ellen mines a short time, and then to Brimbo mines, Denbigshire, North Wales, and returned to Delivy mines, staying a short time; he then began railroading in Murraysville, North Wales working about four months. Emigrated to America, landing in New York, September 12, 1863, and went direct to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, staying until July, 1864, at which time he enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, one hundred days service, and served four months in Maryland and Pennsylvania. After receiving his discharge in November, 1864, he went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he re-enlisted, but did not go into service because of the close of the war. In July, 1865, he returned to Pittsburgh, remaining until July, 1868, when he went to Irondale, Jefferson county, Ohio, and went to Canton, Stark county Ohio, then to Coshocton, Ohio, staying but a short time in each place, and from there went to Bristol, this county, working one year on tunnel; in April, 1871, came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has made his home to this time excepting four months he was in Hocking Valley as a mine boss. In February, 1882, he went to southwest Missouri, where he bought a farm, and returned in March of the same year. Mr. Edwards was married, December, 1865, to Maggie, daughter of David and Margaret (Jones) Davis. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: David J., Jennie Y., Horace G., Rebecca, William, and Annie.

EDWARDS, JOSEPH, Rendville, Ohio, was born March 5, 1849, in Lancashire, England, son of Robert and Grace (Hall) Edwards. Mr. Edwards was reared and lived in the place of his nativity until May 7th, 1870, when he came to America, taking shipping at Liverpool and landing at Quebec, from where he went to Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio, and remained until 1879, and on March 11th moved to Moxahala, whence he moved to Millertown on the 16th day of June in the same year; on the July following he came to Rendville, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, January, 1883. Mr. Edwards was married July 12, 1873, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, to Miss Frances, daughter of George and Alice (Moores) Chadwick, of Lancashire, England. While living in England he was engaged at the age of nine years in the Waterloo Limes Coalery, where he was employed until November, 1869, when he met with an accident as he was engaged

upon an incline, catching his right arm between a train of ten loaded cars and a pulley, completely crushing it so that amputation was rendered necessary, which was performed in seventeen days afterward, a loss he has severely felt. In Leetonia he was employed in the Cherry Valley mines by Mr. Zachariah Tetlow, where he hitched cars at the bottom of a slope. Was employed in a mine while at Moxahala. During his stay at Millertown he peddled jewelry and notions, and upon coming to Rendville he opened his present business.

ELDER, LEVI, was born 1825 in Perry county. He is a son of Robert Elder and Susannah (Haines), who came to Ohio in 1818. Robert died in 1867, in his eighty-first year, and Susannah followed him November 20, 1881, in her eighty-ninth year. Their children were Sarah Kelsey, Joel, Mary Middaugh, Levi, Asbury, Charlotte Durrrh, Simeon and Cyrus, who was last heard from in Arkansas some seven years since. The children of Levi and his wife, who was Miss Amy R. Rutherford, are Artamesa, Samantha Ellen, and Eva May. Their two sons died of diptheria. His daughter Artamesa is married to Mr. George W. Zartman. Levi never had a law suit, never was a juryman, and was but twice called as a witness, and is opposed to capital punishment. The family is of Scotch-German descent, including Robert and his two brothers, William and John, who came with Robert to Ohio. The Elder family, now extensive, is generally distinguished for its thrift, its Protestant piety, its industry, and its success in business life. Levi has added to the one hundred and seventy-three ancestral acres, where he resides, one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township, and pays nearly \$100 of State taxes annually.

ELDER, ASBURY, born February 10, 1827, in Reading township. Farmer and grazer. April 13, 1848 was married to Charlotte Durrrh. Bought the farm of two hundred and seven acres where he now resides in 1854, for the sum of \$5,175. His children are Levi Ellis Elder, husband of Hannah, daughter of Thomas Middaugh; Jacob Elder, husband of Martha, daughter of C. Henry, whose wife was Rachel Hodge; A. P. Elder, husband of Emma, daughter of Adam Householder; Missouri, wife of David, son of Tobias Ream; Minnesota, Matilda, Iowa, Mary Eliza, Hannah Loucevia, Melzena, Callie Barbara, and John Durrrh Porter Elder. Mr. Elder is a brother of Levi, of Reading township. His first tax receipt was as low down as \$2 to \$3. paid to General John Lidey. Since then they have run to \$100 and over. He was in the one hundred days' service. His wife died April 7, 1880. His house is of brick, and is two-story, well finished and very comfortable. The inside finish of his dwelling cost \$1,000, and no house in Perry county extends more freely a generous hospitality to its friends and visitors. He is of the Brethren church belief, opposed to secret societies; a Republican in politics; a peace maker in the neighborhood and church affairs; a true friend and a generous foe.

ELDER, D. R., Shawnee, Ohio, proprietor of the American House, was born August 15, 1832, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is the son of Jesse and Isabelle (Pugh) Elder. Mr. Elder was raised a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he went to Delaware, Ohio, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University about one year, when the college was suspended on account of the cholera in the fall of 1852, which obliged him



to seek some other quarters, when he went to Sugar Grove, Fairfield county, Ohio, and engaged in school teaching up to 1862, after which he went into the mercantile business, keeping a line of general merchandise, and he was so successful in this line that in the year of 1864 his business reached the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars. He continued in business in this place up to 1873, when he went to Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, where he was again engaged in mercantile business up to 1875. In April of 1877 he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, and entered the hotel business, where he has remained up to this present time. From 1863 to 1873 he was post master at Sugar Grove; was township clerk eight years, and mayor two years, at Sugar Grove, also. Mr. Elder was married March 25, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Enoch and Amanda (Powell) Van Dyke, of Sugar Grove. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Eliza J., Charles Cyrus, James Madison, Clara Isabelle, Edward Ellsworth, Rosa Ellen, David Rees, Joseph Ray and Franklin. Of these David Rees is deceased; Eliza Jane is married to Arthur McGarey, of Floodwood, Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Elder's father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and his mother in Westmoreland county, Virginia. His grandfather came to Perry county, Ohio, in 1816, from the slave states, having liberated his slaves; but four of them would come with him, for whose good behavior he was obliged to give security upon entering into Ohio. He was a farmer, and settled in Somerset, Ohio.

ELDER, JOSEPH P., overseer at Fannie furnace, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May 6, 1845, in Seneca county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Ellen (McGoghlin) Elder. Mr. Elder was raised to the age of eight or nine years upon a farm, when his father bought a grist mill near Thornville, where he moved, and lived from about 1854 to 1861. At this time he moved to near St. Joseph's Church, and built a grist mill, which he run until about 1868. In 1865, Joseph P., the subject of this sketch, went into business for himself, running an engine and sawing lumber, and also grinding. In 1868 he began farming, which he followed for about sixteen months, near Somerset, this county, and, changing farms, remained the next place about one year, when he moved to Shawnee, where he has remained up to this time, and has been engaged as follows: kept a boarding-house three years; at this time he moved into his own property, where he still lives, keeping boarding-house and mining at N. Y. mines about three months, where he was injured by the falling of a soapstone rock upon his foot. After his recovery he assisted in grading the foundation of the XX Iron Furnace, and until the furnace was completed, when he became top filler, working only about five or six weeks, when he was badly burned by a slip in the furnace, which disabled him for about two months. After recovering he was again employed by the same company, and in all continued with them about eighteen months after the furnace started, and about two years altogether. At this time he was elected street commissioner, and served two years, when he again mined six or seven months, at N. Y. mine, after which he ran a saw mill and hauled water from the mine about six months; drove team for Finley B. McGrew about two months, and then engaged with the Fannie Furnace Company as top filler, working three or four months, and at New York top filling about two

months, when he returned to Fannie furnace as overseer of laboring hands, which position he still holds. He was married April 25, 1865, to Miss Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary (McElroy) O'Brien. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Thomas H., Sarah C., Mary Ellen, Emily B., Charles Pius, Martha Cecelia, and John Francis.

ELDER, J. C., coal dealer, New Lexington, Ohio; born October 31, 1837, in Somerset, Perry county; son of James and Mary (Linch) Elder. The former was a native of Maryland, and was brought in 1814 to Reading township by his parents, who located within one mile of the present town of Somerset, and brought up a family of seven or eight children. J. C.'s mother was a daughter of John Linch, of Zanesville, a native of Ireland. J. C.'s grandfather Elder was one of the emigrants who came with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Clayton township, where his father was proprietor of a flour and saw mill, and died at the age of eighty-two years, and by his request was buried at St. Joseph's, on a spot of ground cleared by his own hands many years before. J. C. was engaged in the coal business from 1859 to 1868, under the firm name of Elder & Sons. He established a furniture and undertaking business in this place in 1870, which he followed until 1881. Mr. Elder was married in 1862 to Miss Catharine, daughter of James and Margaret (Fealty) Meenan. They became the parents of six children, viz.: William, James, Annie Rose, Katie (deceased), Frances V., and Charles J. (deceased). Mrs. Elder died August 15, 1880.

ELDER, DANIEL N., brick mason and contractor, New Lexington, Ohio; born May 2, 1845, in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, son of Thomas and Ellen (McGlaughlin) Elder. John Elder is a native of America; Ellen McLaughlin, of Ireland. Daniel N. Elder began business for himself by running a portable saw mill, and followed it four years, when he went to his present trade. Mr. Elder was married February 3, 1879, to Miss Rosa, sister of John J. and James F. Conly, of New Lexington. Mr. Elder has been contractor and builder of some of the best buildings in Perry county, Ohio.

EMERY, DR. GLEN A., physician and surgeon, Rendville, Ohio; was born December 18, 1850, in Limerick Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Mary (Razor) Emery. Dr. Emery's father moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he lived for nine years when he removed to Brookville, Pennsylvania. In the above places Dr. Emery was brought up and remained in the latter place until 1879. During his stay at that place he studied medicine with Drs. C. M. and W. F. Watson. He attended lectures at Columbus, Medical College of Ohio, and received a diploma of graduation in the spring of 1879. After receiving his diploma he went to Crestline, Ohio, where he entered the practice of medicine and surgery, in copartnership with Dr. C. W. Jenner of that place, and remained there eighteen months, at the end of which time they dissolved partnership, and Dr. Emery came to this place one year and six months ago and began his present practice, in which he has been signally successful. In surgery he has performed some very difficult operations, viz.: Two of trepanning, one proving successful; six successful amputations, and quite a number of

fractures have come under his successful treatment. As a young physician, Dr. Emery certainly has had a very large experience; and of such a nature has it been, as to test his ability in his chosen field of usefulness, and surely few have been so eminently successful. Dr. Emery was married June 16, 1869, to Olive B., daughter of the Hon. R. J. and Anna (Anderson) Nicholson, of Brookville, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed by two children, viz.: Robert and Etta.

ESSEX, CALVIN, grocer, baker and undertaker, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born August 5, 1848, in Noble county, Ohio, son of Nathan H. and Elizabeth J. (Morris) Essex. Mr. Essex was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty years of age. At this date he began mining coal at what is known as Lick Run, doing the first work at the mine, of which Jno. G. Edwards was President; remaining there until February of 1871, at which time he came to this place, where he has been employed as follows: Contracting with and moving the coal for the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, furnishing teams until 1874, and also mining during this time. Closing his contract with the aforesaid company, he engaged with the Patterson Coal Mining Company, opening and starting that mine, which required his attention until May of 1877, at which time he opened a feed store in this place, and in the following fall he added to his business a grocery and bakery, and again in 1880 he added that of undertaking, all of which he still continues up to this time. Mr. Essex served as councilman of this place from 1878 to 1880. Was married December 22, 1871, to Miss Evaleen Stalter, born April 20, 1850, in Logan county, Ohio, daughter of Wm. and Jane (Rose) Stalter. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Zelda Llewella, Charles Summerbell and Mabel Elizabeth.

ESSINGTON, GEORGE, farmer, Rehoboth post office, Clayton township; born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1837, son of William and Edith (McConnell) Essington. The former died in 1874; the latter in 1866. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and came here about the year 1830. Mr. Essington was married in 1875, to Miss Durinda Frampton. Mr. Essington enlisted in the late war in 1861, in Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Lyman J. Jackson, Captain; engaged in the battles of Stone River, Corinth and Chickamauga.

ESSINGTON, WILLIAM, farmer, Rehoboth post office; born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1838, son of William and Edith (McConnell) Essington. The former died in 1874; the latter in 1866. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Essington was married in 1865 to Miss Acta Fowler, of New Lexington, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William C. and Josie.

EVERSOLE, JOHN, farmer, Mount Perry post office; born in 1808, on Baldwin's Run, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Peter, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio a few years prior to the birth of his son, John. Peter came to Hopewell township, Perry county when John was six years old, and settled on sections one and twelve, in 1814. John has therefore lived longer on one farm than any other citizen of Hopewell township, except, perhaps, John Fullerton. He found near his new home only the wild beasts, but further away were the families of Plank, Schofield, Nye, Reichley, averaging



perhaps one cabin to a section of land. Peter Eversole left a Bible to his son that is now one hundred and fifty years old. It is printed in German, and is nearly two feet long by one foot in width, and about eight inches in thickness. He died at the age of eighty-seven, his wife having preceded him to the land of rest at the age of sixty-nine years. They were German Baptists in belief. John was married at the age of twenty-four, to Miss Jane Spencer, a daughter of Thomas, who was a brother of William Spencer, Sr., and uncle of William, Jr., now the father of Henry Spencer, of Reading township. Thomas King, afterwards the first Representative of Perry county, was married to a sister of Thomas Spencer, and his wife, who reared a family of other people's children, chiefly because she was affectionate and benevolent, and partly because she had no children of her own, was the aunt of Mrs. Eversole. The children of John Eversole, and his wife Jane Spencer, were five living and two dead; Sarah Ellen at the age of fourteen, and George when an infant. Those living are Louisa, wife of William Williams, third, deceased, and now the wife of Mr. Van Fossen of Zanesville, Ohio; John, husband of Emma Cochrell, merchant; David, farmer, husband of Mary, daughter of Abraham Bowser; Peter, farmer, husband of Matilda, sister of Samuel Cochran; and Emma Jane, wife of Frank Johnson, farmer, son of Harvey; all of whom have the post office address Mount Perry, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Eversole was Margaret Spencer, who made herself useful as a mid-wife over twenty-five years, mounting her horse day or night, in storm or sunshine, asserting the right of her sex to that office, and died much regretted at the age of sixty-five. William Spencer, Sr., was a Universalist in belief, a faith that still lingers in the Spencer family. John Eversole and his wife are of the Christian Church. They are both readers of sacred books and patronize learning and the means of knowledge.

FEEDLER, FIRDNAN, manager of Upson Coal Company's store, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 8, 1850, in Somerset, Ohio; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lentz) Feedler. When Firdnan was two years of age, his father moved to Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, where he was brought up, and clerked in a dry goods store five years, for W. Shunk & Co.; and at Delaware, Ohio, clerked for Z. L. White two years. He returned to Cardington, and entered into partnership with his twin brother in the grocery business, remaining two years, when he sold his interest and went to Richwood, and clerked for J. Cratty & Co., in dry goods store, about two years, when he moved with the same firm to Ashland, Ohio, where they remained about eight months and then moved to Shawnee. Mr. Feedler remained with this firm in all about three years, when he went in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Feedler Brothers. They went into general merchandise business, which they continued about eighteen months, when the firm was dissolved, his brother going home and dying within about one month. Mr. Feedler then engaged as clerk for E. M. McGilen & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years and one month, and then returned to Shawnee, Ohio, April 1st, 1881, and took his present position. He was married November 28, 1876, to Aldia, daughter of Simeon F. Kern of Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Geo. Rodney and Carrie Belle, deceased.

FERGUSON, JOHN, of the firm of Ferguson & Noon, Attorneys at Law, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 3, 1846, in Jackson son township; son of Terence and Bridget (Nangle) Ferguson. At the age of nineteen, young Ferguson began teaching school, and taught about six years. In 1868 he began reading law with Colonel Lyman J. Jackson of this place, and was admitted to practice in August, 1871. After practicing alone a short time, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the fall of 1877. In 1878 the present firm was formed. Attorney Ferguson was married April 6th, 1875, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of David and Susan (Gordon) Hewitt, of Somerset, this county. They are the parents of three children: Zuleme, Charles and Genevieve.

FERGUSON, ARTHUR B., shoemaker, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 28th, 1846, in Scotland, county of Lanark, in Lanarkhall; son of John and Elizabeth (Browning) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson was raised in his native town, where he lived to the age of twenty years, during which time he learned his trade with his father, and is the fifth generation of his family who has successfully followed that business. From the age of seventeen years, he worked at journey work, which he continued about two years, when he employed on the railroad as brakeman, and where he had his leg mashed, which left him a permanent cripple, having followed the railroad about one year at the time of the accident. After his recovery he again found employment at his trade for about two years, in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew and Lanark. At this time he emigrated to America, arriving at New York, January 21, 1867, and from thence he went to Maryland, Alleghany county, where he was employed at his trade and mining, for about two years, when he returned to the place of his nativity, remaining during the winter of 1868 and 1869, when he again returned to America, landing in New York, April 23, 1869, and again went to Maryland, to Illinois and Pennsylvania, remaining about six months in each of these States, when he spent another summer in Maryland, from whence he went to the Hocking valley of Ohio, and remained about six months, when he was married, January 24, 1872, to Amanda L., daughter of James and Martha (Zarlie) LeFollet, of Vinton county, Ohio, but lived in Athens county at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John LeFollet, Maud Agnes and Archibald Boyd, and one deceased, Arthur Morton. After his marriage he lived in the Hocking valley about five years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since lived, and engaged in mining until about four years ago, when he was obliged to quit mining on account of his health. Since then he has been weighmaster at the New York furnace. Mr. Ferguson was corporation clerk for two years, and for the past six years has been township clerk; and in the spring of 1882, was elected Mayor of this place.

FINK, JOEL A., farmer, Jackson township; post office, Junction City; son of Joseph and Magdalene (Dittoe) Fink; was born August 17, 1816, in this township; has since lived in the county, and always led a farmer's life from boyhood. He was married in 1840, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Doran) Ryan. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph, Sarah, Mary, William

and Charles. His parents were of German descent. Mr. Fink's father came to Somerset in 1805. His grandfather, John Fink, assisted in laying out the town of Somerset.

FINCK, WILLIAM E., lawyer, Somerset; was born in Somerset, in the year 1822. His father was Anthony Finck, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Spurk. His grandfather was John Finck, an early settler, if not the first, in Somerset. His wife was Cecelia Garaghty of Lancaster, Ohio. Their sons are, William E., Jr., and Michael G. Finck; the latter a grocer and the former a lawyer. Their daughters are Mary, now wife of F. A. Dittoe, merchant of Somerset, and Miss Martha. Mr. Finck is of French-German extraction. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Somerset when only twenty-one years of age. His first position was that of Clerk of the Perry County Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, under the old Constitution. In his twenty-eighth year he was the Whig candidate for Congress, in a district counting six hundred Democratic majority, and was defeated by only forty-six votes, by Hon. James M. Gaylord of McConnelsville. He was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1851, and in 1852 was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Winfield Scott for the Presidency; was an elector on the Scott ticket in Ohio; joined the Democratic party in 1854, when Know-Nothingism swept the Whig party out of being; was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1861, defeating the Hon. T. J. Maginnis of Zanesville in a hotly contested canvass; was elected to Congress in 1862, defeating the Hon. C. A. Trimble of Chillicothe; was re-elected to Congress in 1864, defeating the Hon. Job E. Stephenson of Chillicothe; was again elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Hugh J. Jewett of Columbus. He has twice been a candidate upon the Democratic State ticket, once for Attorney General, and once for Supreme Judge. He has repeatedly refused a candidacy for Common Pleas Judge, preferring his law practice, which has secured for him a large amount of lands in Missouri and Iowa, a handsome property in and around Somerset, several farms in Perry, and though he cannot be engaged at the usual fee of young attorneys, his practice is still very remunerative and engages all his time. No man was ever more systematic in keeping his accounts, truer to the faith which he professes to believe, or more honest toward his fellow men.

FINCK, JUDGE JAMES E., carpenter and builder; post office, Somerset. He was born in 1825; son of John, Jr., and grandson of John, Sr., who was the first of the Finck name in Perry county, and who cut much of the road for his wagon from Zanesville to Lancaster, and who a year later came back to where Somerset now stands, which town he laid out into lots and built a hotel where the public schools are now located, on the hill above the east railroad depot. Judge Finck's father was eighteen years of age when his grandfather, John, came to Ohio. His mother was Elizabeth Walker, a native of Maryland. She was born in the year 1800, and lived into her seventy-second year. Her children were Mary, deceased; Cecelia, wife of Edward Droege; and Sarah, wife of William Blakeney; Amanda, wife of Joseph Kircher; Miss Emily, and James E., all of whom have Somerset, Ohio, as their post office address; also William, carbuilder, Zanesville, Ohio;



Jacob, deceased, and Miles, engaged in mercantile life in Cincinnati. James was married in 1847, to Miss Catharine Foncannon, and on the same day his cousin, Hon. W. E. Fink was also married; neither knowing of the other's intention. Her father was an early settler of Perry, where he died in his seventy-eighth year. Her brothers married and went West, so that at this writing she has neither sister nor brother living in Perry. The children of this marriage are Ida, wife of Conrad Letsinger; post office, Somerset; Elva, wife of Mark Hefley, Omaha, Nebraska; Miss Blanche, Endora and Alberta; Fabian, a carpenter of Terre Haute, Indiana; Hydalius, Urban and Edgar. Judge James E. Finck ranks in general esteem as a first-class carpenter and builder. St. Joseph's, McLuney, South Fork and Holy Trinity Church edifices, stand as monuments of his skill; but the recent convent building at St. Joseph's crowns all with a taste, a beauty and elegance but seldom equaled, and rarely, if ever, excelled. He aided the building of St. Patrick's Church edifice, and is now engaged as the superintending carpenter and architect of Sacred Heart Convent, Somerset. He put up the spire of the Reform Church edifices in Thornville and Somerset, and it has not fallen to the lot of any man in Perry to build more churches, or finer ones. In the fall of 1872, he was made the Democratic nominee for Probate Judge by the popular vote against a field of candidates who ranked high in popular favor, such as Henry McLaughlin, his cousin, A. A. Fink, Peter King and Charles F. Brush, ex-Treasurer. He was afterwards twice elected, and served the customary two terms with credit to himself and the public. Since his retirement he has again devoted himself to his favorite occupation of carpentering. His rural home nestles beautifully among the coal hills of Perry; and here his garden and fruit culture occupy his leisure hours. His head measures twenty-two and one-half inches; is also high and long; his health is excellent and his disposition cheerful. Height, five feet eight inches. Weight, one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

FINCK, AUSTIN A., was born in 1829 in Somerset; son of Anthony and grandson of John Finck, the grand progenitor of this family in Perry county. The sons of this ancient pioneer were Jacob, Joseph, George, Anthony, John, Adam, and David Finck; the daughters were Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, Mrs. Frances Hewett, and Mrs. Mary McGowen. Austin A. was educated in Perry county and drilled in the duties of a dry goods clerk. In May, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline Lewis, of Rushville. Their children are William B. Finck, Miss Carrie and Miss Ellie Finck. Austin A. Finck runs far ahead of his ticket for clerk of his township, which office, as also that of village clerk, he is now filling, as for a long time since, to the satisfaction of the public. His great capacity as a dry goods clerk, ripened also by experience as a merchant on his own account, has secured for him a situation in the famous store-rooms of F. A. Dittoe, Esq., of Somerset. Here his urbanity, honesty and attentiveness to customers are winning a large trade for that celebrated establishment. The store-room was built by Mr. Mike Dittoe, an architect of thirty years experience in New York City, which was presented to his brother, F. A. Dittoe, and is equal to the best in Ohio in finish and adaptation

to its present use, and for many coming years will stand as a model of architectural taste.

FINK, DAVID, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio. He was born in 1830, and is a son of Joseph and grandson of John Finck, the great ancestor of all the Fincks in Reading township, and who is the father of Somerset, having settled where the Union school-house of that town now stands in 1804 or 1805. His house, which served for a tavern, was the first ever erected in the town, of which John Finck and one Miller became the original proprietors. He owned the famous "Finck's Spring," now the property of his grandson, Hon. William E. Finck. No Catholic name antedates that of John Finck and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Sneeringer. This venerable pair, with their family, were themselves numerous and devoted enough to form the nucleus of the first Catholic church not only in Perry county but in the State of Ohio. David Fink's mother was, prior to her marriage, in 1815, Miss Magdalena Dittoe, daughter of Jacob, Sr., and sister of Jacob, Jr., who deceased in Somerset in 1880. The brothers of David are Joel A., post office Junction City, Ohio; James J., post office New Lexington, Ohio; and his sisters are Sarah, wife of Thomas Largey, post office Altoona, Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Riffle, Lancaster, Ohio. David Fink was first married in 1853 to Miss Bridget Dittoe, who died April 29th, 1856. His second marriage was to Miss Lizzie O'Brien, February, 1861, who is the mother of Emerantia, Imelda S., Margaret L., Oscar M., Mary Nora, Helen C., and Estella C. Fink. David obtained his farm by deed from his father, who died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years, his mother having died in 1863. This delightful homestead is in sight of St. Joseph's; contains the nearest coal vein to Somerset; is well adapted to fruit and small grain. Four hundred gallons of Iona and Concord wine, the vintage of 1881, testify its capacity for fruit growing. Like his ancestors, he is a devoted and sincere Catholic; has also served in various official stations, by the favor of his fellow citizens, and is by no means among the hindmost in the march of progress.

FLANIGAN, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, post office Rehoboth; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. From there he came to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained two years; from there he came to Perry county about the year 1824; son of Edward and Cecelia (Katon) Flanigan. The former died in 1823, the latter in 1874. Married in 1844 to Miss Rachel Beaver, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bridge) Beaver. They have three children, viz.: Katharine S., deceased, Mary E. and Thomas E.

FLAUTT, GEORGE, was born in 1799; died in 1862. His father, Joseph, and his mother, were born, reared and married in one of the Rhinish provinces of France. Grandfather Joseph Flautt and his wife came to America and settled in Canawaga county, Maryland, where all their children were born. These children were Deborah, Hannah, Jacob, Joseph and George Flautt. All lived to be over eighty. Hannah married William Mooney, who became a justice of the peace, and member of the Legislature of Maryland. Jacob was twice married. Joseph was married and one of his sons was a devoted Catholic

priest. They all lived and died in Maryland, except George, who was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mooney, the mother of six children—William, Patrick, James, John, Mary and Nancy Flautt. Of these, William taught school, read medicine, practiced his profession forty years, and died in Hocking county, Ohio; Patrick still lives in the same county, a justice of the peace, a chair maker and painter by trade; James also was a physician for thirty years, and died in Readsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin; John came to Ohio in 1834; in 1836 went to Texas on horseback, served in the wars there, and in 1848 settled in Hocking county, where he married Miss Ellen White, daughter of Alexander White; was elected Sheriff of the county, served several months of his second term, when he met his death by accident of a runaway team. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mary married William Burns, and moved to Richland county, Ohio; Nancy's second husband is Isaac Koons. She lives in Maryland. Her deceased husband was John Harman, by whom she had two children. The second marriage of George Flautt was to Margaret Harbaugh. This marriage also occurred in Maryland, several years after the death of his first wife. The children of this marriage are: Ambrose, a successful merchant of Amanda, Fairfield county, Ohio; Juliana, deceased, wife of Edward Kelly, a stone mason of Somerset, leaving two children; Joseph, a cooper, a farmer, a clerk of the township, and assessor. He was also trustee of the township for some years. His wife was Mary McDonald. They have had ten children, four daughters and six sons. Three of the daughters are married. The next son of George Flautt is Henry, a man of sterling judgment as a farmer. He married Catharine Sanderson, and they have seven children. Sebastian is a cooper and farmer, and lives on the Flautt homestead, in Reading township. He married Ellen Mooter, and they have two children. Jerome Flautt, like his father, learned the cooper trade and the gunsmithing trade. He was successively elected clerk of the town for some years. He writes an excellent hand, and takes much delight in rearing the best fruits and poultry. He spent nearly two years near Mobile, Alabama, experimenting in gardening early vegetables for the Northern markets. He married Sarah Freeman, and they have five children—Leta, Fanna, Kata, Ferdinand and Murray. George Flautt, the youngest son, is also a cooper, making the Flautt churn, invented by his father, and for many years past the leading churn. He has built three new houses, and for many years was clerk of the township. He married Cecelia Divit, and they have four children. Elizabeth is the wife of John McDonald, of Nelsonville, Ohio, a brick mason, and a soldier who served in the Union army with faithfulness to the end. They have six children. Margaret married L. P. Guisinger, a native of Perry, a teacher, a farmer, a plasterer, an agent, and a genius in mechanics. They have seven children. His post office is Chalfants, Perry county.

FLOWERS, THOS., farmer and stock raiser, post office New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county; born in Muskingum county in 1814; came to Perry county in 1820; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Flowers. The former died January 17, 1867, the latter in 1864. Mr. Flowers was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Daugherty. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth C., Rebecca S., Simon H.,



William, deceased, John J., Anna A., George, Andrew G., Emanuel F., Charles V., two of whom are married. Mr. Flowers had two sons in the late war, viz.: William and Simon. They enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I., Captain Lampton. They were engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, where it is supposed William lost his life, as he was never heard of afterwards. Simon was wounded in that engagement. Simon was also engaged in the following additional battles, viz.: Martinsburg, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Siege of Charleston, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Middletown.

FLOWERS, JEFFERSON, mechanic, foreman in Bent Works of Brin-gardner & Company, Junction City, Ohio; son of Mathias and Mary (Elder) Flowers; was born December 5, 1845, in this county, and has since lived in the county. His boyhood days were spent on a farm until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to the carpenter trade, and worked at it till 1879, then went into the bent works. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary, daughter of Joel A. and Margaret (Ryan) Fink. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Teresea C. and Maggie L. His parents are of German and Irish descent.

FORQUER, WILLIAM, Pleasant township, Moxahala post office. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1822; son of William and Rose (Dugan) Forquer, who were both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to this country in 1795; stayed in Philadelphia about three years, and then moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania. They came to Pike township in 1823, and both died on the farm he entered there. William Forquer married Catharine Donahoe, in 1845; she is a native of this township. After his marriage he moved to the farm where he now resides. Her parents were born in Ireland, and both died in the United States. His children are George, who married Mary Bennett, and resides in this township; Peter, married Celia Bennett, and resides in this township; Mary A., married F. B. Bennett, resides in this township; Sarah, married John A. McDonagle, who is now elected Clerk of the Court of this county, and resides in New Lexington; Rose, married Thomas Bennett; she died in New Lexington; William is at home; Loretta deceased, and Loretta living.

FOSTER, EMANUEL, born 1823, on the farm where he now resides. Post office, Thornville. His mother's maiden name was Maria Mechling. His father, Andrew Foster, died in his sixty-ninth year, in 1849, and Mother Foster in her sixty-ninth year in 1858. It is not certain when the Rev. William Foster, the father of Andrew, arrived with his family in Perry county, then Fairfield, but from a document signed by him in 1805, organizing Zion's church, which document is now in possession of the venerable George Daniels, it must have been prior to 1805. The wife of Rev. Foster was a Daniels, and thus the connection between the Fosters and the Daniels name in Thorn township. Grandfather Foster came to Thorn township, when the low flat lands were avoided and more rolling lands were in demand. He died in 1815, the first preacher of the Lutheran faith who settled in Perry county. The sons of Rev. William Foster were William, Daniel, Andrew, Henry, George, Christian, Samuel, Benjamin and John. The daughters were Magdalena, wife of John Walters; Mrs. John Fox, and Mrs. Jacob Mechling, of Fairfield county. Mrs. Fox's only daughter,

that ever lived in Perry or Fairfield counties, married Peter Custer, of Fairfield county. The mother of these nine sons and three daughters was Magdalena Daniels, who died in 1823, her husband, Rev. William Foster, having preceded her to the grave some eight years before. Of these twelve children, John is the only one who never married, and he is supposed to have lost his life on a trip to New Orleans. All got from their father one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the quarter section bought for John went to the other heirs. Thus it required no less than three sections or nineteen hundred and twenty acres to reach round to all the children. To return to Andrew, the father of Emanuel Foster. Of ten children only the following grew to mature age: Jacob, deceased, whose wife was Elizabeth Holt; Joseph, deceased, whose wife was Elizabeth Sult; Mary, deceased wife of James Clifton; Elijah, of whom more hereafter; Mahala, wife of Peter W. Sprinkle, post office, Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, and Emanuel who was married to Susan E. Franks, daughter of Rezin Franks, late of Thorn township, a noted and very successful stock dealer and farmer. The children of Emanuel Foster and his wife Susan, are Benton C.; Maria Edith; William E.; Martha May, and Aaron Harlan, now eleven years of age. Mr. Foster has two farms in Thorn township and eighty acres in Van Wert county, Ohio, is a firm Democrat in politics, and Lutheran in religion, and enjoys the confidence of all for honesty and his moral worth.

FOSTER, ELIJAH, born November 30, 1820, son of Andrew and brother of Emanuel Foster. In 1849 Elijah was married to Miss Jane Turner, who after bearing him one son, Charles Foster, of Pickerington, Ohio, died in May, 1852. He then went to California, and after a protracted stay of fourteen years in the mountains of California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Montana, prospecting as a miner and undergoing all the hardships of camp and frontier life, in 1869 returned home and was married to a Miss Katharine Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, an early settler of Fairfield county who shares with him the joys and comforts of their beautiful and fruitful home in the suburbs of Thornville. There are no children by this last marriage. Mr. Foster is a benevolent, kind and generous citizen, modest, and retiring for pleasure to the precincts of home, and seeking the abodes of the needy only to gratify his exalted benevolence and humanity. He has followed the elk waist deep in snow. The Gallatin valley is the warmest he saw, and it has frost high up every month in the year, and snow in sight all the time. Up toward the sources of the streams named, the whole year round the snow line is in sight. Mr. Foster is six feet one inch tall, weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, and when in California his weight ran up to one hundred and ninety pounds. There is a volume of the most thrilling adventure, instructive facts, and profitable experience in his fourteen years of mountain life as a miner, a gardener, a lumberman, and a hunter.

FOSTER, JAMES, was born where he now lives in Thorn township, Perry county, in 1833, on section twenty, the homestead of his father, George Foster, and of his grandfather, Rev. William Foster, who died in 1815, and whose tomb is on the same farm. The maiden name of James Foster's mother was Christena Bean, and that of his grandmother

was Magdalena Daniels. His brothers were Samuel, deceased, in Van Wert county, Ohio, who left two sons and three daughters; Simon, the husband of Susan Fisher; and John, deceased, leaving one son and two daughters, all of Van Wert county, Ohio. His sisters were Mary, wife of Henry Cover; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Denman; and Saloma, wife of John Avery, all of Van Wert county, Ohio. These with James are four sons and three daughters. The father of this family, George Foster, died in 1858, in his sixty-ninth year, and the mother in 1857, in her sixty-third year. The year prior to the latter event James Foster was married to Miss Diana, daughter of Henry Boyer, Jr., and granddaughter of Henry Boyer, Sr. It will be observed that he was one of seven heirs to the homestead, and after the death of his father, the law distributed the estate. It was valued in 1860 at \$5,530, each share being estimated at \$790, at which price James became the purchaser of the home farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. He not only paid for it, but has now erected a splendid dwelling house, and spacious barns, and the entire farm presents the marks of thrift and comfort. His children are six in number, five sons and one daughter, Leah Katharine, the eldest, being the wife of Joseph Beck, post office, Thornville. The sons are all at home. Their names are Charles Allen, Henry Lee, William Edward, James Albert, and George Simon, now three years old. He and his wife are of the Lutheran faith. The first draft in 1862 took James Foster, and he paid James Richey, of Somerset, \$375 to go as his substitute. It is supposed his farm was first occupied by grandfather Foster in 1803, but other recollections put it anywhere between that and 1807. James weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, is five feet ten inches tall. His father was six feet one inch, and weighed two hundred pounds. He was no hunter, like Uncle Ben Foster. He related the fine appearance of Kentucky soldiers who passed through northward in the war of 1812. They were all six-footers. James was administrator of his father's estate, and executor of his father-in-law's; owns two hundred acres of land, and is a living witness to the fact that farming pays, and that industry and economy win the prize.

FOWLER, DAVID C., farmer and tanner, New Lexington, Ohio, was born October 18, 1822, upon the quarter section where he now lives. He is a son of John and Sarah (Brown) Fowler. Mr. Fowler was raised on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years went to the tanner's trade with John H. Stewart, of New Lexington, Ohio, remaining two years with him when he went to Baltimore city, Maryland, and finished his trade in fourteen months with William Jenkins & Sons, of No. 4 Water street. After learning his trade he returned to this place and opened a tanyard of his own, where he continued as a tanner until January, 1883; in all thirty-six years. Having sold out to John A. Armstrong, of Athens county, Ohio, he gave his entire attention to farming, and the running of a stationary steam saw-mill, which he has been running for the past thirteen years. During the above time he bought eighty-four acres of land, most of which is a part of his father's homestead, and has farmed more or less for ten or twelve years past. In 1864 he went into the army as Captain of Co. F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and served four months, receiving



an honorable discharge, and returned home in September. He also had four brothers in the service, viz.: Isaac, John W., Benjamin and William, two of whom were captains, John and Benjamin, serving in the Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three years' service, and were both wounded, partially disabling each of them for life. Benjamin veteranized, and was engaged in eleven battles, and was on Sherman's march to the sea. Isaac died while in the army. In all the five brothers served about twelve years in their country's defense, and their father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Fowler has, upon his father's side of the house, a great aunt, Ann Fowler, who is ninety-six years old, living in Maryland; and upon his mother's side of the house, a great uncle, Rev. Mathew Brown, of Wood county, Ohio, who is ninety-six years of age. Patriotism and longevity is seldom so marked as in the Fowler family, and their ancestors. Mary Fowler, the oldest sister of D. C. Fowler, saw her great grandmother, on her mother's side of the house, married at the age of eighty years to a man by the name of Goodin, aged eighty-one years, who after their marriage kept house ten years, when they became so feeble that in after life they lived with their children, she living to be ninety-six years old. Mr. Fowler's father, John Fowler, was born July 18, 1786, in Baltimore county, Maryland, came to Ohio in 1811, and was the first settler in Pike township. Mr. Brown became the father of twenty children by two marriages, all of whom he raised to manhood and womanhood. The oldest, Sarah Brown, was born July 17, 1796, in Hampshire county, Virginia, came to Ohio at an early day and was married to John Fowler, September 12, 1816. They became the parents of eleven children, viz.: Mary A., Susannah, Richard, David C., Eliza, Isaac, John W., Mariah, Cyrus, Benjamin, and William H., of whom David C. is the subject of this sketch. Father Fowler died in March, 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mother Fowler died in March, 1863, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was married March 26, 1846, to Miss Cornelia S., daughter of Vincent and Ellen (Hogland) Smith, of Washington county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Acta C., now Essington, living in this county; James C., Superintendent of the New Lexington Union Schools at this time; Alice C., now Kennen, of Licking county, Ohio: one daughter who died in infancy; and Lucellie, now Morgan, living in New Lexington, Ohio. Mrs. Fowler's parents came to Washington county, Ohio, from Connecticut at an early day. Mr. Fowler is now one of Perry county's oldest citizens, having been born and raised here; has enjoyed remarkably good health, and never saw a person shake with ague.

**FOWLER, WILLIAM H.**, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 3, 1837, in this township, son of John and Sarah (Brown) Fowler; was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time, and made his home with his father up to the time of his death some eight years ago. He is the youngest member of the family of eleven children, and became the support of his father in his declining years. He now lives upon the first land entered by his father in 1811, and where his father died. At the time of his entry there was but little timber cut between here and the Ohio River,

consequently he was obliged to clear out his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, by the assistance of his sons. Game of all kinds was plenty, and he traded four acres of land, a part of the present site of New Lexington, for a gun that was valued at \$40. Mr. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was married November 5, 1859, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Rachel (Skiuner) Davis. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Albert and Cora. Mrs. Fowler departed this life in March, 1874. He was married the second time, Nov. 3, 1875, to Martha, daughter of John and Sarah (Strawn) Davis. They became the parents of one child, Wilbert Franklin. Mr. Fowler enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., August, 1862, for three years, or during the war, and served just to the close of the war, and his term of enlistment, and was engaged in the following battles: Mobile, Alabama; Graham's Plantation; Chickasaw Bluffs, and Vicksburg. Held the office of Corporal, and also had four brothers in the army, three of whom were Captains, viz.: John, Benjamin and David, and his father served in the war of 1812.

FOWLER, PROF. J. C., Superintendent of New Lexington public schools, born November 4, 1852, in this place; son of D. C. and Cornelia S. (Smith) Fowler. Young Fowler was educated in the public schools of his native town and by self culture he has become a thorough English scholar. At the age of seventeen, Professor Fowler began teaching, and has been constantly in the profession up to the present time. He took his present position in 1877.

FOX, GEORGE, butcher, Corning, Ohio, was born February 23, 1857, near Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, son of John G. and Catharine (Weiland) Fox. George was brought up on the farm where his father now lives. At the age of fourteen he went to the blacksmith trade and worked one year. Then he went to New Lexington, Ohio, and worked in a butcher-shop for his brother-in-law, Weiland, until 1876, when he went to Columbus and worked in a meat shop one season. He then traveled about one year, and worked in a number of places until he located at Logan, and carried on a butcher shop until March, 1881, when he came to his present place. Mr. Fox was married in March, 1880, to Margaret, daughter of Anthony and Catharine (Rectenwald) Steden. They are the parents of one child, Annie Catharine Fox.

FOX, FRANK E., formerly of the firm of Huston & Fox, family groceries, New Lexington. Mr. Fox was born May 26, 1861, in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio; son of John and Catherine Fox. Young Fox came to this place in 1872, and attended school four years, then entered a grocery store as clerk, where he remained until the present firm was formed, January 21, 1880. He has since sold his interest and now does business in Corning.

FRANCIS, ERASTUS F., contractor, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 16, 1830, in Licking county, Ohio, son of William and Lavina (Boilen) Francis. Mr. Francis was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1851, at which time he went as an apprentice to learn the distiller's trade, serving one year, and then followed the business about seven years in Peru, Miami county, Indiana. Again he returned to agricultural pursuits, in Indiana, for three years, and for

twelve years in Licking county, Ohio, upon his brother's farm, and two years upon the Shawnee Valley Coal Company's farm in this county. After this he engaged with the Straitsville Cannel Coal Company of New York, for five years, as long as it existed, and then employed with the Ohio Central Coal Company of Corning, and has remained with them up to this time as a contractor and otherwise. Mr. Francis was married June 1, 1856, to Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth Davis, of Miami county, Indiana. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Charles and Walter. He was married a second time, December 6, 1869, to Mariah, daughter of Courtney and Margaret Debevoise. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Three living, Milton, Annie and William, and four dead, Hester, infant, Lovina and Edward. Mr. Francis was enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G., and served in the army of the Potomac four months, and was in an engagement at John Brown's school house. Was drafted while in the service and again, soon after returned into the service and remained until the war was over, and served five years in the State service.

FRANKLIN, R. H., butcher, Junction City, Ohio, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, June 16, 1836; is a son of Nathan and Susan (Demit) Franklin; lived on the farm until 1865, then went to his present business in Centerville, Carroll county, Maryland; came to Junction City in 1873, following the same business. Was married in 1857, to Miss Ann M., daughter of Joshua and Martha (Porter) Barnes. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter, viz.: Nathan G., Augustus, Catharine, Joseph Ellsworth and Joshua Edward.

FREE, JOHN W., attorney, New Lexington: son of Dr. John and Catharine Free, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1830. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Newman. She was of English descent, and nearly related to the Newmans who were the first settlers of Richland county, Ohio. Dr. Free, the father, was of German descent, and an Evangelical (Albrecks) preacher, as well as a physician. When John W., was about one year old, the family moved to Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1841, to the neighborhood of McCutchenville, Wyandot county, in the same State. Here, for several years, he divided his time between attending school in the winter and working on the farm, and at the plastering trade in the summer. He taught school for a number of terms, commencing when only sixteen years of age. He also attended two sessions at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. In the year 1856, he came to New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was engaged in Straitsville in the same business, when, August 1, 1861, he received an order from Governor Dennison to raise a company of three years troops. The men were raised in a very few days, and August 7th, he reported to Governor Dennison with one hundred and ten men, and was commissioned Captain of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I. This was the first three years men enlisted in the county. February 28, 1862, Captain John W. Free was promoted to Major of the regiment. He followed the fortunes of the regiment, and was engaged in most all the important battles of the Army of the Cumberland, to which department the regiment belonged. After being mustered out of the Military ser-



vice, December 21, 1864, Major Free resumed mercantile pursuits at New Lexington, and also read law in the office of Butler & Jackson. During the winter of 1867-68, he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law College, and graduated there in the spring of 1868, since which time he has practiced his profession at New Lexington. Major Free is a Republican in politics, and has generally taken an active part in political affairs, but always declined office. Mr. Free was married April 1, 1858, to Miss Catharine Frantz, daughter of Solomon Frantz, of the neighborhood of New Lexington. His first wife died April 14, 1865, and he was again married, February 2, 1866, to Miss Martha Moore, daughter of Andrew Moore, then of Hocking county, now of Perry. His second wife died in 1873, and in 1876, he was married to Mrs. Laura E. Watkins, of Washington, C. H., Ohio. He is the father of four children, two being dead.

FUCHS, N., butcher, New Straitsville. He was born October 25, 1828, in Venningen Rheinbegern, Germany; is a son of Jacob and Mary (Valinger) Fuchs, natives of the same place. He came to America in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati, where he followed the trade of a barber. Ten years after, he returned to Germany and married Clementine Englert. Mr. Fuchs remained in Germany several years, keeping hotel. Two sons, Charles and Eugene, were born there. In 1868 he returned to America, and located in Lancaster, Fairfield county, where he remained until 1872, keeping a grocery. Here his son, Frank, was born. Mr. Fuchs next moved to New Straitsville, where he kept a general assortment of goods, three or four years, since which time he has been carrying on a good business as a butcher. Four children were born here, viz.: Christ, August, Lee and Anna.

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, merchant and postmaster, Mount Perry. He was born June 9, 1845, in Hopewell township, this county; is a son of John and Matilda (Crawford) Fullerton. He was brought up on a farm, where he resided until 1878, when he came to Mount Perry and established his present business. He carries a general stock of dry goods, groceries, and such articles as are needed in stores in small towns, and has an excellent trade. He was married March 13, 1877, to Amanda, daughter of Henry and Sarah Jones. They have two children, Martin P., and Annie May.

FUNDERBURG, NOAH, farmer, post office, Somerset; born 1827; is a son of Jacob Funderburg and his wife, who was Priscella Henthorn, grandson of Noah Funderburg, who, with his wife, emigrated from Germany to Frederick county, Maryland, where Jacob was born in 1785, and who, with father, mother, one brother, and six sisters, came to Perry county, in a six-horse and one-horse wagon. He bought a half section of land near Somerset, and soon found half of it was only a tax title, and the other half no better. He must thus have lost nearly \$1,500, and he gathered up his effects, and with money still left, bought one hundred and sixty acres in section three, Thorn township, where he lived and died a few years afterwards. His widow died at the house of one of her daughters, in Jackson township, some years later, at the age of ninety. Jacob became the owner of the Thorn township farm, on which he lived to the date of his death, in 1878, and in his eighty-fifth year. Noah is of English-Welsh extraction on the maternal side, and

thus his mother tongue is English. October, 1851, he was married to Miss Phebe Skinner, daughter of William, who came to Perry county in 1808, and whose first wife and her infant were drowned in Kent's Run while returning on horseback from Zanesville. Her maiden name was Sarah Jones, and her only surviving child became the second wife of Judge George Kishler, of Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Funderburg own and reside where she was born, and in the same brick house erected by her father, about 1820, and which preserves all its fine appearance, without any sign of decay, after sixty odd years of exposure. This farm, with additions, now comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres. Like all good farmers, his land grows better and not poorer. He prefers wheat to wool-growing, and has, for five years averaged \$125 per acre from a vineyard lot. His first tax was fifty-four cents, and has since risen to as many dollars. The care of her afflicted mother, the second wife of her father, William Skinner, who was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Oatley, fell upon Mrs. Funderburg, and to this task, of some years duration, was added the care, also, of her husband's uncle, "Sammy" Funderburg, who suffered from his seventh year a mental disease, caused by scarletina, so that he was placed under guardianship, which office was kindly and faithfully performed by Mr. and Mrs. Funderburg, who, like her ancestors, is an O. S. Baptist, and like them also, distinguished for her kindness and hospitality. Their children are: Mary E., George C., Laura C., Minerva B., William T., Jacob R., Rachel C., John H., and Noah E.

GALLAGHER, PETER, mine boss, Sheldon, Ohio. Was born February 15, 1845, in Athens county, Ohio, son of Peter and Bridget (Farrie) Gallagher. Was raised on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-third Regiment, O. V. I., under Captain Nathan Pickett, for three years, or during the war, and was engaged in the capture of Island Number Ten, bombardment of Fort Pillow, and under hot fire at New Madrid, serving eleven months, when he was discharged by reason of disability, caused by measles, whooping-cough and cold. After receiving his discharge he was unable, for two years, to engage in any kind of business; at this time he again engaged in farming, which he continued for about two years, since which he has been engaged as follows: Grading on Hocking Valley Railroad, taking charge of a squad of men for three or four months; laying track about six months; took charge of gravel train two months; foreman of laying iron three months; then took charge of railroad switch for the Straitsville Great Vein Coal and Iron Company for one year, at which time he gave up that position on account of the many miners' strikes, and mined for two years, when he went into grocery and provision store, continuing until the panic of 1872 and 1873, which obliged him to close up business, having largely credited customers; again engaged in mining for about one year, when he was elected Marshal of New Straitsville, serving three years, during which time he also was constable. Resigning his office at this time, he accepted the position of guard at Ohio Penitentiary, remaining about two years. Returning at this time, and engaged with the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which had charge of the Great Vein Coal and Iron Company's mine, at track laying, mining, and check weighman, for

one year. He was then appointed to his present position, mine boss. He was married November 10, 1874, to Miss Rosa McClain, born May 18, 1850, in Monday Creek township, this county, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Hoy) McClain. They are the parents of four children, viz.: James F., Charles L., Sarah T., and Maggie.

GALLAGHER, M. J., proprietor American House, Somerset. Born September 28, 1858, in Reading township. His father, Charles E., was born in 1836, in St. Johns, New Brunswick. He came to this county in 1842. He was married November, 1857, to Miss Mary Dumolt, of Hocking county. She was born in 1831. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. M. J. is the eldest. He and his sister came into the hotel November 22, 1880. In December the old people came to live with their children in the hotel. The father of the subject of this sketch died January 29, 1881. The hotel is still being run by M. J. Gallagher. His grandfather, Francis Gallagher, died March 25, 1881.

GARRY, JACOB, postmaster, Maxville, Ohio. Was born in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio, November 11, 1835; son of Charles and Mary (Hontz) Garry. Brought up on a farm, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaker. Came to Maxville, Ohio, in 1862, where he has ever since resided. Enlisted May, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, O. N. G., and was honorably discharged from the same in September of the same year. Was appointed postmaster April 23, 1879, which position he has ever since filled with credit. Mr. Garry was married December, 1852, to Malinda, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Strohl) Bowman, to whom were born six children: Caramay, Ida Elizabeth, Amanda C., William E., Harvey F., Elmer E., the two oldest of whom have passed to the "bright beyond." Mr. Garry is one of the substantial citizens of Maxville, and can ever be found busy at the bench, plying his trade, in that village.

GIBSON, MATHEW, track layer, New Straitsville Ohio. Was born January 17, 1849, in Northumberland, England; son of Mathew and Isabelle (Mason) Gibson. Was raised in a mining region, and began work about a mine at the age of nine years, and has given his attention to that business up to the present time. Emigrated to America in 1856, with his father, who, landing in New York, went to Mason City, Virginia, where he still lives, and has been engaged in mining. Mathew remained with his father until he was nineteen years of age, and was employed at Mason City about ten years, three months of which was for himself. Since that time he has been employed at the following places: Galva, Illinois, two months; again at Mason City about two years; Coalton, Kentucky, about eight months; returned to Mason City, and in September of 1871 went to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, remaining only about two weeks; Lick Run about nineteen months. During his stay here he was married. May 19, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann Parker, who was born September 7, 1853, in Peach Orchard, on Big Sandy river near Catlettsburgh, Boyd county, daughter of Michael and Adorpha (Natress) Parker. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John William, Ellen and Margaret. After his marriage he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, where he lived about five years, when he moved to



Knightsville, Indiana, remaining about six months, and returned to Shawnee, from where he moved in six months afterward, September, 1879, to this place, where he has remained up to this time and become a permanent citizen, owning his present place of abode, and upon which he has erected a neat cottage dwelling. Mr. Gibson is at this time a member of the Town Council. While living in Shawnee he held the office of Township Trustee for one term, and served as Street Commissioner also in that place. He is now Past Grand of the Kincaid Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Shawnee, Ohio.

GOODLIVE, HENRY, deceased; was born July 8, 1808, in Switzerland, and died December 1, 1867. Mr. Goodlive was raised a farmer, and followed that business during his life. He was married October 8, 1830, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Good, who was born in January, 1812. They became the parents of twelve children, viz.: Martha, Catharine, Mary A., Jacob, George, Sarah A., Abraham, Elizabeth, Julia A., deceased, Matilda, Amanda and David L. In 1839 Mr. Goodlive came to Monday Creek township, which he afterward made his home up to the time of his death, and where his family still reside, upon a farm of eighty acres.

GOODLIVE, ADAM, Monday Creek township, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; was born August 3, 1841, in this township; son of Abraham and Christina (Bear) Goodlive. Mr. Goodlive was raised on a farm, and has followed farming pursuits up to this time, except time spent in the military service. In October of 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He retired from active service in July, 1862, and returned home. He was married December 24, 1865, to Miss Martha Nunemaker, born April 1, 1840, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Hammer) Nunemaker, of Hocking county, Ohio, to whom were born four children, viz.: Charley, William H., Thomas H. and John S., all of whom are living.

GORDON, JOSEPHUS, post office Rehoboth, farmer and stock raiser; born in Perry county in 1835; son of Samuel and Dorothy (Wells) Gordon, who emigrated here from Greene county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1834. They are of German and Irish parentage. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Miss Harriet J. Kelly, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Kelly. X They are the parents of ten children, viz.: John E., Samuel C., George V., Mary E., Emma W., Maggie K., Joe M., Paul, Earl, James, deceased.

GORDON, P. A., M. D., physician and surgeon, Junction City, Ohio, was born March 7, 1853, in Perry county; son of Basil and Margaret (Keeman) Gordon. His boyhood days were spent on a farm until the age of nineteen years; then taught school and attended normal school until twenty-five years of age, after which he took a course at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Mr. Gordon located in Junction City in the spring of 1880, and at present writing has established a good practice. He was married April 6, 1880, to Miss Kate, daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Beckwith) Forquer. This union has been blessed with one child, viz.: Earl Augustine, born January 26, 1881. Mr. Gordon is employed by the B. & O. Relief Association, for medical and surgical assistance.

GORMLEY, JOHN E., book-keeper, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 9, 1850, in St. John's, New Brunswick; son of Patrick and Margaret (Denny) Gormley. While living at home his father moved to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852, where they lived until John E. was fifteen years of age, when they moved to Columbus, Ohio, where John E. lived twelve years and engaged in business at the early age of sixteen years, with Miller, Green & Joyce, with whom he remained nine years, first a chore boy and assistant clerk, after which he was appointed entry clerk, book-keeper and cashier successively. He was next employed as book-keeper for the New York & Ohio Coal Company, with whom he remained one year, when he came to this place and took his present position. Mr. Gormley was married March 2, 1875, to Miss Belle M. Cushman, daughter of George W. and Belinda (Mitchell) Cushman. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Harry, Blanche and Grace. Mr. Gormley's father, Patrick Gormley, was born in 1816, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1837, settling at St. John's, New Brunswick, where his family was born as above mentioned. But after living in Columbus for some length of time, he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, where he now lives. His mother, Margaret Denny, was born and raised in Londonderry, Ireland; was married in 1837, and died in Columbus, Ohio, February, 1870, where she is buried.

GOULDING, JABEZ, miner, New Straitsville. He was born in Gurndiffath, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in 1837; is a son of Samuel and Mary Goulding, natives of Gloucestershire, who settled in Gurndiffath early in life, and raised nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mr. Goulding married Ruth Randall, July 27, 1866, and the same year moved to Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he was employed by the Greenhill, Church & Pentre Company to open a new mine called the Church mines, on the number three vein. He was employed by this company till 1869. In March, 1869, he started for America, arriving in New York, March 28th. He was first employed in the Poto-mac mines, on George Creek, Maryland. After four months work here he came to Jackson county, Ohio, where he located and sent for his family in South Wales. They arrived in this country in 1872, and after residing in Jackson county for eight years they moved to New Straitsville, where he engaged in the mining business, and success has attended him.

GRANGER, GEORGE A., proprietor of the Merchant and Custom Mill, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 25, 1842, in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut; son of Aratus K. and Cordelia M. (Hathaway) Granger. George A. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in his present business. He came to this place in 1863; he erected his present mill building in 1879. Mr. Granger was married June 16, 1868, to Miss Josephine E., daughter of Abner M. and Margaret C. (Chapalier) White. They are the parents of one child—Joan, deceased. Mr. Granger's mill grinds about one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat per day the entire year.

GRANT, JOHN A., farmer, Saltlick township; P. O., Shawnee, O.; was born August 15, 1828, in Fauquier county, Virginia; son of Samuel

and Maria (Hitch) Grant. Mr. Grant was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. Was brought to Ohio by his father in 1828, who first settled in Muskingum county, where he remained until 1835, when he came to Perry county, and settled upon the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where Mr. Grant now resides. It was bought from Alvah Buckingham, who entered it. When he came, he had to build his cabin and clear the land, it being an entire wilderness. Here he lived until his death in September, 1861. By will of the father, John A. became owner of the farm by paying the stipulated sum of \$900. John A. has added one hundred and twenty acres to his farm, and erected a fine frame dwelling. After the death of his father, John A. took care of his mother until her death in 1875. Mr. Grant served as Justice of the Peace of this township for eight years, and resigned one year before the closing of his last term. Was township clerk one year, and land appraiser in 1880. Mr. Grant was married October 13, 1853, to Margaret M., daughter of Robert and Margaret (McClelland) Adams of Clayton township, this county. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Robert F., married, and lives in Nebraska, and Samuel R. Mrs. Grant died December 21st, 1858. Mr. Grant was married the second time, January 10, 1861, to Jemima, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Watlin) Rockhold of Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Iva, Joshua T., Maria E., Earl C., Roscoe Conklin, and Mandie M., and one, deceased, Joseph Madison, died March 2d, 1875, aged eleven years and six months, with inflammation of brain and lungs. This was an exemplary boy, who was fond of the words of God, and became familiar with many passages; he was a regular church and Sunday school attendant; said he was going to Jesus, and prayed for his parents, brothers and sisters. His interest in the welfare of others was more than ordinary, even remarkable; his knowledge and manners would have adorned one of riper years, and will ever be a pleasant remembrance to his friends. Mr. Grant enlisted February 7, 1864, in Company A, Thirty-first O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and served to the close of the war. Was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Peachtree Creek, where he became disabled. Was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was recruited and discharged, on his way to rejoin his regiment.

GRIGGS, SAMUEL, born in New Jersey, November 19th, 1791; was a son of Daniel Griggs, and brother of John, Christopher and Joacum, the first and last named having died in Pennsylvania, while Christopher, when last heard from, was in Iowa. Samuel sent a substitute into the war of 1812, and in 1833, came in a two-horse wagon with his wife, who was Debby Fields, and their two children, John and Elizabeth, to Somerset, where they rested until they purchased the Henry Bowan farm, a few miles west of Somerset, now known as the Miles Dittoe farm, which he sold in less than three years; and after visiting Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, in search of another home, and finding no place that suited him, purchased the farm where he afterwards lived until his death, and where his only son, John Griggs, now resides, in the south-west corner of Reading township. Debby Fields, the wife



of Samuel Griggs, is a full cousin of the famous Cyrus W. Fields, thus connecting the name of Griggs with that of Fields.

GRIGGS, JOHN, was born 1819, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was therefore only fourteen years old when he came to Ohio, and seventeen when he began life where he now resides. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lechrone, in March, 1843. Their children are Katharine E., wife of John Kerr, deceased, and who ended her widowhood by marriage to Joseph Newton Eyman. William Griggs was married to Miss Josephena D. Eyman, daughter of Bryan Eyman, Esq., and departed this life in 1881, leaving his wife, one son, and three daughters. Henry W. Griggs was married to Miss Ida Phillips, daughter of Mr. Reuben Phillips, and resides in Walnut township, Fairfield county; post office, Millersport. Watson Griggs was married to Mima M. Neely, daughter of John Neely, and resides on the home farm. The family is Scotch on the Griggs side, and English on the Fields side of its ancestry. Here lives John Griggs, independent as a sovereign, his gentle wife and aged mother comprising the household—that aged mother whose memory yet sparkles with gems of recollection, and whose dark eye flashes with thought. Her son John has added to his possessions the celebrated Lydey Rock farm, just one mile up the Wagner valley, from the Newark, S. & S. R. R., which contains a strong magnesian, chalybeate spring, three feet of iron ore, and a landscape wild and picturesque.

GRIMES, F. M., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; he was born April 7, 1844; son of David and Nancy (Hollingshead) Grimes, both natives of this State. His grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. F. M. Grimes was born on the farm on which he now resides, and his farm contains two hundred and twelve acres. He married Miss M. E. Buxton February 6, 1873; she was of Monroe township. They became the parents of three children, viz.; Burt, born Dec. 12, 1873; John, September 16, 1877; Grace, June 21, 1879.

GRIMES, H. C., dentist, Somerset; he was born in 1828 in Somerset. His father and mother were both born in Wurtemberg, Germany. The subject of this sketch went West in 1850, and came back in 1853, being inside that time one year in Dakota. He went into the army, Thirty-first O. V. I., in 1861; he enlisted as Lieutenant, and was promoted to a Captaincy. He resigned in 1863. He remained at home six months on account of sickness. He enlisted as Captain in the spring of 1864, and came back in fall of 1864. The last time he was under General Thomas. Mr. Grimes was elected to the State Legislature in 1879. He is the author of the famous "Hawk Bill." He learned his profession since the war. He was married to Miss Mary P. Rankin of Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. She was born in Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Caddie, Willie, (dead); John D.

HADDEN, SAMUEL, proprietor planing mill, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Hadden was born February 14, 1842, in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Samuel M. and Ann (Lorimer) Hadden. They were the parents of twelve children—nine sons and three daughters. Four of the sons served in the late war, two of whom lost their lives on the battlefield. Samuel was brought up on the farm, where he

remained until twenty-two years of age. He came to this county in 1868, and in the following year came to this place, and engaged in his present business, with a partner the greater part of the time. In the meantime Mr. Hadden traveled in the West, one year, in the interest of a mining company. He is now sole proprietor of an active business in this line. Mr. Hadden was married October 8, 1867, to Almira, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Sarah (McConnell) Law, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: William, Francis, Charles, Samuel, Annetta and John.

HAMILTON, THOMAS H., New Lexington, Ohio, was born September 14, 1859, in New Lexington, Ohio; son of Thomas and Helen (Johnson) Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton was a native of Virginia, and Helen Johnson, of Perry county, Ohio. Mr. Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was married November 24, 1881, to Miss Libbie, daughter of William Haines, of Somerset, Ohio.

HAMMITT, SAMUEL, farmer, Madison township; post office, Mt. Perry. He was born April 3, 1823, in Madison township, Perry county. He is a son of George and Jane (Bergrin) Hammitt. He was brought up as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. Mr. H. enlisted in Company H, 160th Regiment O.V. I., and served four months as a corporal. He was married December 22, 1850, to Mary J. Ford, daughter of Charles and Harriet Ford. His second marriage was to Mary J. Danison, daughter of Edward and Aletha Danison. Mr. and Mrs. H. are the parents of eight children, viz.: William R., Charles N., Clarissa J., Andrew J., Jacob L. (deceased), John B., Adelaide R., and George W.

HAMMOND, JOHN, the venerable ancestor of the very respectable family which bears his name, was born in county of Donegal, Ireland, from whence he and his brother Thomas came to Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where John was married to Miss Rebecca James. On the first day of November, 1805, he and his wife, with her mother and father, and his brother Thomas, arrived in a four-horse wagon at a spot near where Trinity Church now stands in Somerset. Here they began cutting a wagon road toward their destination, and were soon discovered by Jacob Finck, who at once offered his aid, and who, by his natural kind heartedness, won the friendship of the Hammonds, which was ardently reciprocated to the end of their long and worthy lives. Arrived at last on the half section they had selected for their future homes, they erected a tent around a dogwood tree, yet standing as a living witness, near the Sulphur spring, on the south side of the farm. Under this temporary shelter grandmother James, most probably wearied by the long journey just completed, took sick and died, November 17th, 1805. Her venerable husband followed her a few years later, and they are most probably the first aged pair whose death may be recorded in the county. John Hammond and his devoted wife, now deprived of the affectionate support of her parents, bravely adhered to the purpose of hewing a home out of the frowning forest for themselves and their children. In this purpose they were also effectively assisted by Thomas, who made his home with them until June 30th, 1852, when he departed this life, at the age of seventy-seven years, but not until his aim at success and independence had been realized. He was a soldier in the

War of 1812. It was no uncommon thing for this family, and others scattered here and there, to go as far as Chillicothe or Zanesville for grain grinding, and often the brave wife of John Hammond was left alone in her cabin home, with her little ones, to answer the demands of the roving Indian for salt or bread, and to defend her home against the intrusions of wild beasts. The life of John Hammond was prolonged to the age of eighty-eight years and that of his wife to eighty-nine years. They lived to behold the fruitful fields which their firmness and industry had rescued from a forest waste, and to see their children grow to the estate of womanhood and manhood and take rank among the foremost in useful life and in the esteem of society. Their children were Thomas, husband of Miss Olive Spencer, and who, about eighteen years since, removed from Perry county to McLane county, Illinois; John, who died in East Rushville in 1832; Nancy, who preserves her maiden name, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Stewart; Mary Ann Cowen, wife of the late George Cowen, of Hopewell; James, who died in California, and whose wife was Miss Eliza Hukel, yet living with her sons in Iowa.

HAMMOND, JESSE, is the only survivor of all the sons of John and Rebecca Hammond, and to whom descended a share of the ancestral acres, and all of the manhood and social character of his ancestry. He is the husband of Miss Elizabeth Cowen, with whom he spent many years of a happy life, first clouded by her departure from it, a few years since. He is supported in his irreparable bereavement and in his declining years by the kind offices of a niece to his departed wife. Next in age to Jesse was Cyrus, who died on his farm in sight of Somerset. Elijah and William died before coming of age; and next is Rebecca, wife of Mr. John Stewart, who occupies the homestead, hallowed by all the holy remembrances of childhood, and blessed with a daughter, now sixteen, the only prospective heir to all the patrimonial domain, and a husband, whose skill as a farmer and success as a husbandman have added beauty, as well as acres, to the old home, where there ever has been, as there is now, an unaffected welcome to its kindred and its friends. The maiden name of Mr. Stewart's mother was Nancy Meldrem, whom, with all his brothers, he left in county Donegal, Ireland. His father was James Stewart. His marriage ceremony was pronounced by Rev. P. V. Ferree, in 1862.

HANLEY, EDWARD, proprietor of restaurant, New Straitsville. He was born May 5, 1830, in Glasgow, Scotland; a son of P. Hanley, a native of Ireland, who moved to Scotland when Edward was young. His parents had four children, two of whom are yet living. While the children were yet young, Mr. Hanley lost his life in a coal mine. Edward began work in the mines when but seven years and eight months old. At the age of fifteen he was a contractor, and at the age of twenty was married to Elizabeth Holmes, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley became the parents of seven children, all born in Scotland, five of whom are still living. In 1866 they came to America, and four months after Mrs. Hanley died. Mr. Hanley began mining in the Kanawha River region, in Virginia, where he worked eleven days with a "pick and drill," and had charge of two hundred men. In 1870 Mr. Hanley married Margaret Croal, a native of Ireland, and daughter



ter of Edward and Catharine Croal. She had two brothers—James and Francis—both of whom were killed in the late war, the former at Spottsylvania Court House, the latter at the White House Road, two miles from "Old Church," on the 13th of June, 1863. In 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Hanley came to New Straitsville, where he took charge of the Troy mines until 1874. For the excellent work in this mine he received well merited praise from Andrew Roy, State Inspector of Mines. Mr. Hanley now conducts an excellent restaurant.

HANNON, JOHN SYLVESTER, Rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Shawnee, Ohio, was born October 28, 1851, in Steubenville, Ohio, son of Bernard and Rose (O'Harra) Hannon. He received his preparatory education at Mt. St. Mary's of the West, then entered St. Aloysius Seminary, and completed his philosophical and theological education, at Columbus, Ohio. He was ordained November 7, 1879, by Archbishop Purcell, at St. Francis Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio. After his ordination he was stationed at St. Joseph's Cathedral, and had charge of the surrounding missions attached to the cathedral. At the same time he was chaplain to the Ohio State Penitentiary. From these duties he was transferred to Athens, Ohio, and had charge at St. Paul's Church about three months. He came to his present charge May 1, 1880. Before his appointment here this congregation was attended once a month from Straitsville. During his labors here he has built the present church building, and the congregation is steadily increasing.

HANSBERGER, JOEL J., proprietor of Park House, and lumberman and contractor, Corning, Ohio, was born September 14, 1840, in Amanda township, Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Loose) Hansberger. Joel was brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth O. V. I., and veteranized, serving four years, and never was absent from his regiment on account of sickness, and was engaged in thirty-two different battles. During his service he was commissary sergeant eighteen months. At the close of the war he engaged as dry goods clerk; subsequently was drug clerk. He conducted a hardware store about six months; after selling this out he engaged in general merchandizing, which he has conducted for the last eleven years. At this time he owns a store at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. In the fall of 1881 he established his business here, and opened his hotel in the spring of 1882. Mr. Hansberger was married February 14, 1867, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Tschopp, of Pleasant township, Fairfield county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Ulysses Franklin, Harry Grant, William C., Carrie Clementine, Ernest Eugene, and Arthur Garfield.

HARBAUGH, DANIEL, farmer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 4, 1818, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and son of John and Roxana (Wymer) Harbaugh. Mr. Harbaugh was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits pretty much all his life. He lived to the age of seventeen years in Pennsylvania, when he came to Ohio with his father and settled in Perry county, Ohio, and of which county he has been a resident up to this present time. He was married February 14, 1845, to Mary, daughter of John and Jane (Travers) Hazelton. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: John, Henry, James, Gabriel, Sarah Jane, Barbara Ellen, Hannah Lydia, Mary, Louisa, and

William T. S., all living but one—Louisa. All who are living are married, with but one exception, that of Willie, who is at home. Mr. Harbaugh has, at this time, twenty-five grandchildren, and is quite vigorous of his age. He helped to roll logs, in the days of yore, where now are the present sites of Shawnee and Straitsville, and has seen the farms change from \$10 and \$12 per acre to \$60, \$70, \$100, \$150, and up to \$300 per acre, all upon the account of developed mineral wealth, which was opened to commerce by the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad branch that reached this point, the first meeting of which he attended at Newark, Ohio, and which brought a copious shower of wealth into his community. He has been, and at the present time is, one of the reliable citizens of this county, and has filled the offices of township treasurer and trustee for several years. He also has held all the society official positions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shawnee, Ohio. He now owns two hundred and thirty-four acres of land at McCuneville, two miles from Shawnee, the coal of which is leased to a New York coal company, at ten cents per ton. His statement as to how Shawnee came by its name is as follows: In an early day, when the country was sparsely settled, and there were no Sunday schools and but few churches, the youngsters were accustomed to grow up almost uncultivated, and with but little literary culture. During a winter term of school it so happened that some difficulty arose between the master (Stephen Wise) and a scholar by the name of James Small, and it happened that the master attempted to correct the scholar, who proposed, by pugilistic force, to resist the punishment, and thus ensued the tussle for predominance; but the master—perhaps being the better of the two, and undoubtedly in the right—came off conqueror. Of course, the thing became news and took wings, flying from ear to ear, and came to the hearing of an elderly gentleman of the community—Mr. Henry Hazelton—who had served in the Indian wars; upon which he remarked that they (the boys of that community) reminded him of the Shawnees, meaning the tribe of Shawnee Indians; from which it became a title of the boys, and later the creek they lived upon, and still later to the mining town of that name.

HARDY, DAVID, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 2, 1829; son of Thomas and Jane (Huston) Hardy. At the age of three years he, with his father, came to Perry county and located in Monday Creek township, where he has ever since resided. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he has continued to till the soil through his entire life. He was married October 25, 1852, to Lucretia R., daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Gunder) Webb, to whom were born six children—Sarah, Jane, Margaret, John R., Thomas W. and Gustavus A., all living in Monday Creek township, except Margaret and John, who died several years since. Mr. Hardy is a substantial farmer, owning one hundred and twenty acres in Monday Creek township, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

HARLAN, B. F., post office Somerset, Ohio, was born in the State of Delaware, May 5, 1831. His father was William Harlan, who died in Pennsylvania, in 1850, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a good mechanic in all kinds of wood work. His mother was Miss Sarah Hewlet, who died in 1865, in her seventy-third year. She was the

mother of three sons and three daughters, who grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these, one sister, Mrs. Sarah Tague, wife of John Tague, post office Rehoboth, resides in this county. The family is of English descent on both sides. Its religion was of those Baptists known as Christians, or Campbellites. Mr. Harlan and his wife are Lutherans. In politics he was always Whig or Republican. He was married November 31, 1827, to Miss Mary Smitley, daughter of the venerable John Smitley, near Newtonville, Ohio. They lived in Muskingum and Licking counties until 1861, when they came to Perry. His occupation being that of a miller caused several removals, until 1874, he bought the farm on which he now resides. He has been successful as a miller, and still pursues this occupation. His sons are John William and Joel. His daughters are Sarah Louisa and Elizabeth Ann, both single. Inheriting no patrimony but honesty, industry, and a reasonable degree of health, Mr. Harlan and his wife have attained to circumstances of comparative independence, while much of the time he nursed his health, and qualified himself for his avocation of a first-class miller. A close student of passing events, he has gained a competence by the stern virtues of industry, economy, perseverance and temperance.

—HARSH, JACOB H., merchant, Rendville, Ohio; born June 25, 1844, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob and Mary (Gantz) Harsh. Jacob Harsh was a native of Virginia, and Mary Gantz a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. Jacob H. was brought up on a farm until about twenty years of age, when he emigrated to Russellville, Kentucky, and clerked in a store about four years. From there he went to Owensboro, on the Ohio River, and engaged in the manufacture of brooms, in which employment he continued about three years. He then taught school one year, after which he returned to this State and located at Columbus. His first employment in that city was to clerk in a dry goods house, which he followed for five years. He came to Rendville, his present abode, in August, 1879. He was married September 30, 1879, to Miss Leanna, daughter of Thomas and Penelope (McFarland) Barron, of Owensboro, Kentucky. They are the parents of one child, Thomas Barron Harsh.

HARTSOUGH, DANIEL F., minister of the gospel, Maxville, Ohio, was born April 10, 1826, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Daniel and Catharine (Fulcarth) Hartsough. He was brought up on a farm, and came to this township soon after his marriage, where he remained one and one-half years, and then went to Indiana and remained about thirteen years and six months in Huntington and Kosciusko counties. At the end of this time he again returned to this township, where he has since resided. His father was a German Baptist in religion, and he, at the age of twenty-one years, united with the same church, and at twenty-four years of age became deacon of the same, and at thirty years of age entered the ministry of that church, and at this time holds the second degree in that relation. He is now pastor on the Rush Creek District, and officiates at Bremen, Marion, and Durban Run. Rev. Hartsough was married March 8, 1849, to Susannah, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fink) Henricks. They are the parents of six children, viz.: George, Isaac, Aaron, John, Elizabeth C. and Ira C.

HARVEY, HUMPHREY, grocer and baker, Shawnee, Ohio, was born



in 1829, in county Cornwall, England; son of John and Thomasine (Cornish) Harvey. He came to America in 1850, and located in New York City, and worked in a bakery two years. He then went to Alleghany county, Maryland, and remained about twenty years. Mr. Harvey was married in 1850 to Miss Jane, daughter of Henry Bishop, of county Cornwall, England. They became the parents of one child, viz.: John. Mrs. Harvey died in 1856, and Mr. Harvey was again married in 1858 to Miss Lucinda Jane, daughter of Travis and Blanche (McCoy) Coppage, of Maryland. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Thomasine Blanche, married to John Ritz, Lucinda Jane, William Alfred, George Travis, Henry James, Thomas Humphrey, Hattie May and Iva Grant. Mr. Harvey's is the oldest business house in Shawnee, and is succeeding well.

HATFIELD, JOHN, miller, Monroe township, Corning, Ohio, was born February 17, 1820, in Pennsylvania; son of William and Mary Ann (Miller) Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits and running threshing machines for twenty-four years, until about twenty years ago, when he engaged in his present business of running a saw mill, which he is now about to change into a flouring mill. He also has managed threshing machines since he quit farming. Mr. Hatfield came to Ohio with his parents at an early day, who settled in Richland township, Muskingum county, and afterward moved to Indiana, where they lived about one year, when they returned to Fairfield county, Ohio, where they lived up to the time of their deaths. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving two six months terms. His grandfather, Edward Hatfield, was married in England to Miss Mary Lee, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary War; became a soldier for freedom and right; endured the hardships and cruelties of war, but was encouraged by a brave wife, who continued with him during the campaign, and where their first child, Edward, was born, and afterward they became the parents of William, father of the subject of this sketch, and Samuel. John Hatfield lived with his father until he was past twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Alice C. Darnell, born January 13, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia, daughter of Jeremiah and Narcissa Frances (Coppage) Darnell. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Harriet Ann, married to James Moore; Eliza Jane, married to Joseph Bougle; Narcissa Frances, married to John Eberts; Lewis, married to Elizabeth Irwin; J. M., married to Cynthia J. Post; Mary Alice, married to John W. Roberts; John Wesley, married to Frances Maxwell; Charles Calvert and Maggie E., at home. Mrs. Hatfield's parents came to Ohio when she was a small girl, where they lived up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Darnell died in Morgan county, and Mrs. Darnell in Licking county, each living to a good, ripe age.

HAYS, GEORGE L., post office clerk, New Lexington, Ohio, was born December 14, 1840, in Jackson township; son of John and Zelda (Rinehart) Hays. Young Hays was brought up on a farm, where he remained until 1867, when he came to this place and established a provision grocery, which he conducted till 1872, after which he clerked in a store and taught school until 1877, when he took his present position.

Mr. Hays was married January 19, 1864, to Miss Barbara E., daughter of Isaac and Susan Baily. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Susanna E., George Franklin and Isaac Arthur (twins).

HAZELTON, HENRY, farmer, Saltlick township, Shawnee, Ohio; was born in this township; son of John and Jane (Traverse) Hazelton. Mr. Hazelton was brought up a farmer, and has made farming the business of his life. Having all his life been a citizen of Saltlick township, he is now the second oldest citizen in it. Was married May 20, 1860, to Lois Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Raymer) Woodruff, of Orange county, New York. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ulysses S. Grant, John M. and Mary Jane, who are living, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Hazelton's father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day, and settled on Congress land at \$1.25 per acre; the same land is now considered worth \$100 per acre, and some in the neighborhood has sold as high as \$300 per acre. The land here, as farming land, yields about forty bushels of corn per acre; wheat, about twenty bushels per acre. By good management Mr. Hazelton raises fifty bushels of corn per acre, and twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres in Pike township, and four hundred and ninety acres in this township. That in Pike township, and eighty acres in this township, are optioned as mineral land. He enlisted in September of 1861, in Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., as Second Lieutenant for three years, or during the war, but was discharged in May, 1864, by reason of disability, caused by a wound received at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in the attempt to carry the fort. Upon that charge the regiment lost three hundred and fifty men, killed and wounded, and every officer but one was killed or wounded. The Brigade Commander was also killed. Mr. Hazelton enlisted in the service as Second Lieutenant, and was discharged as First Lieutenant. His wound has made him a permanent cripple.

HAZELTON, JAMES P., teacher, Straitsville, Ohio; born in Saltlick, township, Perry county, Ohio, May 7, 1860; son of Harrison and Louvina (Marlow) Hazelton; brought up on his father's farm, and attended school at Straitsville, and began teaching at the age of twenty years, in the grammar department of the Straitsville Public Schools. United with the Baptist Church at Old Straitsville, at the age of fifteen years, and at the early age of seventeen years became superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school at that place, in which honored position he remained for three years. At eighteen years of age he was chosen clerk of the Baptist Church and has continued to perform the duties of that office ever since. Mr. Hazelton is a young man whose future is bright. In the spring of 1882 he entered the Penmanship Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in plain and ornamental penmanship at the Art Hall, under the instruction of Prof. G. W. Michael.

HECK, A. R., born March 7, 1815, on the farm where he now lives, near Somerset, Ohio; a successful and prosperous farmer. His father was Judge John Heck, born in 1790, who came with his father, Frederick Heck, from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1796, and to Perry county in 1802. Frederick's sons were Judge John, of Perry

county, and George Heck, of Seneca county, Ohio; his daughters were Susan, wife of Jacob Pence; Margeret, wife of Peter Middaugh; Elizabeth, wife of William McCormick; Katharine, wife of Isaac Pence; and Maria, single. Frederick Heck, on his arrival in Perry, purchased the splendid tract of three hundred and twenty acres where his descendants yet reside. The father of A. R. Heck was married in 1811, to Peggy Sanderson, a sister of the late venerable General George Anderson, of Lancaster, Ohio. Their sons were George and Alexander R.; their daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Brehm, and Huldah, wife of Hiram Dennison. George resided and died in Iowa, and of two sons, one fell in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Alexander R. Heck was united in marriage, June 25, 1833, to Rachel Linville, daughter of Solomon, who was the brother of Joseph and Benjamin Linville, of Fairfield county, Ohio. They had six daughters: Margaret, wife of Isaac Brookhart, who has two daughters; Elizabeth, wife of George L. Brehm, who has one son and one daughter; Katharine, wife of Raymond J. Dittoe, who has one son and one daughter; Susan, wife of Clinton S. Dorris, who has one son, and Hannah, wife of Hayden Arnold, died 1881. Alexander A. Heck, is a church member, conservative independent in politics, a good, if not a superior specimen of American citizenship, and the last of his name now living in the county. His taxes in 1881, were \$140.

HENRY, FRANKLIN L., farmer, Ferrara, Perry county, Ohio; was born August 5, 1849, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Cyrus and Abigail (Dye) Henry. Cyrus Henry was born in Carroll county, Ohio, and came to Monroe township with his father, John Henry, who entered a farm in the township about the year 1837. Abigail Dye was brought up near Clay's Monument, about five miles east of Wheeling, West Virginia. Franklin L. Henry was brought up on a farm. Began teaching school in 1869; taught first in the Dougan school Monroe township; taught, in all, about six terms. He received a preparatory education at the Lebanon Academy. He entered the Ohio University at Athens, in the fall of 1871, and was graduated in the spring of 1876. In 1879 he formed one of a surveying party, under the supervision of Major J. W. Free and E. N. Maxwell. They first visited Fort Griffin and Fort Worth, Texas. On his return to the frontier he was taken with typhoid fever, compelling him to abandon the enterprise and return to Albany, Texas, where he lay fourteen weeks, a part of the time at the very point of death. When he became convalescent he returned to his native home, where he has remained up to the present time.

HENRICKS, DANIEL, farmer, Maxville, Ohio; was born in Monday Creek township, November 2, 1832; son of George and Elizabeth (Fink) Henricks. He was brought up on a farm; in 1851 he was elected township clerk; in 1856 he moved to Lyon county, Kansas, where he lived fourteen years, and served as Justice of the Peace seven years, resigning the office when he left there. In 1870 he moved to the Indian Territory, where he remained three years; in 1873 he moved to Texas, stopping in the northern part, where he resided four years, and returned to Monday Creek township in 1877, and located on his present farm. Mr. Henricks was married the first time February 15, 1851, to Nancy



daughter of James P. and Austis (Sherwood) Black, who died February 28, 1875. They became the parents of three children, viz.: John W., Elizabeth J. and James C. He was married the second time April 10, 1879, to Annie, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Huston) Hardy. Mr. Henricks' grandfather, John Henricks, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but in 1809, moved with his son, George, to Ohio and settled in Perry county, where he built the first grist mill on Jonathan's Creek. Mr. Henricks' father, George Henricks, moved into Monday Creek township in 1826.

HEPPELL, JAMES W., engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 30, 1844, in Northumberland, England; son of James and Hannah (Brodee) Heppell; was brought up in the country, and worked in a coal mine up to 1863, beginning at the age of nine years; was engaged as fireman on the railroad for nine years, and then on a ship for one year as engineer, running from England to France. He came to America in 1873, landing in New York, and has been employed at the following business since his arrival: At Dennison, Summit county, Ohio, one year; Shawnee, Ohio, as a miner nine months; on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, firing engine fifteen months; as engineer at the XX furnace, where he has remained up to this time. Mr. Heppell was married July 7, 1864, to Miss Barbra, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Campbell; they are the parents of six children living, viz.: Elizabeth, Christena, George, Barbra, Fannie and Mary, and six dead, viz.: George, James, Hannah, Walter, Thomas and Edward. Mr. Heppell has passed some narrow escapes of his life; at one time he was forty-eight hours bound in a coal mine, in England, whose shaft was one thousand and seven hundred feet deep. This shaft was sunk in 1799, and is still running coal. It is the mine in which Stevenson first proved his elevator engine to be a success, by which he amassed a fortune.

HIGGINS, JAMES, was born in 1816, in Pennsylvania; son of Arthur and Mary (Brown) Higgins; he was brought up on a farm, and followed farming all his life, and was very successful. He came to Ohio at the age of fourteen years, with his father, who settled upon the farm now owned by the family of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Higgins was married June 8, 1847, to Miss Ellen McMenomy, born November 1, 1822, in the northern part of Ireland, daughter of Roger and Marjory (McGinley) McMenomy. They became the parents of eight children, viz.: Arthur, John, James, Mary (deceased), Elizabeth, Francis, Stephen and Thomas, deceased. Mr. Higgins departed this life May 13, 1874. His wife, who still survives him, was brought to America when a child, whose parents settled in New York State; at the age of ten years her uncle, Judge McGinley, brought her to Ohio, where she has since resided.

HILL, ROBERT, farmer, born in 1843, in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio; post office, Rushville. In 1867 he was married to Miss Levina Lehman, a daughter of Christian Lehman, whose wife was the daughter of Frederick Siple of Fairfield county, Ohio. The father of Robert, was James Hill, deceased, in Perry county, Ohio; and his grandfather was Robert Hill, deceased, in Virginia. His mother's maiden

name was Margaret Tailor, and that of his grandmother was Sarah White, a native of Maryland, and deceased near Thornville. The children of Robert and Levina Hill are: George, John Richard, Martha, Rezella, Ann. Robert served his country in Company L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, six years in the regular army: was discharged in March, and married in May, 1867. His first lieutenant was a son of Henry Ward Beecher. This eminent divine was visiting his son and saw a soldier shot down by the rebels while carrying sugar suspended from one end of a stick and coffee at the other, the stick being swung over his neck. The sight of this event, and the carelessness of the soldiery which seemed to border on indifference, made a deep impression on the manner and conversation of their distinguished visitor. Mr. Hill's wife is a descendent of that Rev. Adam Lehman, whose name is connected with the first United Brethren Conference ever held in America: a name that will live in history while letters preserve its records. Her grandfather, Jacob Adam Lehman, was also a preacher in the same church.

HILLERY, MARSHALL, was born in Virginia, March 2d, 1827. Emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1830, and located on a farm near Lancaster, Ohio. After remaining a few years in Fairfield county, he removed with his parents to Monday Creek township, where he has resided ever since. His father, Elijah Hillery, was a native of Virginia. He served in the War of 1812, and was a great friend of the Union cause during the late troubles. He died October 9th, 1873. Marshall Hillery is a farmer by occupation; although not largely engaged in farming, yet he maintains his position as one of the progressive farmers of the community. He was married to Sarah Martin, October 30th, 1850. She was born August 18, 1827. She is the daughter of Ellison Martin, of Logan, Hocking county. Mr. Martin was a prominent man in his party and society: holding, at the time of his death, the offices of County Auditor, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. He died November 3, 1839. Marshall and Sarah Hillery are the parents of five children. The first, a son, died in his infancy: Elizabeth J., born September 20, 1854, died April 12, 1856: John M., born September 30, 1857; Charles E., born July 16, 1861; Laura May, born July 2, 1865, died February 25, 1870. John M., a teacher by profession, is engaged in teaching in the county of which he is a resident. Charles E. is a clerk in a dry goods establishment.

HILLIS, EDWARD, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio: was born May 31, 1833, in Jackson township, this county; son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Freshour) Hillis. Mr. Hillis was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time. Mr. Hillis remained at home until the date of his marriage, October 26, 1852, to Miss Ellis Ferguson, born in December, 1837, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McCabe) Ferguson. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Richard, John, deceased; Mary, married to Cestin Mattingly; George, Edward and Charles. Mr. Hillis' father came to Ohio at an early day, and after some time he entered eighty acres of land near what is now known as North Ferrara, but soon after he was killed at a house raising about one mile south of where the Moxahala furnace now stands, on the Vanwey farm, leaving a wife and ten children. Af-

ter her husband's death, Mrs. Hillis still remained upon the farm, and her sons cleared it up and farmed it. Mrs. Hillis was again married in two or three years, to John Haugbran, who lived with the Hillis family until the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1847, at which time Edward, the subject of this sketch, took charge of the farm. Haugbran, after his marriage to Mrs. Hillis, bought the eighty acres she lived upon, and also purchased eighty acres that Mr. Hillis now lives upon: and upon the occasion of his death, the property went into an administrator's hands, when Mrs. Haugbran bought the eighty acres she lived upon at the time of her last marriage, which her two sons, Edward and Thomas, assisted her in paying for, but was afterward allowed the amount of their assistance in the purchase in partnership of this same eighty acres of land. She also bought eighty-three acres at the same time, which she sold to her two sons, James and Washington. Two years after the partnership purchase by Edward and Thomas, Edward bought the share belonging to Thomas. At the administrator's sale, David, her oldest son, bought the eighty acres entered by Mr. Hillis, with whom she made her home until she died. James bought out Washington; and Edward, after the death of James, bought out his heirs in 1879; and upon the death of his brother, David, who was killed at a railroad bridge raising, on the O. C. R. R., bought out his heirs also; and owns a house and three lots in the Third ward, Zanesville, O. He acted as administrator for his brother David's estate. He also purchased in the spring of 1882, seventy acres of the John Riley farm. All of the original Hillis family were natural mechanics. Edward does all of his own work, such as blacksmithing, wagon making, carpentering, etc. In connection with his other work, he ran a threshing machine fifteen years. His health has been remarkably good, as there has never been a physician called to see him yet. When he was a boy, deer were so plenty that they had to guard the wheat field, having seen as many as twenty-five or thirty in one herd.

HITCHCOCK, COLONEL N. F., was born December 29, 1832, in Perry county, which has since been his home: boyhood was spent on farm: at the age of eighteen he commenced teaching; followed it ten years, then organized a company of militia and went to the army as Captain: was promoted to rank of Lieutenant Colonel; served three years: was in the following battles: Richmond, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Resaca, Rome, Jonesborough, Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin. Was married March 6th, 1854, to Miss Gemia, daughter of John F. and Rosanna (Kelly) Angle; are the parents of nine children, living, viz.: John H., Mary, Rosanna, James H., S. Clinton, E. Ross, Harvey F., Alice J., Lyda U. Mr. Hitchcock's parents are of English and Irish descent: has two brothers who were in the army, one being Captain. Mr. Hitchcock's grandfather on his father's side, Isaac H., was one of the first pioneers.

HITE, C. E., M. D., was born 1845, in Lancaster, Ohio; is the only son of Jacob Hite, an old and highly respected citizen of Lancaster, and a grandson of John Hite, a Baptist minister of the old school. Dr. Hite's mother was Margaret Guseman. His sisters are Miss Mary and Miss Ella Hite of Lancaster. He was educated in the excellent free schools of his native city: read medicine in the office and under the



tuition of Dr. G. W. Boerstler, long celebrated as the foremost in his profession in Lancaster; graduated in Cleveland Medical College in 1868; located in Rushville, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Sue Lewis, daughter of the late venerable W. B. Lewis, of that village. In 1871 he changed his location to Thornville, and a few months later became a partner of the late Dr. Allen Whitmer, who then, and to the day of his death in 1881, enjoyed a very lucrative practice. By the death of this faithful physician and very excellent citizen, Dr. C. E. Hite succeeded to the very large practice theretofore enjoyed by the firm of Hite & Whitmer. He has been Master of Lodge 521, F. and A. M., since its organization in 1879; a member of the I. O. O. F., and in all respects a useful citizen, an ardent Democrat, and a thrifty man of affairs. He has two sons—Charles, the eldest, and Harry, now three years of age. Jacob Hite, his father, has been in business for nearly a half century as a merchant tailor in Lancaster, and such is the general confidence in his integrity and capacity that he has served as executor, without bond, at the request of the testator.

HOLMES, CAPT. JAMES M., former cashier of the Perry County Bank, New Lexington, Ohio; was born June 15, 1837, in Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Eli and Catharine (Brown) Holmes. James M. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until twenty-six years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment O. V. I., and served about one year. When he came out of the service he engaged in the grocery business at Terre Haute, Indiana, and remained about one year, after which he came to Zanesville, Ohio, and engaged in the coal business, which he followed until 1873, when he came to this place and engaged in the Perry County Bank as book-keeper, and was elected cashier in 1878. February 22, 1881, he was elected Captain of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment O. N. G., having previously held the office of Lieutenant of the company. He commanded the squad of the company which suppressed the miners' riot at Corning in 1880. Captain Holmes was married November 9, 1862, to Miss Frances, daughter of James and Fannie (Stolts) Turner. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Hattie A., Fannie K., and Mary E. Mr. Holmes is now a clerk in the Pension Department at Washington City.

HOUSEHOLDER, ADAM, was born in Reading township, in 1816; is a farmer by occupation, his postoffice being Avlon, on the county line. His father was Adam Householder, Sr., and his mother was Christina Siniff, who came to Ohio, in 1802, on horseback, carrying her eldest son, Philip, while her husband accompanied her on foot, carrying his trusty rifle, until they reached her father's (Philip Siniff) house, where the Wagner farm now is. The brothers of Adam Householder, Jr., were, Philip, John, Andrew, George, and Levi; and his sisters were, Polly, wife of Levi Hodge; Betsy, wife of John Griggs; Margaret Ann, wife of John Hiles; Christina, wife of George Griggs, and Nancy, wife of John M. Johnson. Adam Householder, Jr., first married Miss Margaret Lehman, daughter of Warner Lehman. The only son living by this marriage is Thomas Lehman, whose occupation is that of a farmer, and whose postoffice is Avlon, Ohio. His second marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lehman, about the year 1847. The

sons of this marriage are, Lewis, Balser, and D. F. : all married, and postoffice, Avlon, Ohio, and all living near the paternal homestead in homes of their own. The daughters were, Margaret Ann, wife of Abanus Purvis : Caroline, wife of Earney Purvis : Emma, wife of Turner Elder, and Levina, yet at home. The Householders were of Dutch Reform parentage, but are now generally of the Brethren Church and of the Republican faith. Adam Householder, Jr., starting in life, as a married man where he was born and reared, about the year 1840, depending alone upon his industry and good health for success, and rearing to manhood and to womanhood four sons and four daughters, that rank in society with honorable names and encouraging portions, illustrate the benignity of American institutions, and the thrift, as well as respectability, of the Householder name in the county of its adoption and its birth.

HOWDYSHELL, MICHAEL, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Webb Summit, O. : born May 4, 1810, in Rockingham county, Virginia, son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Howdysshell. He was brought up a farmer, and has made that the business of his life. In 1814 his father came to Ohio and located in Fairfield county, remaining about two years, when he moved to Hocking county, Ohio, and from there he went to Indiana, where both he and his wife died—Jacob at eighty-five years of age and Mary at ninety-five years of age. Michael came to this township about 1842, and located upon and entered the farm where he now lives. At the time of his coming that part of the county was a wilderness, and he cleared up his own land. When his father lived in Hocking county, Logan was unknown, there being but one log cabin at that place, occupied by a man by the name of Rhodes. They packed their wheat to Lancaster on horseback, and had to go to Zanesville for salt, which cost one dollar per bushel, and it required about four days to make the trip. When a boy, Michael used to accompany his father, who made hunting his special business. At one time his father killed three bears without moving from his position. Wild turkeys were plentiful : deer and wild animals were a daily sight. Michael's early school days were spent in a log cabin schoolhouse with puncheon floor, a split log for a seat, greased paper for window lights, clapboard door, and a split stick chimney that would take in a backlog nine feet long. He is one of a family of twelve children, seven of whom were boys. As a citizen, he has had but one lawsuit, and that before a Justice of the Peace. He was married, in 1831. His wife, Sarah, came with her parents to Ohio from Virginia. Mrs. Howdysshell died May 14, 1877. They became the parents of seven children, viz. : Silas, Delilah, Frances, William H., died at nine years of age ; Samuel S., Catharine, and Jerome, who died at the age of thirty years.

HOWDYSHELL, ISAAC, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Maxville, O. : born January 13, 1845, in this township, son of Samuel and Sylvy (Geiger) Howdysshell ; was brought up on a farm, and attended common school in the winter season. At the age of twenty-five years he attended school in Logan, Ohio, and the following year began teaching, and continued that business for eleven years, teaching most of this time in Hocking county, Ohio, and five successive terms in one district in Green township. He began life with no assistance, and now owns

one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land where he now lives. He was married April 30, 1874, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blosser) Hufford. To them were born three children, viz.: Mary E., Zella J., and Sarah Amanda. Samuel Howdyshell, father of Isaac was born in 1816, in Virginia. He was brought by his parents to Ohio when a boy and at about the age of twenty years, he went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he married Sylvy Geiger, who was born in 1824. They moved to Perry county shortly before the birth of Isaac, their son. Unto them were born eleven children, viz.: Noah, David, Isaac, James A., deceased; Samuel, deceased; Phoebe, Philip, Henson, Sarah, Jacob, and Albert, deceased.

HOWERTH, J. W., farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala; born in Belmont county in 1843; son of Samuel and Sarah (Bolton) Howerth, and is of English descent. Mr. Howerth's parents emigrated to the United States about 1837. The subject of this sketch moved to Harrison county in 1857, and remained there until he came to this township, in 1871, and located on the farm where he now resides. In 1864 he married Miss N. Herriman, of Harrison county. They became the parents of three children: Etty M., Lydia E., and Ellie C. In 1872 he married Rebecca Speer; her mother was born in Pennsylvania, and her father was of Irish extraction. They are the parents of three children: Dasie A., Sarah F., and William B. Miss Lorena D. Randals, Mrs. Howerth's daughter by her first husband, makes her home with the family.

HOY, CHARLES, attorney at law, New Lexington, Ohio: was born March 4, 1829, in Wayne, now Ashland, county, Ohio, son of Charles and Mary (daughter of Adam Poe) Hoy. Charles was brought up on the farm, and began teaching-school when seventeen years of age, and taught about five years. He was educated at Ashland and Wooster Academies and Western Reserve College; began reading law in 1849, and was admitted to the bar at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1853; began the practice of his profession, in 1854, at Coshocton, Ohio. In 1857 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton county, and re-elected in 1859. Attorney Hoy was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of General Joseph and Rebecca (Lewis) Burns, of Coshocton, Ohio. He came to his present location in September, 1877.

HUFFORD, DANIEL, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Maxville, O.; born May 28, 1831, on the farm now owned by his brother, John H., son of Daniel and Nancy (Welty) Hufford. He was brought up on a farm, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits to this time. During his boyhood days he attended school a few months in the year. He has served as township trustee five terms, four of which were in succession, during the war. He was one of the Ohio National Guards, who were called out during the war. Mr. Hufford was married March 4, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of John I. and Hannah (Hufford) Blosser, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Nancy, married, April 30, 1874, to Isaac Howdyshell; John W., a school teacher, was married, October 14, 1878, to Jane Vanatta, of Jackson township; Hannah J., married to J. W. Davis, in 1875; Mary M., Alice A., died at the age of fifteen months, and Judson S. Mr. Hufford owns one hundred and fifty acres of well improved land where he lives.



**HUFFORD, JOHN H.**, farmer, Monday Creek township, post office Maxville, Ohio; was born October 12, 1833, in this township: son of Daniel and Nancy (Welty) Hufford. John H. was brought up on a farm, and while at home has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, of which he was chosen Second Lieutenant, and served in the Tennessee Army under Sherman and Grant. Was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Thompson's Hill, Magnolia Hills, Champion Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, and was in two charges after he went to New Orleans, and thence to Texas under General Banks. Was discharged on the Mississippi river, above Vicksburg, July 4, 1864. While in the service he was promoted to First Lieutenant. Before going into the army he served three successive years as township assessor, and one since he returned. Was land appraiser in 1870. He was married the first time in January, 1853, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Peter and Margaret (Pulse) Beery, to whom were born two children, viz.: Margaret A. and Emanuel. Mrs. Hufford died March 23, 1856. Was married the second time October 9, 1866, to Mary E. Kishler, widow of Daniel Kishler. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Dora Lorena and Nellie Blanche. Mr. Hufford owns one hundred and twenty acres of land where he lives, improved and well stocked. Daniel Hufford, father of John H., was born January 11, 1795, in Rockingham county, Virginia, and is of German parentage, and was brought to Fairfield county, Ohio, about 1797, where he was raised a farmer. Nancy Welty, who became John H. Hufford's mother, was born November 27, 1797, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Fairfield county by her parents. After the marriage of Mr. Hufford to Miss Welty, they moved to and located in this township on the farm now owned by John H., and was one of the pioneers of this vicinity, and knew all the incidents of a pioneer life.

**HULL, DAVID W.**, farmer, Pike township, post office New Lexington, Ohio; born February 15, 1824, upon the farm where he now lives: son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Goodin) Hull. Mr. Hull's father came from Pennsylvania to Perry county, Ohio, and took up Congress land, the same that is now the farm of David W., where he lived until his death in 1858. Mr. Hull, the subject of this sketch, was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this date. He was married August 21, 1849, to Eliza N., daughter of Arthur and Nancy (Rinehart) Ankrom. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Arthur D., Emma M., William H., Nannie E. and Anna Belle, all living, and two of whom are married, viz.: Arthur D. and Emma M. Mr. Hull is one of the most prosperous farmers in this township, and now lives in a fine frame farm house, which has supplanted both the log cabin of yore, and the hewed log house of his boyhood days, and is one of the few who enjoy the farm of their nativity and the homestead.

**HULL, JOHN S.**, farmer and stock raiser, Clayton township, post office Somerset, Perry county; born in this county in 1825: son of John and Rachel (Sayer) Hull. The former died in 1867, the latter in 1854. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of New

Jersey. He is a grandson of Benjamin and Hannah Hull, and of Revel and Hope Sayers. Married in 1847 to Miss Anna C., daughter of Philip and Margaret (Chilcote) Miller. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Harriet E., Rachel E., deceased, James A. and William A.

HULL, DAVID, farmer and wool grower, post office Rehoboth; born in Perry county in 1826; son of Samuel and Mary (Goodin) Hull, grandson of Daniel and Rebecca (Malont) Hull. Married in 1851 to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Reason and Julia A. (Thrall) Hammond. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Mary E., who is married to Austin Dells, of this county, and Alvah. Mr. Hull was drafted in the late war, but furnished a substitute.

HUMBERGER ADAM, son of Peter and Mary Humberger, was born in Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1806. He worked on his father's farm a few years, after becoming old enough, but evincing a genius and desire for mechanical pursuits, he was apprenticed to an uncle to learn the trade of a gunsmith. After completing his apprenticeship, he was united in marriage with a Miss Terrell, and soon afterward moved to Somerset, where he established a shop and carried on business successfully for many years. He had but a limited education—such as the schools of the day afforded—but he was a great reader and student all his life. When some of his children were old enough to go to school and study Comstock's Philosophy, he also became a very close student of the book. When he came upon the statement that Comstock then made and taught—that a ball shot from a gun directly upward would return to the earth with the same force and velocity that it left the gun—he declared that “all nonsense; for,” said he, “the resistance of the air against the ball, both ascending and descending, must be taken into account, and that would make it an impossibility for the ball to return with the same force it leaves the gun.” Satisfied himself, he at once proceeded to make a practical experiment, to convince Prof. Nourse and others that Comstock's book was teaching erroneous doctrine. He carefully weighed his powder and balls, then loaded his gun and placed the muzzle thereof against a board of a certain thickness. He then built a shed, covered with boards of the same character and thickness, set a gun upright in the center thereof, and sprung the trigger by means of a pulley and string, held by him in an adjacent building. The result was that, while the ball, shot from the gun, went through one board, and part of the way through another, the ball shot directly upward and returning, only buried itself about half in the board upon which it fell. Prof. Nourse was convinced, and wrote to the publishers of the philosophy referred to. The book was changed in this respect, and whoever will take the pains to examine a Comstock's Philosophy, published thirty years ago, will see that it contains and teaches the error which the practical experiment herein related disproved. Mr. Humberger also invented and manufactured three revolvers, several years prior to Colt's invention and patent. One of these revolvers was fired on a general muster day, at Somerset, in the presence of hundreds of people, years before Colt's revolvers were heard of. The three revolvers made by Humberger were hunted up, taken to the East, and used in law suits growing out of the right to

manufacture revolvers. He also visited New York, Washington, D. C., and Hartford, Connecticut, as a witness in some celebrated law suits pertaining to the same subject. Mr. Humberger also invented, and took out three patents, upon a corn harvester, upon which he worked and studied much during his later years. His harvester was tried, and worked with some degree of success, but he would never engage in selling the patent right, for the reason that the machine was not perfected, and not what he designed it to be. He was still thinking and working about his harvester when his health began to decline, and his labors were done. Mr. Humberger died in May, 1865, at the residence of a daughter in New Lexington. He has three daughters—Melinda, married to Samuel Boyer, living at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Matilda, married to Jackson Parrott, and lives in Cass county, Missouri; Mary A., married to E. S. Colborn, and lives at New Lexington, Ohio.

**HUMBERGER, HENRY**, farmer, post office Thornville. He was born December 26, 1842, in section 26, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, where he still resides. His father was John Humberger, born in section 35, Thorn township, February 22, 1803, the same year Louisiana was purchased from France by Thomas Jefferson. October 9, 1828, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Basore, who was born February 24, 1809, whose father was Frederick Basore, who settled south from Rushville, in Richland township, Fairfield county, in 1803. Her mother's maiden name was Mary E. Keister, and her parents were of the Reform Presbyterian belief. Her father died at the age of sixty-five, her mother in her eightieth year, near New Reading, Perry county. The grandfather of Henry was Peter Humberger, who must have landed in Perry county in 1802, where his brothers John and Henry also came, and settled on section 35, where they found John King. The children of this Peter Humberger were, beside two who died young—Katharine, the wife of Philip King; Peter, deceased in Thorn township; Margaret, wife of John Louis; Hannah; and Adam, who lived as a gunsmith in Somerset, is said to be the true inventor of the first revolving pistol; died in New Lexington, buried in Somerset, and was the first Universalist who had a M. E. minister promise to preach his funeral, and tell the congregation he died in the faith, as he had lived in it, that all mankind would be ultimately happy in the land beyond the grave. In addition there was Adam's brother Benjamin, who died in Sandusky county, Ohio; David, who moved to Whitley county, Indiana, and died there; Henry, who died in the same county; Mary, wife of Jacob Civits, post office Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana. The children of John and Mary Ann Humberger were David, the husband of Eliza Ann Karr, Columbia City, Indiana; Frederick, husband of Elizabeth Hetrick, same post office; Mary Ann, wife of Simon Long, deceased, post office Tiffin, Ohio; Peter, who was three times married, and died, leaving sons and daughters in Pike county, Indiana; Elizabeth Rankin, whose post office is Thornville; Margaret, deceased wife of Bernard Mechling, of Hopewell; Rev. John, husband of Mary Coolman, of Somerset, post office Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio; George W., husband of Emma Hudgel, Plymouth, Jefferson county, Nebraska;



Benjamin F., husband of Elenora Karr, post office Thornville; and Henry, the youngest, except the last two named, who was married on the 14th of April, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Daniel Snyder, of Thorn township. They have two living children—Miss Mary and Elva May. Henry Humberger, their father, is the proprietor of the ancient homestead, around which the precious memories of the family cling as a vine to the ancient oak. He joined the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Regiment in 1865, and having served to the end of the war, was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. After the death of his father in 1846, his mother, yet living, at the age of seventy-four, had her maintenance in the homestead, which went into Henry's name in 1867, subject to her rights. The family mansion is a spacious two-story brick; the farm is just a round one hundred acres; the spring, like the location, ranks among the foremost in the county, and, to Henry, it is matchless in beauty and contentment.

HUNT, HIXSON, carriage manufacturer, New Lexington, Ohio; born May 24, 1819, in Sussex county, New Jersey; son of John and Jemima (Hixson) Hunt; his grandfather Hunt came from England. Hixson was brought up on the farm until the age of fourteen, when he went to his trade and served seven years. In 1840 he came to this place, where he has followed his trade to the present time. Mr. Hunt was married December 23, 1842, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of William and Mary (Eagle) Pruner, of Wythe county, Virginia. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary, deceased; Almeda, deceased; William Austin, deceased; Ann Eliza, deceased; Catharine, married to W. C. Hickman; Almira, married to John E. Parker; John H., married to Clara M. West, and Charles W. Mr. Hunt is one of the best mechanics in the county.

HUSTON, ANDREW, farmer, Monday Creek township, post office New Straitsville, Ohio; born August 16, 1805, in Erie county, Pennsylvania; son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Work) Huston. He came to Fairfield county, Ohio, with his father, in 1806; spent his boyhood days on a farm; came to Monday Creek township in the spring of 1836, where he has lived, except a short time, ever since. Was married to Anna E., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Love) Buchanan, of Fairfield county. They became the parents of one child, John. Mrs. (Buchanan) Huston died some time after. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Hardy, to whom was born one child. Was married the third time to Margaret Gosser, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth C. Mr. Huston took charge of the post office at Old Straitsville, under President Fillmore's Administration, for nearly seven years. He was elected justice of the peace in Saltlick township in 1859, and re-elected in 1862, and served six years.

HUSTON, JOHN W., farmer, Madison township, post office, Mount Perry. He was born September 27, 1829, in Madison township, and is a son of Edward and Jane Huston. His father was born in Ireland, and came to this township in 1812. Mr. H. has always followed farming, and now owns an excellent farm. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, serving four months as Lieutenant in that company. He was married March 30, 1852, to Eliza McBride,

daughter of Andrew and Mary McBride. They are the parents of seven children, Edward G., Mary M., (deceased), Andrew J., Malanthon F., Hannah J., Anna R., and Leslie A.

HUSTON, R. W., proprietor provision grocery, corner of Main and Brown streets, New Lexington, Ohio. He carries a large stock of groceries, queensware and glassware; also oysters and ice cream in season. He has a full share of the trade in his line.

HUSTON, JAMES A., druggist, New Lexington, Ohio.

HYNUS, HENRY, born May 20, 1834, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania; post office, Somerset, Ohio. His father was Myrod Hynus, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Swope. He had one brother, Joseph, who died belonging to the Regular Army, and who left a widow and one daughter in Newark, Ohio, from whence he enlisted. Henry's father died in Newark in 1877, at the age of eighty-two. His mother died at the age of fifty-six, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery in Somerset. His sisters were Martha, wife of Martin Kureth; Rachel, wife of Henry Flowers; Maria, wife of Ellis Bader, all of Newark, Ohio; and Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Petry, supposed residence in California. After his marriage to Miss Rebecca Barker, daughter of John Barker, an old settler of Perry, and sister of Rev. David Barker, an Old School Baptist minister, who deceased at Pleasantville in 1882, they emigrated to Crawford county, Illinois, came back to Perry county in six months, and three years later, in 1867, again moved west to Adams county, Iowa, and from here he again returned to Perry county, where he has since resided, in prosperous circumstances. These journeys were performed in a wagon, and that to Iowa required thirty-two days going, and the same returning. Mr. Hynus exhibits "Old Nance," a mare twenty-two years old, which has performed all these journeys, and which animal, if she had kept a strict book account against her master at twenty-five cents per day for her work, and a fair allowance for her colts, would have him in debt over \$4,000. Mr. Hynus is an enterprising gardener, and has proved that onions as large as tea cups can be raised from the seed in one year. During 1881, he experimented with forty-eight kinds of potatoes and forty of corn. He took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1881, on best amber and red wheat, and bushel of meal, and yellow corn; also first on best display of cereals, and best new varieties of potatoes, the Belle, and best on other varieties, Mammoth and Pearl. Also a premium on the ten best kinds of potatoes, with many second premiums on other articles. His presence at the State Fair has elevated Perry to a high rank in premium winning. He is equally up in hogs and horses, and is called far and near as a doctor of the last-named animals. His sons are Jefferson J., Vincent, a teacher; Isaac Y., Arthur and John H. Hynus. His daughters are Miss Mary E., Nancy Jane, and Clara E. Hynus.

LIFF, WESLEY, post office, McLaney; born in Pennsylvania in 1814. Settled here in a very early day. Son of John and Anna (Henry) Liff. Mr. Liff has been twice married, first in 1836 to Miss Harriet Teal, who died in 1878. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: Sarah A., deceased, Isaac, deceased, Elizabeth, deceased, John F., Thomas C., Acy T., James W. Thomas C., after graduating at Athens University, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church,

where he has risen to quite an eminent position. Mr. Iliff was married again in 1878 to Miss Nettie Shetron.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, born at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, November 15, 1832: came to Ohio in 1857, settled at Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio; entered the army of the United States, August, 1862. One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Company F, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chicamauga, September 20, 1863, in left arm, which is seriously impaired. Was discharged on account of wound, December 31, 1863, at Camp Chase. Removed to Perry county, October, 1878, being engaged in the business of insurance. Was married in January, 1861, to Abbie A. Merrill, of Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio. She was born in the State of Maine, and came after her parents, about the year 1858. Their living children are: Henry Merrill, Joseph Elsworth, and Lilly E. Jackson. The grandfather, whose name is borne by the subject of this sketch, Colonel Joseph Jackson, ranked as Colonel in the War of 1812; was postmaster under Washington at Rockaway, New Jersey, which office he held until deposed by Tyler in 1842. He claimed to have built the first rolling mill in the United States, at Rockaway, in 1824 or 1825. Joseph is a persevering insurance agent, and is deemed highly successful and strictly reliable.

JACKSON, COLONEL LYMAN J., of the firm of Jackson & Conly, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 12, 1834, near West Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio. His father, John J. Jackson, was born in Otsego county, New York, February 7, 1792, and was descended from Abram Jackson, who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1624. His mother, Mary C. Grate, was a native of Emmettsburg, Maryland, but resided from 1804 till 1827, at Franklinton, Franklin county, Ohio, with her parents, who died there. In March, 1839 the Jackson family removed from Rushville, Fairfield county, to a farm near New Reading, Perry county, Ohio. The parents lived here during the rest of their lives, the mother dying in March, 1871, and the father in September, 1876. Lyman lived and worked on the farm until October, 1851, when he was sent to St. Joseph's College, in that county, and attended its sessions until 1855. From this time until 1857 he worked on the farm in summer, and taught school in winter, at the same time studying law and continuing his college studies. In May, 1857, he was admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of law, graduated at St. Joseph's College, July 7, 1857, and in that month commenced the practice of law at New Lexington. In the fall of 1859 he was candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Perry county, running on what was then the Northern ticket in a county seat contest, and was elected, though the rest of the ticket was heavily defeated. He was the first volunteer from the county in the Union army. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, he raised Company E, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia, which he commanded as Captain during its three months service in Western Virginia. When it was mustered out, he was appointed in August, 1861, Captain of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until January, 1862, when he was promoted and commissioned as Major of the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this



regiment, a great part of the time in command of it, he served, in 1862, in Maryland and Virginia through some of the severest battles of the war. Resigning this position, he was in May, 1864, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commanded it during its term of service. In the fall of 1865 he served for a short period by appointment to fill a vacancy as Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum county. February 17, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary E. Taggart, daughter of Arthur Taggart, Esq., late of Morgan county, Ohio. Resuming the practice of law at New Lexington shortly after the war, he was, in April, 1873, elected delegate for Perry county to the third Ohio Constitutional Convention. In October, 1877, he was elected State Senator from the district composed of Muskingum and Perry counties, and in October, 1879 he was re-elected to the same position. In religion, Colonel Jackson is a Roman Catholic, and in politics has always acted with the Democratic party except during the Rebellion.

JAMES, H. C., farmer and stock raiser; post office, McLaney, Ohio; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1833; settled in this county in 1876; son of Isaac and Mary (Hollow) James. Married in 1855, to Miss Hannah, daughter of William and Abigail (Search) Barrel. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Milton J., Alice, Edmund, Cornelia, deceased; Mary C., Linna B., Cora, Curtis, Matilda. Two are married, one living in this county and one in Morgan county.

JAMES, CYRUS MATSON, shoemaker, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born July 10, 1838, in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of William and Sarah (Bagley) James. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age. His father having moved into Athens county, Ohio, while he was quite young, he was raised in that county, and went to his trade at Millfield, working with J. W. P. Cook, who was employed with one Woodworth of that place, where he worked about eight months, when he began journey work for himself, working in all in this place some eight or ten years, and one year in Nelsonville, Ohio, and has been engaged at the following places; Amestown about six months; again in Millfield until 1874; Chauncy, same county, four months; Hemlock, Perry county, Ohio, about sixteen months, from whence he came to this place, where he has since remained to this time, engaged at his trade. Was married October 6th, 1861, to Mary King, born March 21, 1842, in Washington county, Ohio, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (McCants) King. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Albert, Eugene and Charley.

JAMES, THOMAS P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 13, 1853, in Risca, Monmouthshire, England; son of Daniel M. and Mary Ann (Price) James. Was raised a collier and emigrated to America with his parents at the age of twelve years, who, landing in New York, September 19, 1865, went to Newark, Ohio, where they lived about one year, when they moved to Summit county, Ohio, and where James, the subject of this sketch, remained ten years, from whence he came to Shawnee, Ohio. While living at Newark, he worked on a farm for his uncle, since which he has been engaged at his business of mining. Was married November 11, 1873, to Ann, daughter of David B. and

Mary (Tucker) Jones. They are the parents of three children, viz. Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, and Winnifred.

JENKINS, JOHN, collier, Shawnee Ohio; was born July 12, 1833, in Tregaron, Cardiganshire, Wales; son of David and Mary Jenkins. Lived in Cardiganshire until he was twelve years of age, when he moved to Monmouthshire, and lived there until 1864; at this time he again moved to Brecknockshire, remaining one year, from where, in 1865, he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and thence to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, which place he made his home until 1872. Leaving his family in Pomeroy, he went to Straitsville in July, and remained until February following. He then moved his family to Shawnee, and there they have lived to the present time. Mr. Jenkins is, at this time, township trustee, and has been elected four terms in succession. He has seen Shawnee grow from its infancy. Has made mining his business during his life. Was married August 6, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Price) Jones of Brynmawn, Wales. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: David, Daniel, Mary Jane, John, Mordecai, Lizzie, William, deceased, and an infant, deceased.

JOHNSON, JOHN K., millwright, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 13, 1817, in Adams county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Mary (Koon) Johnson. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to the millwright trade, which business he followed until 1872, building flouring mills at Tuscarora, Mt. Union mill in Maryland, and rebuilt some in Pennsylvania; one near Cumberland, Muskingum county, Ohio, for James McClurg; one on Meigs Creek, Morgan county, Ohio; one in Sharon, Morgan county, Ohio, now in Noble county; two at Sulphur Springs, Perry county, Ohio, on same foundation, one burning down; one in West Virginia, on Twelve Pole River, nine miles from Guyandott; one for John Dickerson, in Meigs township, Morgan county, Ohio; and remodeled quite a number in different places; also built a steam tannery in Perry county, Pennsylvania, for John McFarland, that is calculated to tan thirty thousand hides per year. In 1854 he bought a farm of seventy-eight acres in Saltlick township, Perry county, Ohio, for \$1,000, which he sold to the Smith Mining Company of Shawnee, for \$7,800, in 1873, since which he has been living a retired life. Was married January 16, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of James and Nancy McClurg, of Muskingum county, Ohio. Mrs. Johnson died April 30, 1873.

JOHNSON, JACOB J., President Perry County Bank, New Lexington, Ohio; was born August 28th, 1821, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob (who died in Pennsylvania), and Sarah (Gorden) Johnson. His ancestors came from New Jersey. When Jacob J. was about nine years of age, his mother located on a farm in Reading township, where he was brought up and remained until eighteen, when he began teaching school, and taught several terms. In 1850, Mr. Johnson was elected Sheriff of Perry county, and served eight years in all. In 1870, Sheriff Johnson was elected Treasurer of Perry county, and served four years. In 1880, he was elected member of the State Board of Equalization. In January, 1879, he was elected President of the Perry County Bank—the last two offices named he now

holds. Mr. Johnson was married in April, 1847, to Miss Permelia, daughter of John and Nancy (Greene) Tutwiler. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Susan, deceased; Mary, deceased; Lucretia, Albert V., Francis J., Victoria, William, Jacob, Martina, and Sarah, deceased.

JOHNSON, JOHN, superintendent of laborers at XX Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 10, 1827, in the county of Durham, in the northern part of England; son of Adam and Ann (Ayer) Johnson. Mr. Johnson came to America at the early age of thirteen years, landing in New York, July 3, 1840, and has been engaged at the following places and busines: At Sackage's Iron Works, North River, New York, about six months; Troy, New York, in rolling mill, fifteen months; White Hall, New York, two months; St. John's, Lake Champlain, New York, about five months; Albany, New York, worked on levee, about seven months; Saratoga Springs, on fish pond, six months; Buffalo, New York, on streets, six months; Erie, Pennsylvania, on docks, six months; Brady's Bend Iron Works at Blast Furnace, two years; Guitanquin Iron Works, in rolling mill, one year; Pittsburg, in rolling mill, (before any blast furnace was built in Pittsburgh), six months; Cincinnati, a day laborer; Cleveland, Ohio, on canal docks; Sandusky, Ohio, in lumber yard; Detroit, Michigan, two months; Port Huron, two or three months in lumberyard; from Cleveland, Ohio, to Baltimore, Maryland, driving cattle; fisheries on Bush River, South Carolina, hauling seine for herring, six weeks; Baltimore, Maryland, engaging as fireman and strokeman on a steamer, sailing to ports of St. Petersburg, Russia; Konstadt, Prussia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Elsinore, Denmark; Rochelle, France; Cadiz, Spain; Gibraltar, Spain; Malaga, Spain; Carthagena, Spain, for two years and six months, returning to Baltimore, Maryland; Mt. Savage iron works, Alleghany county, Maryland; at furnace one year; Cleveland, Ohio, at furnace; Detroit, Michigan, at furnace; Ann Arbor, at furnace; Flint, Michigan, walked across Indian Reserve to Saginaw City, about 100 miles distant; took berth of firing on steamer, one year and six months; Cleveland and Portsmouth, on Ohio canal; Hanging Rock furnace region, among furnaces, five or six years; Easton, Pennsylvania, about five months; at Cooper's iron works, Jerseytown, Pennsylvania; again in Mount Savage; at Isesferry, Virginia; in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison, Marion and Taylor counties, Virginia, digging iron ore and working at furnaces for twenty-one years; at Zanesville, Ohio, on court house, six weeks; at Frazey'sburg, Ohio, digging iron ore four months for Zanesville furnace; Glenford, Perry county, Ohio, and opened limestone quarry for Fannie Furnace, while it was in Newark, Ohio, working about eight months. Came to Shawnee in 1875, and by his advice as to the paying quality of iron ore at Iron Point, the Fannie Furnace was moved to this place, where he has remained up to this time; he is now overseer of laboring hands at XX Furnace in this place. Was married June 12, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Sarah Frankinville. They are the parents of two children, Henry and Mary, both deceased.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, was born in 1829, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; he is a son of the late venerable Aaron Johnson. The maid-



en name of his mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-six years, was Sarah Law, a daughter of Robert Law, of Scotch descent. His father was of English and Irish parentage, and both his parents were of Quaker extraction; both became Baptists, of which church Aaron Johnson died a member in full fellowship, in 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was tall and athletic, and in his younger days complained very much, and often of ill health. Ten children were born to this marriage, all of whom grew to be men and women; the wife of John Skinner being the eldest; two brothers live in Iowa, and one, Aaron, in Kansas. One uncle, Nimrod Johnson, died in Van Wert, Ohio, without children. Thomas sold the farm he had bought of his father for \$2,000, after adding twenty acres to it, for the sum of \$4,100, and embarked in mercantile life in Somerset, and is one of the very few who have been successful after such a change. In religion he is a Methodist, while his present wife, who was Miss Lizzie Levitt, is a Lutheran. His father brought the first fine sheep to Perry county, and on account of his success and devotion to sheep husbandry was often called "Shepherd Johnson." He was elected to the Senate of Ohio, about the year 1843, on the Democratic ticket, and remained a firm supporter of that party to the time of his death, and sank to his grave respected for his sterling honesty and sincerity through a long life. The first tax paid by Thomas Johnson did not exceed ten dollars, which rose afterward to \$300. One hundred and seventy one acres of land in sight of Somerset, stocked with cattle and sheep, a large stock of dry goods, and valuable town property, are the witness of that excellent judgment of what the market demands, and how and when to supply it, which testify to his solid success, while he indulged the utmost hospitality, and his purse was ever open to the demands of want.

JOHNSON, A. D., farmer, Madison township, Mount Perry post office. He was born November 22, 1838, in Shelby county, Ohio, and is a son of John H. and Christenia (Rhinehart) Johnson; has always followed farming, now owning an excellent home. Mr. Johnson was married August 23, 1863, to Caroline Fullerton, daughter of Samuel Fullerton; they have four children, Louisa L., Samuel S., Emma B. and Anna F.

JOHNSON, GEORGE M., trader, Corning, Ohio; born April 29, 1848, on Malta Hill, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Stephen and Catharine (O'Leary) Johnson. His father was a native of Maryland, and his mother of Morgan county, Ohio; her parents were natives of Ireland. Her mother was first married to William Townsend, by whom she had two children, Mary and William; her second husband's name was Morgan O'Leary, by whom she had one child, Catharine, named above. George M. Johnson was brought up on a farm, and has followed agriculture and dealing in stock up to the present time. In 1862, he came to Monroe township, this county, and located on a farm adjoining the town of Corning, which he held until the spring of 1882. Mr. Johnson was married February 15, 1872, to Lucy A., daughter of William and Delilah (Miller) Fisher, of Monroe township, who entered and owned the land where Corning now stands. The present site of Corning was once a sugar camp. They are the parents of one child, George M.

JOHNSTON, JAMES E., of the firm of Johnston & Bryan, attorneys at law and notaries public, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 1,

1851, in Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio; son of Seth R. and Isabell (Miner) Johnston. James E. Johnston was brought up at Glenford, this county, and assisted in his father's store until 1874, when he began reading law with W. E. Finck. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1878. Began practice at Shawnee, where he remained one year, then came to this place and continued the practice of his profession alone until March, 1881, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Johnston was married in October, 1878, to Miss Lydia L., daughter of James Brown, then of Bowling Green township, Licking county, Ohio.

JONES, JEHU B., was born in 1813, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was but two years old when his parents, Jehu Jones, Sr., and Jane (Kilpatrick), settled on the farm now held by the heirs of S. C. Dick. This farm had then about fifteen acres partly cleared; here these pioneers lived until 1844, when mother Jones, and, ten years later, father Jones, were called to rest. The sons, who grew to manhood, are: David, who married Miss Jane Pugh, and who died in Pike township, leaving three sons and two daughters; John, who lives in Warren county, Illinois, and who married Miss Elizabeth Rush, having five sons and four daughters; Jehu B., who married Miss Rebecca Goodin, March, 1846, and still resides on the farm adjoining the ancestral homestead—his wife died in 1866, leaving two sons; David, who resides in Blackford county, Indiana, and who is married to Miss Addie Shull, now the mother of two daughters, and George M., who is single, and remains with his father. There are two daughters, Phidelia, the wife of Charles Stickel, a successful tanner and currier, near Somerset, blessed with four sons and one daughter, and Miss Mary, who shares with her brother, George, and her father, the comforts and the cares of the homestead. Jehu B. Jones is worthy of the beautiful home he enjoys, and the broad acres he has transformed from a forest waste to fruitful fields. He has held several offices of trust and profit in his township, and never yet was a candidate when he did not show strength beyond the lines of his party. True to his convictions of right and duty he has not always remained loyal to party, but while acting within party lines, no man is more faithful to his ticket, or more zealous for the right. He possesses brave impulses, is true to his friends, generous to his foes, benevolent to the poor, sympathizes with the suffering and hates the oppressor, while he defends the victim.

JONES, WILLIAM J., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 19, 1840, in Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland; son of John and Sarah (Leaky) Jones; was raised in town to the age of seven years, and then in the country to manhood, and has worked in mines since he was nine years old. Was married March 12, 1861, to Jane, daughter of John and Susan (Paul) Cowie, of Stenhouseneuir, Stirlingshire, Scotland. They are the parents of six living children: Sarah, Jennie, Susanna, Willie, Robert and Emma, and four dead: Susan, John, James and Jno. Mr. Jones came to this country, landing in New York, August 6, 1872, but left his family in Scotland. He came direct from New York to Shawnee, Ohio, and soon after sent for his family, who landed in New York January 2, 1873, from whence they came direct to Shawnee, where they have lived to the present time, and where he has been engaged in

mining, and at this time is with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company.

JONES, LEWIS, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May, 10, 1845, in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of John and Elizabeth (Richards) Jones. Mr. Jones was employed in the coaleries in Wales at eight years of age, and followed that business until 1869, when he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool in October, and landing in New York on the 25th of October, 1869; from there he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, mining about two years, and soon after reaching Pomeroy, his family, whom he had left in Wales, joined him and have remained with him up to this time. He has been engaged as follows: Syracuse, Ohio, remaining over two years; New Straitsville, Ohio, one year, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since made his home and been employed as a miner. Mr. Jones was married September 1, 1867, to Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Byron) Reese, of Tredegar, Wales. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, John William, Caroline, Anna, Lewis and Elizabeth, deceased.

JONES, HENRY, of the firm of Jones Brothers, dealers in lumber, contractors, undertakers and dealers in real estate, Corning, Ohio; was born January 29, 1851, in Liverpool, England; son of James E. and Rosanna (Henry) Jones. Henry came in 1871, and located in Shawnee, Ohio, in 1872. In 1873, went to Columbus, Ohio, and remained about three years; then returned to Shawnee, where he remained until he came to his present residence in 1881. Mr. Jones was married in November, 1875, to Miss Jane, daughter of Richard and Ellen (Jones) Richison, natives of North Wales. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Edith Madaline and Ellen. This firm is doing an active business, having quite an extensive trade.

KAGAY, MARTIN, P. O., Somerset; was born August 20th, 1825, in Berne township, Fairfield county, Ohio; the youngest of the twelve children of Rudolph and Hannah (Siple) Kagay, who were born, married and united with the German Baptist Church in Shenandoah county, Virginia. The sons born there were John, Jacob, Christian, Abraham, and Rudolph Kagay, Jr.; and those born in Fairfield county, Ohio, whither Rudolph and his family emigrated in 1819, were Henry and Martin. The daughters were five in number—Katharine, wife of Andrew, the son of John Hite; Barbara, wife of Elder Lewis Seitz; Hannah, wife of John Crooks, Sr.; Elizabeth, widow of John Beaver; and Polly, widow of Hezekiah Kanode, and the only one of the five yet living. Of the sons, Christian, Jacob, and Rudolph are no more. So that of the twelve children of father Rudolph and mother Hannah Kagay only five remain—John, in his eighty-sixth year; Abraham, in his eightieth year; Henry, in his sixty-first year; Mrs. Kanode, in her sixty-eighth year; and Martin, in his fifty-eighth year. All lived to be men and women, and all reared large families except Jacob, who died a bachelor in his sixty-seventh year. All were farmers or the wives of farmers except Polly, whose husband was a plasterer and bricklayer, and Martin, who became a physician and engaged otherwise. Father Rudolph lived to the age of fifty-six, and is buried three miles south of Lancaster, while mother Hannah Kagay lived to see her ninety-first



year and then died of hernia. Martin was left an orphan in his fourth year by the death of his father, and to his twelfth year was sent to school, and then to the saddler's trade in Rushville to his fourteenth year. He resumed work on the farm and home of his brother Jacob to his eighteenth year; taught his first school in his nineteenth year in Seneca county, Ohio; taught one year in Marion county, Illinois; attended college at Granville, Ohio, in 1847-48; read medicine and practiced his profession at Pleasantville; was elected Clerk of the Court in 1851; was beaten, with his entire ticket, in 1854; raised and sold eighty acres of corn in Licking county in 1855; became editor of the *Democratic Union* in Somerset in 1856, and spent that entire year and not less than one thousand dollars in cash to revolutionize Perry county from the domination of the Know-Nothing and Republican party, and succeeded in restoring that county to the Democrats that year by an average majority of forty votes against two hundred and ninety-eight for Governor Chase in 1855; and in 1859, when the Union newspaper, which he then edited, had secured the entire county patronage, he transferred it for a "song" to those who never appreciated his generosity; engaged in a patent corn cutter invented by Rible; taught school in Somerset; inaugurated the purchase of the present school lot, and carried it by five majority in a poll of two hundred and fifty votes; stumped the county for Douglas, in 1860; took a decided stand for the war against the South, which had, by its bolt, defeated Douglas and the Democratic party; became the first Assessor of Internal Revenue in Perry county, as he had been the first Clerk of the Courts, under the present Constitution, in Fairfield; was appointed Commissioner of Enrollment, or "Draft Commissioner," as it was called, by President Lincoln, on recommendation of Hon. Alfred McVeigh and Hon. Carey A. Trimble, in 1862, in which capacity he served to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge from Secretary Stanton; started the Somerset *Advocate*, in 1867, to revive the railroad idea from Newark to Straitsville, which cost one and a half million dollars, and moved, perhaps, twenty millions more of capital into furnaces, lands, towns, and mining, and added not less than ten thousand to the population of Perry county, directly or indirectly; bought three sections of coal lands, on option, and realized large and sudden profits, and never sold to a man who did not also realize profits; bought lands in and about Somerset, carried on a grocery trade, and, between the losses on the credit system of the latter and the depreciation of land prices after the panic of 1874, lost all his property, which had cost him more than double his liabilities; was cast into jail on a charge of embezzlement, made by a perjured villain whom he never before had seen or known, and who could, therefore, know nothing as to guilt or innocence, and on which charge no indictment could be found, and hence the prisoner was discharged, with a reputation limping in the hobbles of unjust suspicion; but, with a spirit unbroken and a resolve unshaken, the conflicts of life were renewed; sympathy for the oppressed toiler was awakened into newness of life by his return to labor in the fields. The flat and heavily timbered lands of North-western Ohio, joined to their scarcity of stone and gravel for pikes, and the great cost of these even where material is plenty,

suggested to Mr. Kagay the application of trench and tile, with charcoal covering, to the making of pikes. Martin Kagay became the husband of Christina Walters in 1850. Their surviving children are, Samuel, Rudolph Rizzio, Della, Ida, and Maggie. Three children died in infancy. The father of Mrs. Kagay was John Walters, deceased, of Fairfield county. Her mother was Mary Magdalena, daughter of the venerable Rev. William Foster, of Thorn township. Her vocal powers were rare in her maiden days, and she was in request at the singing schools of those times, and her voice, even now, possesses a compass and melody of the most engaging sweetness. She was reared and educated in the Lutheran belief.

KALB, GEORGE E., was born in 1851, in Rushville, Ohio; he is the editor and proprietor of the *Thornville News* and the *Junction City Advocate*, both weekly, and both published in Perry county. He is a son of Elijah Kalb, a native of Washington county, Maryland, who settled in Rushville in 1837, where he engaged in the drug trade, and served as post master thirty-five consecutive years. His birth was in 1803, and in 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca, daughter of James Tenant, Sharpsburg, Virginia. This gentleman ran off from England in his boyhood, and in after life became the owner of a line of steamers, and large tracts of land near Sharpsburg, Virginia. His steamers were captured, his houses and fences were burned by the soldiery during the Rebellion, and after the war ended he found his splendid fortune wrecked in the whirlpool of revolution. He lived to the year 1866, and died at the age of eighty, near Shepardstown, a poor man in fortune, but rich in all the elements of manhood which values convictions of right and duty more highly than gold or lands. Elijah Kalb died in May, 1876, ten years after his father-in-law, and Mrs. Kalb is still living, at the age of seventy. The family were strict members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Kalb was a sincere, upright and honest citizen, and carried to his grave the homage ever paid to sterling worth. According to Daniel G. Kalb, of Springfield, Illinois, Elijah's family is connected with that of the Baron de Kalb, of Revolutionary fame—exactly how is not at hand now to state. The brother of George E. Kalb, and son of Elijah, is Mayberry, a carpenter, Rushville, Ohio. Three sisters are all married and live in Rushville, except one in Zanesville. In 1874 George E. was married to Miss Ruth A. Siniff, daughter of Jacob Siniff, Sr., who died at the age of eighty years. The children of this marriage are Charles de Kalb and Roy de Kalb, of Rushville, the spelling and the naming being intended to assert the title of these sons to the form used by their ancient relative, the Baron de Kalb.

KARR, NOAH, born 1824, in Thorn township; son of Rev. William Karr, a teacher in German and English, and a Baptist preacher, who was among the earliest settlers of Perry. The first wife of Rev. William Karr was Miss Hannah Good, aunt of the present venerable John Good, of Thorn, and sister of Joseph Good, the father of John. The two daughters resulting from this marriage are now deceased in Indiana. The second marriage was to Susan Griffith, the mother of Noah Karr, and four other sons, now deceased, and one daughter, the wife of David Humberger. Noah Karr worked as a farm laborer seven

years, for William Yost, of Thorn; was then married to Miss Katharine Smith; moved into the house where he was born, and began three more years of service to the same employer. He was elected Sheriff of Perry county in 1870, re-elected in 1872, and after serving two terms in 1878 was elected County Treasurer, in all of which trusts he served with credit to himself and to the public, and retains to this day the confidence and esteem of the people of Perry. His children are Noah Karr, Jr., now married to Miss Kate McWaid, of Somerset, and who was assistant treasurer to his father, and now assistant in the Somerset Flouring Mills, of which his father has purchased a half share. The daughters are Mrs. B. F. Humberger, Mrs. Amos Helser, and Mrs. George Meloy, and one yet single and at home with her parents. Mr. Karr, though social and fond of fun, is temperate and decorous in his habits. He paid eight hundred dollars for a substitute in the army, sold wool for one dollar per pound, and for five hogs he realized the war price of one hundred and eighty dollars, while his wheat went to market at two dollars and fifty cents. He has been engaged as a shipper of horses, of eggs, and other species of trade, connected with a hub factory, and with a planing mill, and in all his career he has maintained the same honorable record, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

KATING, LAWRENCE, Marshal of New Lexington, Ohio, was born July 4, 1858, in county Tipperary, Ireland; son of Joseph and Mary (Bryan) Kating; came to America in February, 1866, and located in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about five years. The succeeding year was spent at Pickaway and Mount Vernon, Ohio, and came to this place in the spring of 1873; he was appointed to serve on the police force of New Lexington in 1874, and the following year was elected marshal of the place; served four years and was re-elected in the spring of 1882.

KEAR, HARRY, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 19, 1854, in Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean, England; son of John and Elizabeth (Hicks) Kear. Mr. Kear came to America in 1873, landing in New York April 3d, and thence via Baltimore to Cumberland and McKeesport, on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a miner for about two months, and thence to Frostburg, Maryland, also engaged as a miner in this place for about two years; and from there he came to Shawnee, Ohio, in 1875, and mined some two years, and thence to Bussey, Morgan county, Iowa, via Ottumwa; remained here some five or six months engaged as a miner, and in sinking a coal shaft. From here he went to Knoxville, where he ran a country bank for a farmer by the name of Woodruff; next he appeared at Lucas, Lucas county, Iowa, where he mined six or eight months, and afterward assisted in sinking another coal shaft, and again went to mining; remained here about thirteen months, and returned to Shawnee, via Chicago, Columbus and Newark, in 1877, again mining about eighteen months; returned to Pennsylvania, and to Berkley Springs, Morgan county, Virginia, where he mined and worked for an iron ore company, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania, about four or five months. From here, via Baltimore, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to New York, where he took the steamer, City of Richmond, of the Inman Line,



setting sail for Liverpool, where he landed July 2, 1878, having left New York on the 22d of June previous, making the voyage in nine days and twelve hours. From Liverpool he went to the place of his nativity, and spent six weeks in England, visiting London and other principal cities of that country, and again he set sail for New York, August 15, 1878, from Liverpool, and landed August 25, 1878, remaining in New York four days, when he returned to Berkley Springs, Virginia, and to Frostburg, Maryland, and thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with the intention of buying some place of business, but not suiting himself here, he again returned to Shawnee, and went into business with his brother, who had come from England with him, but afterward bought out his brother, and went into business for himself, where he is still situated. Mr. Kear was married November 6, 1879, to Lida, daughter of Alfred Micklethwaite, of Shawnee, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, fourteen months old February 12, 1882, whose name is Bessie Kear.

KEENAN, JOHN, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 22, 1833, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Patrick and Mary Keenan. They came to this county about the year 1837, and located near New Lexington, where they remained about two years, then removed to Saltlick township, where John was brought up. Mr. Keenan was married January 16, 1859, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Mary McGarvey, of Jackson township. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Patrick, Thomas, James, William, Hugh, Mary, Rose, Catherine, deceased, Euphemia, Joseph, and an infant not named. Mr. Keenan came to this place in the spring of 1864, and has resided here to the present time.

KELLY, JOHN HENRY, was a son of Henry and Mary (Petit) Kelly, and was born in Madison township, Perry county, Ohio, December 29, 1825, and died May 18, 1881. He was married to Miss Annie C. Poundstone, at Bowling Green township, Licking county, Ohio, September 23, 1847. Mr. Kelly was brought up on a farm in Madison township, Perry county, attending as opportunity permitted, the district school. His father was a teacher—one of the best in his day—and John was early instructed in all the common branches of learning, and himself became a teacher at the early age of sixteen. After teaching for several years in the neighborhood of his nativity, he came to Rehoboth to teach in the fall of 1849. After teaching there one year he was employed in the same capacity at New Lexington, and from that time New Lexington became his permanent home, though after a few years he abandoned the occupation of teaching. As an instructor, he ranked considerably above the average, and he was more than ordinarily successful wherever engaged. After he quit teaching he tried merchandizing a little while, but did not succeed to his satisfaction, and disliked the business. He was, in 1856, the Republican nominee for County Auditor, and came within sixteen votes of being elected. He had studied law for some time, and soon after his defeat for Auditor, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in New Lexington early in 1857. He was very diligent and painstaking in business intrusted to his charge, and almost immediately secured a paying practice. In the summer of 1862 he assisted in recruiting the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regi

ment, O. V. I., and was commissioned as Major of the regiment. He was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel, then Colonel, and was finally brevetted Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mobile." Major Kelly was engaged in the first unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg by General Sherman, and was soon after in the battle of Arkansas Post. Then he lay with troops under Grant at Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, where, from malarial disease, so many of the gallant sons of Perry went down to death that the country might live. When the final hour came and the sick and disabled were sent up the river, Major Kelly was one of the well ones who moved silently and swiftly down the western bank of the Mississippi, then crossed at Grand Gulf to the eastern side. He was engaged in nearly all the important battles around Vicksburg which led to its capitulation July 4, 1863. Not long after this, he became commander of the regiment, and went with an expedition down to New Orleans and across the Gulf to Galveston. Finally the command was sent to Mobile and the One Hundred and Fourteenth participated in the bayonet charge that led to the capture of the city. This was the last battle of the war. A few months after this Colonel Kelly came to Ohio with his regiment, and was mustered out of service with it. After leaving the army, Colonel Kelly, now General by brevet, resumed the practice of law, and to some extent engaged in farming operations. Upon the death of Henry Sheeran, Prosecuting Attorney, General Kelly was appointed Prosecutor to fill out the unexpired term. He was, also, in 1871, nominated for Representative by the Republican party, but was defeated at the election. In 1879 he became the Republican candidate for Probate Judge, and was elected. General Kelly, in one way or another, has been much in public life, and was generally known. In addition to what has been related, he has been Mayor of New Lexington, and frequently a member of the town council, board of education, and Sunday school superintendent, and other offices in the church of which he was a useful member. And all public and official stations he filled with more than ordinary ability. General Kelly united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rehoboth in 1850 and remained a member until his death. He was brave, generous hearted and benevolent, and ever ready and ever willing to assist, to the utmost of his ability, the poor, afflicted and needy. He was plain spoken, but affable, urbane and generally popular with men of all creeds and parties, and his loss was widely and deeply felt. His death was sudden and unexpected and cast a very perceptible gloom upon the town and county. He was taken sick Sunday evening, May 15th, while at church, and suffered severe pain, except when under the influence of narcotics, until his death. General Kelly left a wife and two sons. Two daughters died not long since. His aged mother is still living; also his brothers and sisters. His funeral took place Friday, May 20th, and assumed very much of a public and general character. The New Lexington and New Straitsville Masonic Lodges attended in a body, and many members of other Lodges were also present. General Kelly was a Past Master of New Lexington Lodge, and was its Secretary at the time of his death. The Ewing Guards were out in force and participated in the ceremonies of burial. The members of the Perry county

Bar attended in a body. Rev. Fagan conducted the services at the church, assisted by Revs. Tussing, Bradley, Beeman and Rose. The large church edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The usual Masonic services took place at the grave, the Rev. Adams, of Junction City, officiating. The mortal remains of the deceased were interred in the family lot in New Lexington cemetery.

KELLY, GEORGE H., teacher in New Lexington schools. Mr. Kelly was born April 23, 1858, in this place; son of John H. and Anne C. (Poundstone) Kelly. Young Kelly was brought up and educated in his native town. He began teaching in 1879, and has followed the profession to the present time.

KELLEY, H. F., farmer; post office, Rehoboth; born in this county in 1831. Son of James and Elizabeth (Shaw) Kelly. The former died in 1872, the latter in 1862. Mr. Kelly was married in 1852 to Miss Sophia Strait, daughter of Christopher and Katharine (Litle) Strait. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Sarah E., deceased, Georgia, deceased, Mary F., Harriet J., James B., Caroline M., Lucy G., Charles A., William A., John H. Mr. Kelly was a soldier in the late war.

KELLEY, JAMES F., school teacher, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 13, 1843, in Clayton township, this county; son of Wesley and Hannah (Huston) Kelley. Mr. Kelley remained at home on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to his uncle Huston, of Muskingum county, Ohio, whom he assisted on the farm in the summer season, and attended school in winter, and also taught three months in that county, when he returned to Perry county, and in Madison township, took charge of a school which he taught one month, and then enlisted for three years or during the war, in the United States Signal service, and was discharged at the close of the war, having served about two years. Upon his return he attended school about two months, then resumed teaching in Oakfield, Pleasant township, and taught six months. He then was engaged in the grocery and notion business about three years. Again resumed teaching in the grammar room of New Lexington, Ohio, where he taught some five years, six months of which time he taught the high school. Then taught two six months terms in Van Atta district, followed by a five months term in Thorn township, and the following summer in McConnelssville, Morgan county. Then came to Shawnee, where he has taught two years in grammar school, and one year was principal of high school. Mr. Kelley was corporation clerk in New Lexington seven years; was married April 16, 1868, to Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Moody) Newell, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maggie E., Carrie E., and Charles W.

KELLEY, A. H., farmer, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 25, 1846, in Clayton township, this county, son of Wesley and Hannah (Huston) Kelley. Was raised a farmer, and has given most of his attention to agriculture during his life. Was employed as clerk in dry goods store with his brother James F., for about one year, and about 1868. Just after this he engaged in partnership with his brother in grocery business for about one year, when he engaged in farming, which he has continued to this time, together with huckstering. Was married



May 5, 1870, to Harriet, daughter of John and Marjory (Yates) Chenoweth. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Olive M., Ross, Nellie F., Fannie M., and Archie; also of one deceased, viz.: Mamie. Mr. Kelley now lives near New Lexington, Ohio, where he owns quite a nice farm home.

KEMPER, ELIJAH, farmer, brick mason, stone cutter, marble dealer and inventor; born in Fauquier county, Virginia, 1798; post office, Thornville. He is one of the two sons of Jacob Kemper who came to Perry county in 1807. His brother, Jacob, born the same year last named, moved to St. Marys, Ohio, in 1850, and has but one son, George W. Kemper. His mother's maiden name was Susan Bashaw. He had five sisters—Nancy Carey, deceased; Lucy, the widow of Joel H. Kemper, Brownsville, O.; Harriet Edson, deceased; Susannah McMullen, deceased; and Mary, the widow of Judge R. F. Hickman, late of Perry county. Elijah Kemper was first married at the age of forty-five years, to Miss Nancy Henthorn, whose father was James Henthorn, of Irish extraction, and whose mother was Sarah Fidler, of German parentage. This marriage was blessed with two children, both of whom died in infancy, and they were followed by the mother. The second marriage took place in 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Whitaker, whose wife was Miss Mary Cherry. She died April 6th, 1882, in her eightieth year, loved and lamented by all who knew her, leaving her husband without children. She was a sister of John Whitaker, a merchant of New Lexington; was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, from whence she came to Ohio in 1809; was a Methodist in belief, but with her husband, seceded, and united with Rev. James F. Given, who was silenced by the Methodist Episcopal Church, for his opposition to the war of 1861; and who with others of the same church, and other churches, organized a new church, known as the Christian Union. This organization has a paper printed at Newark, Ohio, called the *Christian Union*, and is the recognized organ of the new church, which seeks the union of all Christians on a common platform of tolerance and fellowship. Elijah Kemper is a man of great force of character, five feet nine inches tall; weight, one hundred and sixty pounds; head, twenty-three and one-half inches in circumference. He invented a popular gate, which slides and swings open with ease, and which was sold extensively in the East, and became a source of profit to its originator under the patent laws. He found men wanting a full description, which when sent them, was used to infringe his patent, and was doubtless procured for this purpose alone. In 1881, he patented a hand seed sower, which more than doubles the acreage sown by one man in a day, and delivers the seed with great regularity and precision. Its cost, with right of use on a farm, is only two dollars; and tanners can make it for less than half the money. He is French on his mother's side, and English on the Kemper side of his parentage. He has lived on one farm, near Thornville, for seventy-five years; is a relative of Bishop Kemper of St. Louis, and Governor Kemper, of Virginia, was a cousin. He reads without spectacles now at the age of eighty-four years, and is one of the best preserved samples of physical activity in Ohio; and to meet his equal in vigor of mind, body or memory, rarely happens. His uncle, Isaac Kemper and Dr. Daniel Kemper, came as early as 1805,

and were the center posts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thorn. His memory links the following names with the settlement of Thorn township, prior to 1808: Joseph McMullen, who laid out Thornville in 1818, by name of Lebanon; David Besecker, the Goods, John Kindal, 1805; Keiths, Henry and Michael Boyer, 1802; Hendersons, Fosters, Groves, Hoopers, Bowman, Reams, Stoneman, Karr, Neil, Dombold, Fulton, Warfield and Stockbarger.

KENNEDY, THOMAS P., blacksmith, Maxville, Ohio; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 9, 1821; son of William and Sarah (Henry) Kennedy. His early days were spent in attending district school and assisting his father in the blacksmith shop, of which trade he became master. In the spring of 1832, he came with his parents to Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, and has ever since been one of its most respected citizens. In 1847 he came to Maxville, and opened a blacksmith shop, and has ever since carried on his trade in that village. Was married February 12, 1847, to Sophia, daughter of Bennet and Luzilla (Angle) Huston. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: William Bennet, Luzilla H., Levi H., Sarah E., Matilda J., John N., Clara E., Estella M., and Cora B. All living except William Bennet, who served in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Fort Gregg, and died of his wounds at Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Kennedy enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., in 1864; participated in the capture of Richmond, and at the close of the war, received an honorable discharge. Mr. Kennedy was one of the first citizens of Maxville; began life without a penny, but by strict application to his calling, has secured a good home for himself and family.

KENNEDY, ABRAHAM C., teacher in Straitsville schools; was born January 10, 1848, in this place, and brought up in Jackson township. He is a son of John and Susan (Parmer) Kennedy. Abraham C. began teaching January 11, 1868, and has taught fourteen years, and is now one of the best teachers of the county. He came to New Lexington in 1879, and in 1882, went to Straitsville. Mr. Kennedy was married May 26, 1870, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Julia A. (Mateer) Price. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frank V., Emma Florence, Charles W. and Francis James Longdon.

KENNEDY, GEORGE W., dealer in books, etc., Main street, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 4, 1855, in Vinton county, Ohio; son of John D. and Susanna (Palmer) Kennedy. Young Kennedy was brought up on the farm until seventeen. He began teaching school at eighteen, and taught eight terms. He then clerked in a general merchandising store in Athens county, Ohio. Came to this place in June, 1879, and established his present business, in which he is succeeding well.

KERN, JOSEPH, SR., deceased; was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was there married to Mary Swaively in 1818. He kept a store in Reading until 1831, when, on the 12th day of May, the deed for the seventy-seven and one-half acres, where his son Joseph Kern, Jr., now lives, was signed by Asa Dennison. William Durrr, who married Joseph's sister, came to Ohio at the same time. The children of Joseph, Sr., were: Jeremiah, Hiram, Harriet, Sarah, Mary, Amanda,

Nancy and Joseph, both single, and who own and occupy the homestead. Joseph, Sr., lived to his eighty-first and his wife to her sixty-ninth year. They were of Lutheran extraction, but became United Brethren. Joseph was a very honest but not temperate man, until he joined the Washingtonians, after which he kept his pledge till death.

KESSLER, FRANK, wagon maker, New Lexington, Ohio: was born November 25, 1842, in Hocking county: son of John and Elizabeth (Sharshel) Kessler. Frank was brought up on the farm until the age of nineteen, when he went to his present trade. He first established a shop at Logan, Hocking county, in 1865. He remained there two years, then came to this place, where he has since remained. He is doing a good business, being one of the best mechanics in the county. Mr. Kessler was married in the spring of 1865 to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fox. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Francis Anthony, James Edward, Mary Victoria, Rose-anne Elizabeth, John William, Catharine and Charles Joseph.

KING, MICHAEL, farmer, was born February 29, 1820, section 35, Thorn township: his post office is Thornville, Ohio. He is a son of Christian King and grandson of Rev. John King, who was the first preacher ever settled on the soil of Perry county. This Rev. John King was a native of a Rhinish Province in Germany; came to America with his wife and his sons, John, Peter and Christian, (the father of Mike), and one daughter, Morelius, with him, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which fact naturalized him and made him a voter without papers. He must have come to Ohio and settled on section 35, in Thorn township, as early as 1802 or 1803. At any rate he found a very few neighbors, and of that best friend to man, money, he had but 25 cents left on arrival in the forests of Perry. He had, however, a four-horse team of good horses and a good old fashioned wagon, and, it is to be presumed, a good share of provisions and clothing in it. He must have been a fine German scholar, as any one may learn by inspection of the superb constitution, in his hand writing, of the Presbyterian and Lutheran church of Zion, dated in 1805, and now in possession of the venerable George Daniels, of Thorn township. From the date of his arrival in America, probably in 1787, to 1802 or 1803, when he came to Ohio, he resided in the State of Virginia. He was an expert in the selection of land in a new country, and this characteristic has benefited his descendants to this day, who still hold the same acres, and many more, selected at first by this old patriarch of the early time in Perry county. He pre-empted a half section, began cutting a road from his cabin to the Zane Trace, and hauled salt from Chillicothe by way of Lancaster, for a livelihood. He must also have saved some money, for a few years later, the searching glances of land buyers was turned upon his acres, not yet safe from their power to obtain, when he, through the friendship and aid of the Receiver at Chillicothe, closed his pre-emption and got a patent. He was a teacher of German and music in the infant schools of his day, and his enterprise also erected a still house in Virginia and Ohio, and the whisky he made was doubtless as pure as the gospel he preached. He was a heavy set, stoutly built man, of kind disposition, inclined to books and industrial vocations. His children, born in America, were George, Jacob, Mrs. Spoon and Mrs. Brock.



Christena King, Philip King and the Rev. Henry King, now of the Reform Church, and still living, and who, with Mrs. Catharine Brock, post office Hamilton, Ohio, are the sole survivors of the ten children. Philip died near Salem, Ohio, and was the father of Peter King, late of Perry; George died near Stoutsville, Fairfield county; Peter King died near Glenford, Perry county, where some of his children still reside; Morelius, wife of Alexander Costonion, died on the home farm, section 35, where with Christian she shared the paternal homestead, Christian King, father of Michael, prior to 1812, was married to Margaret Basore, a sister of Mrs. John Humberger, still living. They became the parents of nine sons and three daughters, who grew to be men and women, and one child that died young. The sons were, John, Samuel, Michael Henry, Christian, Frederick, David, Simon and Reuben. The daughters were, Mary M., deceased, wife of Henry Humberger, also deceased; Margaret, widow of Daniel Fisher; Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Ramsey, Columbia City, Indiana. The father of the children died in 1852, and the mother followed in 1862, in the 69th year of her age. He made a will and appointed his sons, Samuel and Michael, its executors. Michael King was married January 3, 1847, to Miss Franey Aupach, daughter of Christian Aupach. Their children are, Franklin, husband of Miss Ella, daughter of John Beagler, Thornville, Ohio; William Henry and David, Miss Tena Ann and Miss Ida Alice—three sons and two daughters. He began his married life, by buying, in partnership, one hundred and eighty-three acres, subject to dower of Molly Humberger and two-elevenths belonging to heirs where he now resides, for \$20 per acre, subject to dower. He paid in part a quarter section of land in Whitley county, Indiana, at \$600. He now owns in fee one hundred and seventy-six acres alone and is helping his married son to pay for one hundred and twenty-eight acres in section 13, Thorn township. His barn caught fire in 1869, by a overheated threshing machine while in motion, and he lost it and its contents, but it was insured for \$800, and he has replaced it with a splendid structure. In 1860 he built of brick, a comfortable farmer's mansion, and though not modern in all its parts, is a model of comfort and, especially the part devoted to the kitchen and dining rooms, where the best of bread and the most golden rose scented butter tempt the gustatory nerves and pronounce the highest eulogy on the high toned, practical education of Perry county wives and their blooming daughters.

KING, J. R., blacksmith, Bearfield township, Portersville post office, born in Noble county in 1824, son of Jonathan and Mary (Swarthwood) King. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. Mr. J. R. King came to this county in 1870, and lived in this township two years, when he moved to Sarahsville, and afterwards returned to this township, where he now resides. In 1841 he married Elizabeth A. Wright, of Noble county, and of Virginia ancestry. They are the parents of two children, Abraham and Catharine. The son married Miss Odell and resides in this township, and his daughter married J. W. Robinson. She died in 1867.

KING, JOHN C., was born in 1835, in Perry county, Ohio; is a farmer and carpenter, post office Glenford. He is a son of Peter King, whose father came from Germany when Peter was twelve years of age, and

settled in Thorn township. Peter died on his farm, section 17, Hopewell, in 1858, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, the mother of John C. King, was Mary Magdaline Whitmore, sister of the late venerable Peter Whitmore, of Reading township. She departed this life five years after her husband, leaving the following named children: Saloma, wife of Michael Cotterman, Little Sandusky, Ohio; Katharine, wife of John Smith, deceased, Somerset; Rebecca, wife of Isaac Zartman, Glenford; Lydia, deceased; Susannah, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Mary M., wife of Porter Cline, Illinois; Peter C., married to Miss Caroline Long, McCutchensville, Ohio; David C., married to Margaret Mechling, Glenford; Leah, wife of Jeremiah Alspach, Thornville, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Alspach, Thornville, Ohio; William C., married first to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Zartman, and after her death, to Kate Focht, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, dry goods; Franklin C., married to Miss Rachel Zillinger, daughter of Jacob, Union Station, Licking county, Ohio; served in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., Company K, and was wounded three times; and John C., who, in 1859, became the husband of Miss Elizabeth Rarick, daughter of the late Peter Rarick, of Thorn township, post office Glenford, Ohio. Their children are Altha, wife of Henry Lentz, post office Glenford; Rufus Franklin, Henry Wallace, and Miss Cora. Mr. King owns a part of the original King homestead and all together, has one hundred and fifty acres of land in Hopewell. He is a member of the Reform Church; a Democrat, and sustains the record of his ancestry for honesty, industry and frugality.

KING, DAVID S., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego, Perry county, Ohio; born June 11, 1837, in Saltlick township; son of Thomas and Sarah (Headley) King. David S. was brought up on a farm, and has followed agriculture to the present time. Mr. King served about four months in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty, O. N. G. He was married first November 1, 1857, to Miss Miraet, daughter of Cyrus and Hannah (Clerry) Adams. They became the parents of seven children, viz.: Martha Jane, married to Perry Brown; Hannah E., Sarah A., Alzier L., Lewis S., Emma M., deceased, and Ida W. Mrs. King died April 23, 1870. Mr. King was married the second time to Miss Amanda R., daughter of James and Sarah (Hope) Wilson. They are the parents of four children, viz.: William E., Clara, deceased, Myrtle B. and Amanda Ellen. Mr. King came to his present residence in August, 1873, and is succeeding well.

KING, A. B., coal operator, New Straitsville.

KISHLER, THOMAS J., of the firm of Berkimer & Kishler, carriage and wagon manufacturers, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. K. was born October 8, 1862, in Jackson township; son of George and Susan Kishler, natives of Pennsylvania. Young Kishler went to his trade when about fifteen, and became a partner in the above firm in the fall of 1881.

KLEIN, J. J., retail dry goods merchant and grocer, Junction City, Ohio; was born in May, 1855; son of Lewis and Hannah Klein; came from Europe to America in 1871. He went to his present occupation in June, 1881; was married in 1881 to Miss Fanny, daughter of Henry and Rachel Weber. Mr. Klein keeps a good stock of goods, and has a first-class trade.

KLIPSTINE, PHILIP, farmer, Monroe township, post office Corning; was born August 20, 1820, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of William and Nancy (Shuman) Klipstine. When Philip was about four years old, his father moved to Tyler county, Virginia. When twenty-two years of age Philip came to Monroe township, Perry county. Having but little financial means he worked by the month as a farm hand, until April 23, 1843, when he was married to Miss Emeline Reese. He then purchased the farm where he now resides. They are the parents of four children—Sarah, married to James C. Dew; Mary, married to William J. Todd; Martha, married to Thomas Killkinney, since died; Kate, married to Cyrus M. Brown. When Mr. Klipstine first came to this township, deer and wild turkey were abundant. He has seen the hardships of pioneer life, having cleared over one hundred acres of rough timber land, and he now enjoys the fruits of his labor, living in a comfortable home, independent of work.

KNOTTS, J. W., carriage painter, Thornville, Ohio; born in 1850, in Covington, Kentucky. He is a son of James B. Knotts, a carpenter and builder, a native of Wirt county, West Virginia, who died in 1864, in the forty-sixth year of his age, of consumption, brought on by exposure in Arkansas. His brothers, the uncles of J. W. Knotts, are Isaac, of Missouri; Luke, of Virginia; and John, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Uncle Edward Knotts died in Roseville, Arkansas. An aunt, Rebecca Lee, wife of Captain J. B. Lee, of the Confederate Army, is still living, post office Palestine, Wirt county, Virginia—a relative of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. Another aunt, Matilda Knotts, now deceased, was the wife of Joseph Cook, near Parkersburg, Virginia. His (J. W.'s) mother's maiden name was Ann S. Cook, who is the mother of three sons and five daughters, all living. His grandmother's maiden name was Margaret Prottsman, afterwards Cook. His great-grandfather, Absalom Knotts, came from Ireland, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, and tradition alleges him to have been the owner of a large tract of land in Maryland, which he leased out for ninety-nine years, and on which the town of Dover now rests. Grandfather Edward Knotts was a son of this Absalom Knotts. J. W. Knotts became the husband of Miss Anna H. Ludtman, in 1871, at Marietta, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Germany, and her father was a shoemaker by trade, and died in the last named city. Their children are Charles, Edith, Iolia and Grace, now three years of age. Mr. Knotts learned his trade of painter in Marietta, under the tutilage of an eminent and very kind preceptor. He started a shop in that city, and carried on house, sign, carriage and decorative painting, and continued thus until 1881, since when he he was employed in the extensive carriage works of David Cherry & Company, in Thornville, Ohio. He is distinguished for his excellence as a workman, his devotion to the interests of his employer, and for his steady attention to his work.

KOCHENDERFER, DR. JOHN H., Buckingham, Ohio; was born July 29, 1841, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; son of Joseph and Lovina (Artz) Kochenderfer. Came to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1856. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Second O. V. I., and served three years. He was captured at the battle of Athens, Alabama, and was held a prisoner about seven months. While being trans-



ferred from Vicksburg to St. Louis, on the steamer Sultana, she was blown up, causing about one thousand six hundred and seventy-five lives to be lost. The Doctor was thrown about three hundred feet from the vessel, and fell in the water, but was rescued in about five hours some eighteen miles below where the wreck occurred. He received an injury by being thrown against what was supposed to be a rope, from which he will never recover. The Doctor began the study of medicine in 1878; attended the Medical College at Cincinnati, and began practice with Dr. Deaver, in the spring of 1882. He was married November, 14, 1865, to Miss Malvina C., daughter of George and Hannah (Funk) Cox, of Richland county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Eliza C. and George J.

KUHN, JOSEPH, farmer, son of Michael Kuhn, who emigrated from Strausburg, France, in 1831, after which he married Nancy Clover, who became the mother of Rosanna, George, John, Lewis, Mary and Joseph Kuhn, the subject of this sketch, who was married to Miss Harriet Louisa Murdock, in October, 1875. When a boy only nine years old he began life in the service of George Skipton, and his childless wife, who was Jane, daughter of James McCormick. Mr. Skipton died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four, and by his will left his beautiful farm of sixty-seven acres to Joseph Kuhn, subject to the life estate of his aged widow. This high testimonial to the worth and faithfulness of Mr. Kuhn, was not more than he deserved, and is evidence of an appreciation thus worthily expressed by his benefactor and benefactress.

KULLMAN, GEORGE, was born in Schweinham, Germany, February 22, 1811; he died in Somerset, Ohio, September 8, 1877; his father's name was John; his mother's maiden name was Goodwork; he had five brothers, Conrad, Nicholas, Jacob, John and Joseph, supposed to reside in Denmark or Sweden; of the others, Jacob only came to America, and after service in the late Rebellion, died in Somerset. His only sister Mary, married to Nicholas Culp, settled in Columbus, Ohio, four or five years prior to the arrival of her brothers, George and Jacob, in 1840. The same ship which brought George and his brother, also brought Henry Culp, Joseph Art, Mary Nagle and a niece of George, since married to Joseph Art. In 1840, George married the above named Mary Nagle, journeying on horseback from Marion, Ohio, to Tiffin, to find a priest. The happy twain remained in Marion, Ohio, until after the birth of their first-born, Nicholas, christened in Tiffin, forty miles distant, in 1842, and whose death occurred in Somerset, in 1845. Here, a stranger in a strange land, with limited capital, it required all the solid virtues of economy, caution and perseverance, for which his countrymen are proverbial, to establish his business as a butcher. To the faithful aid of his wife, to her firm resolution to succeed, to her sound counsel and unflagging industry—joined to his own calm purpose and steadfast efforts by day and by night, in storm or sunshine—are to be attributed that success which always crowns the union of will, mind and muscle. Thirty-seven years after his arrival in Somerset, he departed this life, in faithful hope of the life everlasting; his books and papers show that he gave away, in uncollectable claims, more than ten thousand dollars, and these claims stand to the credit of the kind

heart and confiding humanity of George Kullman and his dutiful wife, Mary Ann Nagle, to whom were spared three sons: John, the eldest, united in marriage to Lizzie Elder, a daughter of John Elder; he farms and assists in butchering. Lewis, the second, now living, is the cashier and salesman of the firm and remains single. Samuel, the youngest, united in marriage to Amanda Burns; he farms and assists also in butchering. The business is not changed by the father's death, but by the affectionate influence of the mother and the good understanding of the brothers, maintains its prosperity and vindicates the wisdom of the father's last will and testament.

KYLE, GEORGE GORDON, M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born November 14, 1857, in Vershire, Orange county, Vermont; son of Rev. John and Sarah (Gordon) Kyle. Dr. Kyle was educated in the public schools of Granville, Ohio, and at Denison University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1877, and received the degree of A.M. in 1880; he began the study of medicine in 1877, and graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1880; the doctor began practice in Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, and practiced about one year; he located at Covington in August 1880; Dr. Kyle was married November 17, 1881, to Miss Lillie Bell, daughter of Isaiah Jones, of Newark, Ohio.

LARIMER, J. B., proprietor of hotel and postmaster, Junction City, Ohio; was born in Jackson township, this county, in August, 1836; is a son of William and Margaret (Brown) Larimer; followed carpentering until 1861, after which he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-second O. V. I., and served until November of 1864, during which time he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant; after the war he followed his former occupation until June, 1880, when he commenced his present business; was married in 1860 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Josiah and Catharine (Thorn) Jones; they are the parents of six children, viz.: Chas. J., Catharine, Margaret, Mary, Gertrude and Alice; Mr. Larimer is a kind, genial, accommodating landlord, and keeps the best hotel in Junction City.

LARZELERE, BENJAMIN, farmer and stock raiser; post office, Roseville; born in Pennsylvania in 1803; settled in Perry county, Ohio, in 1837; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) and grandson of Nicholas Larzelere and of Joseph Brown; married in 1835, to Miss Mary Daymond, who died in 1877. They have seven children, viz.: Sarah P., G. W., Robert A. G., Mary E., John Q. A., Julia D., Morgan R., five of whom are married. G. W. and Robert A., enlisted in the war of the Rebellion; G. W., in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment; Robert in the Thirty-second. He was in the battle of Cheat Mountain, where he was taken prisoner.

LATTA, ALBERT G., farmer and stock raiser, Rehoboth post office, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county, in 1848; son of Isaac B. and Nancy (Welsh) Latta; grandson of George Latta, and of Henry and Mary Welsh; married in 1869, to Miss Lizzie Brown, daughter of William and Mary (Haworth) Brown; they have but one child, Calia M.

LAVERTY, ADAM, farmer and miner, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born Jan. 4, 1834, in Cullybackey, a little village three miles west of

Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland; son of Archibald and Mary (Killen) Laverty. Mr. Laverty was raised in his native country, and remained in Ireland until 1866, when he emigrated to America, and, with his family, has resided in Coal township, this county, since 1872. Mr. Laverty's father was a native of Ireland. His mother was born in Ireland, of Scottish parentage. Mr. Laverty, the subject of this sketch, was married June 5, 1862, to Miss Ellen Lynch, of Greenock, Scotland, daughter of Thomas and Jane (McGuire) Lynch, who were formerly of Londonderry. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Archibald, Adam J., Ellen, Thomas Philip, Theresa and Clara.

LAZIER, ELZA, potter by trade, Buckeye Cottage post office, Ohio; born in this county in 1852; son of Isaac and Clara (Kelly) Lazier. The former emigrated from Maryland. Grandson of John Lazier, and of James and Nellie Kelly. Married in 1857, to Miss Pheobe J. Brooks, daughter of Hiram and Sarah A. (Cline) Brooks. They have nine children, viz.: Hiram H.; Chas. Henry, deceased, Rosanna, Isaac, Ella E., Myrtle A. and two infants. Mr. Lazier's grandfather was in the War of 1812.

LEAMAN, WASHINGTON, carpenter and wagon maker, post office Gore, Hocking county, Ohio; was born January 22, 1824, in Montgomery county, Maryland; son of Daniel and Jane (Sibley) Leaman. At an early age, he went as an apprentice to the carpenter and wagon maker's trades, which he learned; came to Ohio with his parents in 1835, and remained four years in Pike township, when they came in 1839 to Monday Creek township, where he has since resided. Was married May 5, 1843, to Hannah Massey, who died in 1845. Was married the second time May 11, 1847, to Susan, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Valentine) Cavinee. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Daniel, died in infancy; John, Eliza, Mary J., George, Sarah C., Martha A., Matilda, died in infancy, and Samuel.

LEHEW, J. O., teamster, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 3, 1850, in Morgan county, Ohio, and son of Samuel and Temperance (Beall) Lelew. Mr. Lelew was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits up to the age of twenty-three years. He farmed in Athens county, about seventeen years; in Morgan county, two years, and in Wood county, West Virginia, two years; he began teaming while in Virginia, and followed it there about seven years, and in Athens county, two years, and in Morgan county, eight months, when he went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to the present time, and has done all the teaming for the XX Furnace since he came to this place. Mr. Lelew was married April 8, 1872, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Lafevre) Martin, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Charles, Samuel and John.

LEHMAN, CHRISTIAN, was born in 1802, in Juniatta county, Pennsylvania; he was a son of Jacob Lehman; his mother's maiden name was Hannah Peterson. These pioneers came to Perry county, in 1806, with eleven of their twelve children, comprising eight sons and four daughters. He bought eighty acres of land in Jackson township, resided for several years in Rushville, and finally settled on the farm where Christ-



ian, now in his eightieth year, resides, and where his father, Jacob, died in the ninetieth year of his age. A sister of Christian Lehman, Betsey Turner, wife of Joseph Turner, is yet living in Rushville with her son, Abraham, in her ninety-sixth year. Christian was married in 1824, to Rebecca Siple, daughter of Frederick and Barbara Siple, then of Fairfield county. Their children are Richard, a blacksmith, Avlon post office, who, in 1857, was married to Eliza, daughter of Moses, a brother of Jacob Petty. Richard has two sons, Christian, a blacksmith, who is offered \$14 per week for horse-shoeing in Columbus, and Clinton, younger and at home. The daughters are, Miss Eva and Martha, two sons and two daughters, from eight to twenty years of age. Hannah Lehman, wife of George Houtz, daughter of Christian and Rebecca Lehman, resides in Missouri, post office Hamburg, Iowa. John L. Lehman, architect and contracting carpenter, married to Sally Vandermark, daughter of Rev. Mathias Vandermark, residence, Columbus, Ohio. Mary Levina, wife of Robert Hill, residence at the homestead of her father, where, since the death of her mother, she presides as chief of the household, post office Avlon, Ohio.

LEHMAN, RICHARD, eldest son of Christian, has acquired a comfortable home, which his strong arm at the anvil has beautified with a new and neat dwelling. He was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O.V.I., Captain Yontz, attached to the famous Sixth Corps, which saved the day at Cedar Creek, after the rout of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and thus saved, also, the valley of the Shenendoah from again falling back into the hands of the enemy. He served to the end of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged, when he resumed his occupation at the anvil and his place in that family circle, which had prayed for his safe return.

LEMERT, RICHARD D., engineer at mine No. 13, Corning, Ohio; was born April 19, 1852, in Crawford county, Ohio; son of Joshua and Caroline (Blackwell) Lemert. Richard D. Lemert was brought up on a farm until about the age of fourteen years; at eighteen began braking on the railroad, served four years, then fired two years, then took an engine and ran as railroad engineer two years. He took his present position in November, 1881. Mr. Lemert was married January 6, 1881, to Annie, daughter of Augustus and Mary Ucker, of Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Maud Lemert.

LEWIS, GEORGE, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born August 1, 1832, in Cardiff, South Wales; son of George and Mary (Lewis) Lewis; was raised in Cardiff, where he lived until 1868, and served his apprenticeship of five years at machinist's trade with Taff Bale Railroad, building engines. After completing his apprenticeship he ran an engine on the railroad three years; at this time he began work for Mr. Booker, running an engine for tin and sheet-iron works about five years, up to 1861. He was next employed in putting up the Grangetown Iron Works, and was overseer of the engine at this place for seven years, until 1868, at which time he came to America, landing in New York, and from thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed at the Superior Iron Mill and Furnace as engineer for five years; at the end of this time he went to Newark, Ohio, where he was engaged in the Rolling Mill as engineer, for about two years, when he

came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has been with the XX Coal and Iron Company, as engineer up to this time. Mr. Lewis was married March 8, 1855, to Joan, daughter of Evan and Ann Thomas, of Cardiff, and niece of the manager of Booker's Furnace. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Eugenia, Frank, Henry, Edwin, Mary Ann and George, living, and five dead, Thomas, Mary, George, John and Herbert.

LILLY, REV. H. F., the present President of St. Joseph Convent and House of Studies of the Dominican Order in the United States, is distinguished not only as such, but for his executive ability in advancing the interests, the usefulness and the fame of his Alma Mater. This institution was founded in 1818 by Rev. Edward Dominic Fenwick, afterwards first Catholic Bishop of Ohio and the North West; the first priest after Father Fenwick, was his nephew, Rev. M. D. Young, who departed this life so recently as November 1878; associated with Father Young were Fathers Martin, De Rymacher, O'Larey and Hill. These Rev. Fathers resided at St. Joseph's, and performed missionary duty inside of a circle of one hundred miles. As a house of education, properly so called, the date is 1840, where students began to be received and a faculty of distinguished professors were engaged. Prior to this date no instructions were given in theology, or physics, but since then there have always been from ten to thirty students of philosophy and theology.

The College was opened in 1851 for youth not aspiring to the Priesthood. It deservedly bore a high reputation as a seat of learning, and was attended by students from all sections of the United States. It was closed in the first year of the war, chiefly on account of the withdrawal of its southern patronage. The Presidents were in order as follows: Rev. James Whelan, to 1854; Rev. P. D. Noon, to 1856; Rev. J. A. Kelly, to 1858; Rev. M. D. Lilly, to 1860, and the last President was Rev. J. A. Rochford; the last three are still living. The College Building was one hundred and twenty by forty-five feet, of brick, three stories high and was torn down in 1880, when the material was used in the construction of the New Convent Building, which was dedicated, March 19, 1882. This magnificent edifice is one hundred and thirty-five by forty-five feet; of brick, three stories and basement of stone, with slate roof; located a few miles south of Somerset. In solidity, elegance and fitness for the purpose intended it is unsurpassed in the United States. There is a hall in every story, and these halls lead to not less than seventy rooms or apartments, and are heated by a furnace below. Gas and water supplies are carried to all parts of the edifice, and the whole is completed with elevators and all the modern improvements.

The Library is one of the most interesting features, rich in ancient and modern works and contains about seven thousand volumes, some of which were printed prior to the discovery of America. There are manuscripts dated in the thirteenth century, some of which are magnificently illustrated on vellum. Among its principal contributors were Bishop O'Finan, of Ireland, and Father Thomas Martin, already mentioned. The officers of the Convent at present, are in order of rank as follows: Prior, Rev. H. F. Lilly, Rev. A. V. Higgins, Rev. Stephen Byrne, Rev. P. V. Keogh, Rev. J. C. Kent, Rev. T. A. Scallon, Rev.

J. F. Colbert, and Rev. E. F. Flood ; at this writing, December, 1882, there are twenty students.

LINVILLE, JOSHUA, born in 1823, in Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the farm now known as Foresman's ; his father was the late venerable and much esteemed Joseph Linville, who came to Ohio from Rockingham county, Virginia, some years prior to 1820. The grandfather of Joshua was Benjamin Linville, who died in Virginia. The grandmother, wife of grandfather Linnville, was Ann Matthews. Their sons were Joseph, the father of Joshua ; Benjamin, still living in Salem, Fairfield county, at the advanced age of ninety odd years ; Solomon, William, and Hugh Foster Linville. The mother of Joshua Linville, was Margaret, daughter of Samuel Parrot. There were born to her and her husband Joseph Linville, Bruce and Samuel, in Virginia ; Joseph, Ann Armstrong, Sarah Eynman, Joshua, Delilah Coulson and Benjamin Linville, in Fairfield county. Bruce Linville, went to Edina, Knox county, Missouri, in charge of a stock of goods sent there by his patron and friend, a Mr. Cooney, formerly of Somerset ; he there rose to wealth and influence, became the treasurer of the county, and engaged in banking ; Benjamin is in Circleville, Ohio, and Joseph is one of the solid farmers and cattle dealers of Fairfield county. In 1850, Joshua became the husband of Ann Louisa Rissler, daughter of an esteemed farmer, Thomas Rissler, whose wife, the mother of Ann, was Margery Daily. The farms of Thomas Rissler and of the Linvilles join, though separated by the Perry and Fairfield line, and Mrs. Linville, when married moved to the adjoining farm, where she yet remains with her husband, having lived all her life in sight of her paternal acres. Their children are Mary Alice, wife of Monroe Andrews, post office, Rushville ; Marge Ann, wife of Rezin Baker, a druggist of Thornville, Ohio ; Thomas R., husband of Clara, daughter of Alfred Melick ; Carey, Martha, Coulson, James R., William and Benjamin F. Linville. Joshua Linville, the father of these children, became the owner of the Linville homestead, to which he has added not only in area, but in substantial improvements and the yielding capacity of his acres. He and his wife are strict members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoy the confidence and social consideration due to virtue and considerate hospitality, linked with social standing, belonging to the oldest families of this vicinity.

LITSINGER, JOHN PURCEL, was born August 27, 1847 ; his father was John Litsinger, and his brothers are Peter, Jacob, Albert and William ; his sisters are Isabel, single, living at home, Sarah, married to Joseph May, and resides in Reading township. All the brothers are living in the township of Reading, Perry county, where they were born, except Albert, machinist, married to Maggie Quill, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota ; his grandfather was Jacob Litsinger, who settled here in an early day and was the father of John and Jacob, and Appie, who married Miles Clark, and is now deceased. John Litsinger, at the age of fourteen, went to Henry county, Indiana, and worked on a farm for twenty months. His wages were eight dollars per month for the first eight months, when his wages were raised to twelve dollars per month. He returned to Somerset and engaged with Jacob Grimm to learn the art of carriage blacksmithing, boarding with his mother and receiving



three dollars per week, for three years, mainly under the instruction of Lewis Chilcote. He then worked in Logan at twelve dollars per week; then at Saltillo for about a year; then again at Somerset for Albert Grimm; then for Grimm & Bowman; then for Grimm & Gallin, and finally in 1876, he became a partner with Thomas Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Litsinger, who have ever since carried on an increasing and satisfactory business as carriage and buggy manufacturers, employing six hands, in addition to themselves. He was married in the year 1870, to Martha Smyrr, a step-daughter of R. M. Barber; their children are Flora Alice, Mary Laura, Elizabeth Gertrude and John Orlistus. The firm of Smith & Litsinger carried on business on one of the back streets of Somerset, where the buildings became too small and the location too obscure for their business, and they erected a new factory on Main street upon the site where Enzer Chilcote, in his life time resided, but which was visited by the fire, which destroyed the Russel hotel, the old Exchange, Mrs. Filler's residence, a buggy factory, and the old residence of Dr. Pardee, afterwards that of R. S. Cox and John Motz.

LLOYD, JOHN, JR., manager of the mercantile department of the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company; Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 27, 1848, in Carnarvanshire, North Wales, son of John and Jane (Williams) Lloyd. When Mr. Lloyd was three years old his father emigrated to America, settling at Utica, New York, remaining about one year, and went to Nelson Flats, Madison county, New York, remaining about nine years, from where he went to Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, living there four years, when he moved to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, where his son, the subject of this sketch, began the business of clerking in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Shriber & Silverman, which he continued over one year, when he was employed as clerk in the Coal Company store of E. L. Williams, remaining a number of years, and was employed as a clerk in the Pomeroy Coal Company store; soon after which he became a junior partner, in which position he remained until 1868. At this date he sold out his interest in the company store and entered into partnership with his father, in a general merchandise store, in the same place, and was married June 28, 1869, to Miss Mary A., youngest daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth Reese, of Palmyra, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Laura Eva. After continuing four years in the mercantile business they sold out and came to Shawnee, Ohio, at which place he engaged as clerk with Frank L. Krumm, in whose employ he remained only a short time, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the store of Huston & Hamilton, which he also held but a short time, when he, with J. B. Hamilton and James Ash, formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ash, Lloyd & Co. In a short time Ash withdrew and James Finley was taken in, and the firm name became Finley, Lloyd & Co., which proved short lived, Mr. Finley withdrawing. In his stead Mr. Joseph Cratty was associated; firm name, Hamilton, Cratty & Lloyd. This firm continued business for some time, when Mr. Shields was taken in; firm name, Shields, Lloyd & Co. After continuing business for some time Mr. Lloyd withdrew and formed a copartnership with Joseph Vilas, A. H. Blood, and George A. Blood;

firm name, Vilas, Blood & Co., and conducted store for New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company. In this relation they did business for eighteen months, when they sold out to the company, and Mr. Lloyd became manager. Mr. Lloyd has previously been elected, and is now, a member of the city council. He is now a member of the school board, having served three years; the first year as treasurer, second and third as president.

LONGSHORE, THOMAS, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township; born June 8, 1812, in Belmont county, Ohio; son of Amos and Ann (Cox) Longshore. His mother was of English and his father of Welsh extraction. Thomas Longshore spent his younger days in the vicinity of Zanesville. In 1836 he married Mary Ann Evans. They are the parents of the following named children: William H., born February, 1841, married Emily Rodgers in 1857, and now resides in Kansas; George W., born September 27, 1842, married Sarah Rose, and resides in Kansas; Isaac, born October 17, 1844, married Elizabeth Griggs, and lives in Franklin county; Mary C., born November 7, 1846, deceased; Charles H., born June 29, 1849, married a Miss Holcomb, and resides in Kansas; Albert died in infancy; Howard, born January 1, 1860.

LONGSTRETH, M. H., farmer and dealer in live stock, post office, Rendville, Pleasant township; born in this township in 1840; son of James and Elizabeth (Hanesworth) Longstreth; maternal ancestors were English and paternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish. His father came to the United States when quite young, and came to this township in 1836. April 3, 1864, the subject of this sketch married Elizabeth P. Osburn, of Millerstown. She was of English descent, and died February 1, 1877. They are the parents of the following named children: Mary, Cary Erastus, who died April 12, 1866; Elmore S., Edgar O., Viola P., who died October 25, 1876, and Clara E. Mr. Longstreth enlisted July 17, 1863, in Company K, 129th O. V. I., and remained in the service until March. He afterwards served four months in the one hundred day service.

LOVE, DAVID, was born Jan. 24, 1852, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. He is a son of William Love. His mother was Miss Emily Church, daughter of the late venerable David Church, of this county. He is the eldest of four brothers and two sisters. He was reared a farmer and grazer of stock, and also became qualified to teach the schools of his neighborhood, requiring, at his time of life, superior attainments in the fundamental branches. He now resides on a farm of two hundred acres, cut in twain by Rush Creek, and, because of its fertility and supply of everlasting water, pre-eminently adapted to cattle grazing and sheep husbandry. David Love is not only a working man, but a reading man as well. He was also a reading boy, and found at home abundant material to gratify his mental nature. His father often said David was too fond of newspapers to be most useful as a helper on the farm. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Lydia J., daughter of John Fisher, deceased, a native of Kentucky, who inherited a number of slaves, lost by the war, was a dealer in horses, and a man of business capacity. Her mother, Susan Mitchell, sister of Mr. Frank Mitchell, wholesale grocer of St. Louis, Mis-

souri, was therefore a daughter of Randolph Mitchell. Lydia Fisher lost her mother by death in St. Joseph, Missouri, when an infant only three months old. She was taken to the home of her grandmother—Mrs. Randolph Mitchell, of New Reading—where she was tenderly reared and educated. It is a comforting reflection to Mrs. Love, that she had it in her power to return this affection by assistance and kindness to her aged grandmother, the only mother she ever knew. Mrs. Love has one brother, John Breckinridge Fisher, who is yet unmarried and unsettled in life. David Love and his wife Lydia have one son, Lestie, and one daughter, Emma, now living. Their home overlooks the valley of Rush Creek.

LOWRY, A. A., farmer, post office, New Lexington, Pike township, Ohio; was born February 12, 1853, in Pleasant township, Perry county; son of Joseph and Eliza (Pence) Lowry; was raised a farmer, and has followed farming to the present time. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching school in winter season, and farming during the summer season, which he continued for about three years, teaching at Miller's school house, in Bearfield township, four months; in Richfield township, Henry county, about seven months; and in another district, same township, Barnhill school house, about eight months. Returned to Perry county, and has been engaged in farming since that time, on the home place about two years, and the Wesley Moore farm one year, when he, in partnership with his mother and sister, bought the farm they now live upon. Mr. Lowry's father was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and went to California in 1854, where he died in the year 1864. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1822.

LUCA, A. THEODORE, merchant, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 22, 1842, in New Haven, Connecticut; son of Alexander C. and Lu-zetta (Lewis) Luca. Mr. Luca was brought up in his native city, where he lived until about 1867 or 1868, when he came to Ohio, where he has remained up to this time. At his home, New Haven, he attended school, and from 1860 to 1865, he was on the Island of Hayti, as a cotton speculator. Since he came to Ohio, he learned the shoemaker trade, which he made his business for twelve or thirteen years, when he entered his present business in this place in 1881. Mr. Luca is a son of Alexander C. Luca, Sr., musical director of the Luca Family of musicians who have won many encomiums in the United States, both collectively and individually, in vocal and instrumental music. His brothers, Cleveland C., Alexander C., Jr., and John W., with their father, were the Luca Family. That this family was possessed of rare musical genius, will be clearly evinced by a perusal of the book, "Music and Some Musical People," by Trotter.

LUTZ, MICHAEL, farmer, born September, 1836; son of David Lutz, and grandson of Michael, the progenitor of the very numerous and respectable connection bearing the name of Lutz, who came from the State of Maryland. He was of German and Lutheran extraction, and landed in Perry county in 1814. His sons were, Jacob, George, John, Samuel and Michael; and his daughters were, Rebecca Stimel, Sarah Ann Souslin, Betsy Spohn and Katharine Sours. He died on the farm where his son Michael died, in sight of Somerset, and where



Michael Lutz, a nephew, succeeds not only to the name but the ancestral acres, derived from his uncle Michael, who was a bachelor, a Democrat, and one of the best farmers of the county. The farm, to-day, maintains its reputation for fertility and thrift, and certifies that it has not fallen into unworthy hands. Michael Lutz and his wife, Rebecca (Sours) Lutz, have two children, Mary Katharine, the wife of Jacob Shough, and John A., just coming into manhood, and who will soon assume the cares and responsibility of keeping the old farm up to the standard of its merited renown.

LYON, JEROME BONAPARTE, physician and surgeon, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born October 10, 1853, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of James and Margaret (Shelhammer) Lyon. Was raised a farmer, until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to high school in New Lexington, Ohio, where he spent about four years, during part of which time he taught school in Hocking, Perry and Fairfield counties; in all about two years. At the expiration of this time he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. R. Richards of New Lexington, Ohio, and studied about four years with him, attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating with the class of 1879 and 1880, in the old school of medicine, after which he came directly to this place and began his practice. Was married April 25, 1881, to Miss Etta R. Smith, born August 2, 1861, in Athens county, Ohio; daughter of Charles and Susan (King) Smith.

MCBRIDE, WILLIAM J., Rendville, Ohio; was born October 17, 1850, in Rochester, New York. When an infant, his parents moved to Ontario, Canada, where he was brought up on a farm, and in his father's store. Whilst a youth, he worked two years at cabinet and carpenter work. He then attended a school of design eighteen months, after which he determined to be a railroader, and became railroad engineer in two years after going on the road. In 1878 he came to Gallipolis, O., and was boss carpenter in the railroad shops at that place seven months. Came to his present residence in July, 1879. Was married August 4, 1872, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Michael and Mary (O'Brien) McAleer of Canada. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom died in infancy, excepting Charles, born March 4, 1877.

MCCLEAN, ALEXANDER, farmer, Monday Creek township, post office, McCunesville, Ohio, was born March 25, 1823, in county Antrim, Ireland son of John and Margaret (Conley) McClean. Mr. McClean came to America in 1831, with his father, who settled in Moyerstown, where he lived about one year and was engaged on public works; about this time he died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten years, Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was employed on the Union Canal as grogg boss, where he remained about two years, when he went to Grant's Hill and was grogg boss about one year, and then came to Ohio, via Marietta to Zanesville, on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. From Marietta to Zanesville they started on a boat that was pushed by poles, but after ten miles ride they concluded to walk the remainder of their journey and all the way to New Lexington, near where they found Mrs. McClean's father, who had previously come to Ohio. Mr. Conley built them a house in his door yard where they lived until Mr. McClean bought eighty acres of land where he now lives, some

years afterward. In the spring after their arrival Mr. McClean was employed by Thomas Martin to work on the national pike at \$4.00 per month during one summer, and was next employed by John McGary at same work for \$6.00 per month one summer, and the third summer by Henry Devlin; and was employed by a man named Taggart, driving oxen at \$12 per month one season. Broke gravel about twelve miles west of Columbus at \$1.00 per rod, where he hired a boy to drive at \$4.00 per month, making upon this contract about \$2.00 per day, which employed him about one year, when he came to Jackson township and bought eighty acres of land for \$175, \$35 of which he borrowed of Reuben Tharp at 25 per cent. interest; built a log cabin, into which his mother and sister moved, and he returned to work on the pike where he remained five months during which time his mother died. Upon again returning home he paid the \$35 he had borrowed with the 25 per cent. interest, and lived upon the farm for two or three years in the log cabin, when he hewed logs with his narrow ax for a new dwelling, after which of course it was necessary to have a raising, and this is the way he tells it. "Of course we had to have a raising, and we had whisky in it; most of the men got drunk and we barely escaped a fight, but before nightfall we had the house up to the square, and my neighbors had returned home, no accident having occurred. The next day I employed a carpenter to complete the job. He measured the width of the house, and we cut down the finest stick we could find in the dense woodland, sawed it the right length for rafters, split them out and framed them, and thought we would have more than an ordinary good roof, for those days, but when we come to put them up, lo and behold, they were too short and would have made the roof too flat, but it was not the fault of the carpenter, as the cornermen had not carried their corners perpendicularly, causing the top to be wider than the bottom, and we lost the work spent on the split rafters, and we had to use sapling rafters; the house is still standing round up the valley yonder, a monument of bygone, log cabin raisings." Mr. McClean lived some six or seven years in that house when he exchanged it for forty acres near Straitsville with Bazel Gordon, from whom he received \$550, as the valued difference between the farms, giving him five years time to pay it in, and afterward sold the forty acres for which he exchanged, and bought eighty acres of Israel Gordon for \$1,050, in Monday Creek township, and was obliged to again resume the forty acres upon the failure of the purchaser to pay for it. Moved to the eighty acres, to which he added forty acres at \$400, and lived there five years, when he again sold out and moved to his present place of abode, where he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land for \$2,050, upon which there was a hewed log barn and a hewed log house, both of which he has supplanted by good frame buildings. Since coming to this place he has increased his number of acres to five hundred, and has sold eighty acres to his son James. Mr. McClean has been for several years a stock dealer, and he made sheep buying and selling a specialty. Mr. McClean was married September 22, 1840 to Miss Mary, daughter of John F., and Margaret (Gordon) Hoy, of Monroe township. They are the parents of ten living children, viz.: James; Alexander, William, Albert, Charlie, Si-

mon, Margaret, Mary, Rosa, Sallie, and two deceased, John and Patrick.

MCCLOY, DAVID E., check weighman, New Straitsville, Ohio. Was born March 17, 1842, in Roseville, Muskingum county, son of William and Ruth (Worley) McCloy. Mr. McCloy was brought up in New Lexington, this county, where his father moved when David E. was a youth, and where he lived until 1872, when he came to this place. While in New Lexington he learned the harness maker, saddler and painter's trades, which he followed up to June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, under Captain L. F. Muzzy, in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I. for three years, or during the war, and served until August, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of general disability. Was in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, and Siege of Vicksburg. After receiving his discharge he returned home, and eighteen months from this time, upon his recovery, he again engaged at his former occupation, until 1872, when he came to this place and has been employed as follows: Harness making one year, when he became weighmaster at W. P. Rend & Co.'s mine, which position he held for about five years, when he took his present position at the Thomas Coal Company's mine, where he has been for the past two years. Mr. McCloy was married the first time November 11, 1866, to Martha A., daughter of Asa and Eliza (Plummer) Ball. This union was blessed with six children, viz.: Twins, that died in infancy; Minnie May, Charles A., David Worley, and William Asbury. Mrs. McCloy died December 9, 1875. Mr. McCloy was married the second time, July 1, 1877, to Miss Minerva, daughter of John G. and Sarah (Ray) Pummell. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Benjamin F., born March 28, 1878; John H., born July 2, 1880, died February 10, 1881, and Lillie M., born January 18, 1882.

MCCLOUD, BENJAMIN F., mine boss, Corning, Ohio, born January 16, 1847, in Canawa county, West Virginia, son of David and Mary A. (Hagarman) McCloud. At the age of fourteen he began iron moulding with his father, which he followed for six years, when he commenced mining at Campbell's Creek, near Charleston, West Virginia. In 1875 he engaged with the Consolidated Coal Company, of Cincinnati, remaining with them six years. He came to his present place in the spring of 1880. Mr. McCloud was married June 18, 1867, to Mary A. Hall. They are the parents of five children, viz.: William B., Walter S., Charles F., (twins), Mary Ellen and Frank.

MCCORMICK, S. J., merchant, Logan, Ohio. Born in Maxville, Perry county, Ohio, December 23, 1835. Son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) McCormick. His early boyhood was spent in assisting his father in the line of business, which, at that time, was one of the leading industries of southern Perry. In 1861 he opened a store in Maxville, and continued to engage in mercantile pursuits until the spring of 1882, when, disposing of his stock of goods, he removed to Logan, Hocking county, Ohio. Was married April 19, 1866, to Cynthia, daughter of Moses and Julia A. (Patterson) Rambo, of South Bloomingville, Hocking county, Ohio, to whom were born two children, Frank Herbert and



Mabel R. By economy and industry Mr. McCormick has secured for himself and family a good home and a competence sufficient to make life happy. William McCormick, deceased, father of S. J. McCormick, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 12, 1802. He was among the pioneers of the State, and white men were living in but a few localities, and Indians and wild beasts were daily seen. He was married July 25, 1833, to Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Virginia, March 2, 1809. Eight children were born to them, viz.: James T., S. J., Sarah J., John W., Amos G., Francis M., David L., Mary E. William McCormick was among the first to locate in Maxville, and remained one of its most influential citizens until his death, which occurred October 11, 1856. Moses Rambo, deceased, father of Mrs. S. J. McCormick, was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 26, 1807. Was married to Julia A. Patterson September 16, 1830, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1805, and came to Perry county, Ohio, at a very early date. They were the parents of the following children: Oliver G., George W., Cynthia M., Calvin L., Benjamin F. Moses Rambo died in South Bloomingville, Ohio, May 10, 1866. Julia A., his wife, died December 10, 1862.

McCOURTNEY, SAMUEL, farmer, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1832. Came to this county with his parents in September, 1834, and has since lived here. His boyhood days were spent on a farm till the age of twenty, after which he taught school for a time. He then engaged in farming and school teaching until 1864. Since then he has followed farming. In 1874 he was elected County Surveyor, and held the office six years. Was married in 1861 to Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Clarke) Patridge; they are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary A., Francis L., Maggie A., John E., Nettie L., Catharine and Rose. Mr. McCourtney is a son of Arthur and Nancy (Gordon) McCourtney. Mr. McCourtney's father was born in Ireland, near Inskillan, county of Fermonaugh, March 8, 1792, and is still living, on January 4, 1882. The principal part of his life was spent in school teaching. He came to New York in 1817. Mr. McCourtney's wife's people are of Irish descent.

McCRILLIS, MATHEW, dentist, Somerset, Ohio. He was born in April, 1856, in Reading township; is a son of David McCrillis, deceased, who was a successful and highly appreciated teacher and citizen. Mathew's mother was Margaret Pence, daughter of the late venerable Isaac Pence of Perry. He was only ten years old when he lost both parents, the father's death preceding that of his mother only a few months. He has one brother and one sister. He was tenderly and faithfully reared under the care of his grandparents, on the old Pence homestead, until his twenty-first year, when he went to Findlay, Ohio, to study and practice his chosen profession, where he remained several years. When yet a boy on the farm, he practiced dentistry, and his aptitude in these offices gained for him the name of Dr. McCrillis, and presaged the bent of his mind. On his return from California, whither he had wandered in search of dental knowledge and experience, he located in Somerset in 1881, and became a partner in dentistry with Dr. H. C. Greiner, now serving his second term in the Legislature as a Representative of his county. Dr. McCrillis has taken full charge of the

extensive and growing business of the firm during the temporary absence of his distinguished partner, and is noted for the correctness of his habits, for devotion to his chosen occupation, and that gentle charity which makes him a favorite in the best social circles of society.

MCCULLOUGH, R. N., farmer, Monday Creek township; post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born October 4, 1817, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of William and Nancy (Nelson) McCullough. Mr. McCullough was brought up on a farm, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life. In 1841, he came to Monday Creek township, and located on his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres of land, where he still lives. Mr. McCullough was married, December 8, 1840, to Miss Mary, daughter of David S., and Sarah (Larrimer) Haggerty, of Fairfield county, Ohio. Unto them were born ten children, viz.: William, deceased; Eliza J., Sarah E., Nancy, John W., James, Rhoda L., George S., Mary E., deceased, and Charlie L.

MCDONALD, JAMES, farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Rendville, Ohio; born May 27, 1838, in this township, on the farm where he now resides. Son of John and Margaret (Farrahey) McDonald. His father was born in Kildair county, Ireland, and his mother in Longford, Ireland. His father emigrated to the United States in 1822, and located and died in advanced life on the farm where James now resides. His father died September 17, 1854, aged sixty-seven; and his mother died April 6, 1881, aged seventy-nine. The subject of this sketch married Jane Ann Walpole, of Morgan county, Ohio, November 2, 1858. She was of Irish descent. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Margaret A., John G., George B., Francis F., Ellen A., Charles, William, Richard F., Mary and Joseph.

MCDONALD, ADAM N., track boss, Corning, Ohio; was born April 28, 1840, in Edinburgshire county, Scotland; son of John and Jennett (Riddle) McDonald. Adam N., at the age of twelve, went into the mines of Scotland, where he worked until 1870, when he came to America, and located in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. In 1876, removed to Mahoning county, Ohio, and to his present home, March 2, 1880. Mr. McDonald was married September 19, 1862, to Miss Robina, daughter of Alexander and Isabella Monroe, of Scotland. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Jessie, Isabella Jane, Robina and Jane. Mr. McDonald has been successful, and does not regret that he and his family have cast their lot in this free country.

MCDONALD, JAMES S., farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 13, 1842, in Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Robert and Mary A. (Starrett) McDonald. Was raised a farmer, and has made farming the business of his life. Came to Perry county, Ohio, at the age of five years, with his father, and lived in Salt Lick township, now Coal township, to the time of his marriage, November 22, 1866, to Miss Martha E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Collins) McKinney, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary A., Robert L., John W., James E., Franklin A., and Elizabeth E.; all living at home. After his marriage, he bought sixty-five acres of land from his father, for one thousand one hundred dollars, and afterward sold forty acres of the same for what he gave for the whole; and again bought sixty-five acres of his father for

one thousand three hundred dollars, and in the course of one year sold all he then had, for two thousand one hundred dollars; at which time he moved to Pike township, on his father's farm, and cropped one year with him, when he bought eighty acres in Saltlick, and the original home farm, for one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, where he lived four years, during which time he had optioned his farm, and at the expiration of which time it was taken per the option at five thousand five hundred dollars, when he bought one hundred acres where he now lives, for six thousand five hundred dollars. Since coming to this farm he has remodeled the dwelling, making it as good as new. Mr. McDonald enlisted in the army, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., for six months, which he served, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. Returned home and enlisted in the one hundred days' service in Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, O. N. G., and served about four months, when he was again discharged by reason of expiration of term of enlistment; and again enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., serving to the close of the war, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. During his last term of service, all of his bunk mates were shot but one, who died of disease, and he was disabled for life by what is known as varicose veins of the limbs, for which he gets a pension of thirty-six dollars per year.

MCDONALD, LEWIS F., farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 22, 1859, at Sulphur Springs, this township; son of Lewis and Margaret (Wilson) McDonald. Was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits to this time. Mr. McDonald's father was a native of Ohio, and at one time, at Sulphur Springs, kept a store which was blown up by an explosion of gunpowder in 1870, killing him and one son, Niram, who was three years and nine months old. The estimated loss of goods and building, was about six thousand dollars, with no insurance. Mr. McDonald was married August 28, 1881, to Miss Ida M., daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Stores) Sanders. In 1874, with his mother and sister, he moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he attended college two years and six months, and afterward lived two years in Morrow county, Ohio, when they returned to the homestead, where they have remained to the present time.

MCGONAGLE, JOHN A., Clerk of Perry county, Ohio; was born June 17, 1851, in Pike township; son of William and Ann (Carr) McGonagle. Young McGonagle received his primary education in the primitive log school house, and finished his education in this place. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and taught eleven winter terms, and worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer. Mr. McGonagle was elected Clerk of the Courts of Perry County, October 11, 1881. He was married June 23, 1874, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of William and Catharine (Donahoe) Forquer. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William Charles and Cassie T.

MCGREW, FINLEY B., blacksmith and contractor, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 4, 1846, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; son of James B. and Margaret (Vail) McGrew. Was brought up a farmer, until he was fourteen years of age, and then engaged in oil business for one year, when he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-third Regiment, O.



V. I., for three years or during the war, serving three months, when his father took him out of service because of his being under age; after which he remained at home until 1863, when he again enlisted in company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., remaining four months; again returning home, he went to Barnesville, Ohio, and engaged in tobacco raising, but sold the crop in the field, and went as a substitute in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, O. N. G., serving four months. In 1865 he began the blacksmith trade with George Powell, of McConnelsville, Ohio, serving two years and six months as apprentice, after which he worked in the following places: Malta, Ohio, for Brown Manufacturing Company; superintended oil farm for his father and Richard Stanton, for two years and six months; Canton, Missouri, blacksmithing, two months; Atchison, Missouri, one year six months, at trade; McConnelsville, Ohio, in partnership with Powell, blacksmithing, thirteen months; Straitsville, Ohio, for Dannals, smithing, two months; Shawnee, where he has been engaged in blacksmithing and contracting lime and iron ore jobs, up to this time. Mr. McGrew came to Ohio at the age of eight years, with his father, who served as Auditor of Morgan county, Ohio, about twelve years, and was elected for the next ensuing term at the time of his death. He was also County Surveyor for six years of same county. Mr. McGrew, the subject of this sketch, was married August 1st, 1875, to Ann L. Davis, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Keever) Davis. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jasper, Laura and Mary; all living and at home.

McKAY, CAPT. GEORGE A., ticket and freight agent of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 16, 1841, in Oswego, New York; son of Alexander and Rosetta Louisa (Hamilton) McKay, both of Scotch descent. Alexander McKay was purveyor of the British Army in Canada in 1837, but joining the Independents, he lost by confiscation his valuable estate, and was forced to leave the country. He located first at Oswego, New York, and subsequently at Cleveland, Ohio. He died in San Francisco, California, in 1856. George A. spent his childhood and early youth in his native city. He came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, which has been his residence to the present time. At the age of eleven he entered the *Ohio State Journal* office as a printer's apprentice, and remained about three years. April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Seventh O. V. I., and was promoted through every grade to captain. He re-enlisted, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. While on duty he received nine wounds. At the battle of Ringold, Georgia, he was severely wounded in both legs, the left one having both bones broken, and the main artery severed. During the last eighteen months of service he was Inspector General on the staffs of Generals Camdy, Geary and Hooker. Captain McKay was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of James and Mary (Roome) Creech, natives of Scotland, but now of Cleveland, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Addison H., George A., Edward Creighton and John H. Captain McKay has a business experience as chief voucher clerk and charge of a Cleveland special station for the Lake Shore Railroad. He was chief clerk for South Shore Line, also. In April, 1877, he was elected Inspector of Weights and

Measures for Cuyahoga county, and Cleveland City, Ohio, and served until the latter part of 1881, when he came to his present position on the solicitation of Hudson Fitch, General Freight Agent of the Ohio Central Railroad.

McKEEVER, JAMES, was born May 4, 1804, in New York; son of Archie and Mary (Mullen) McKeever. He was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age. His mother died when he was nine years old, and he lived with his father until he was fourteen years of age, when he made his home with his brother-in-law, Mr. Veil, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, until his eighteenth year. At this time he came to Perry county, Ohio, and lived with an uncle until he was twenty-one years of age, during which time he probably learned his trade; after which he moved to a farm near Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained about one year, when he went West, spending some twelve years in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. He was also in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and spent some length of time in Pennsylvania, and has been in most of the States in the Union. After his return from the Western tour, he remained about two years at New Lexington, when he went to Texas, remaining eighteen months, and again returned to New Lexington, where, about seven months afterward, he was married, April 16, 1842, to Marjory, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Riley) Brown, of this place. They became the parents of six children, now living, viz.: Franklin, Mary Jane, Callie, Lizzie, Irene, Buris Alexander, and four deceased—Sarah Catharine, James, Josephine and Urila. After his marriage Mr. McKeever lived in and near New Lexington, up to the time of his death, which occurred October 9, 1880, and was buried in New Lexington cemetery.

McKENNA, WILLIAM, druggist, Junction City, Ohio; son of William (deceased) and Charity (Burgoon) McKenna; was born in 1859 in this county; went to Nebraska in January of 1880; stayed one year, then returned to Perry county, and went to the Capital City Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio, one term, after which he went into the drug business in Junction City, where he does a first-class business. Mr. McKenna was married November 22, 1881, to Miss Lola, daughter of John and Hannah (Koon) Weimer.

McLAUGHLIN, A. W., physician; was born in August, 1856, near Somerset. His father, H. B. McLaughlin, was born in 1823, in Pennsylvania. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary J. Barber, of New Reading, this county. She was born in 1833. They are the parents of five children. The subject of this sketch is the oldest. He began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. A. Richard, of New Lexington. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, when he located in Somerset. His father was Sheriff of this county for two terms, beginning January, 1862.

McMAHON, TIMOTHY, M. D., of the firm of McMahon & Wright, physicians, New Lexington, Ohio. Dr. McMahon is a native of Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, son of John and Nancy (Johnson) McMahon. At the age of ten years he was brought to this county by his parents, who located at Rehoboth. About the year 1842, he began the study of medicine, and at the age of twenty began practice,

and has continued the same to the present writing. In 1858 the Dr. came to this place and was married the same year to Miss Julia A., daughter of Henry Stallh, of Somerset. They are the parents of one child, Mary, married to the junior partner of the above firm. Dr. McMahon is one of the prominent physicians of this place.

McNULTY, HENRY, attorney-at-law, Dubuque, Iowa, the only surviving son of Hugh McNulty, who was a native of Ireland; came to Perry county, Ohio, early in the century; lived for many years on a farm in Clayton township, and later in life removed to Somerset where he died about 1860. The maiden name of Henry's mother was Miss Katharine McCristal, daughter of Owen McCristal and his wife, who was Sarah O'Niel, and both of the county Tyrone, Ireland. About the year 1814 they landed in Philadelphia, stayed there one year, and from there moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to a farm. Here he took a section of turnpike as contractor. Next year moved to Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where Mary Martin, the sister of Mrs. McNulty, was married to Patrick McCristal. Made a mile of the national road there, and the Martin family all moved to Perry county, except John, who went to New York and died there. This was in 1817 or 1818. Grandfather Owen Martin lived to the age of eighty-two, and his wife to the age of ninety years, and both are buried at St. Joseph's, the first Roman Catholic church in Ohio. Their sons were Thomas, whose son, John, is in San Francisco; James, whose sons were Owen and Thomas; John, whose sons were Edward and Daniel; and Henry, whose sons are Willie, Charles and Harry, and who is also the father of ten daughters by the first marriage to Katharine Griffin, and the second to Elizabeth Carrol. The children of Katharine and Hugh McNulty, were John, now deceased, Henry, now living in Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah Burns, a widow, living in Somerset, and Ellen, who was never married. The children of Mary McCristal were Daniel and James, both married and deceased, but leaving children, and Sarah, wife of James Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska. The McNulty ancestry, except Hugh and a bachelor brother, who died in Maryland, are in Ireland, so that the descendants of Hugh are the only representatives of this family in America, and of these only one son, Henry McNulty, survives, and a son of Henry named Louis McNulty, of Dubuque, Iowa, who has one sister, Katie. The children of Mrs. Burns, sister of Henry McNulty, are John Burns, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. Amanda Kuhlman, wife of Samuel Kuhlman, of Somerset, Ohio, who has one son, Louis Kuhlman.

McQUEEN, REV. CLAYBORNE S., M. D., post office, Rendville, Ohio, was born November 4, 1819, in Culpepper, Virginia, son of Robert and Hannah McQueen. The Dr. was brought up on a farm. Began teaching school at sixteen, and taught about eleven years. When about twenty-four began reading law but when about ready to be admitted to the bar, he decided to abandon the legal profession for that of medicine, selecting Dr. W. H. Reeves for preceptor, and attended Columbus Medical College. He began practice at Millerstown in June, 1849, and remained six years; practiced at Ringgold nine years, and near Wrightstown, Morgan county, where he located on a farm and remained until the spring of 1882, when he came to Rendville. Dr.



McQueen was married in the spring of 1842 to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Catharine McQueen, of Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frances Virginia, married to Josiah H. Coulter; Ellen Thompson, married to Joseph Ball, both living in Morgan county; Elizabeth Angeline, and Sarah Maria. The Dr., in 1870, was ordained and licensed to preach in the Christian Church, called by some, New Lights. During his six years connection with this organization he had charge of a district of seven counties. About the year 1876 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and continues to preach for this society.

McSHANE, CHARLES, harness and saddlery, New Lexington, Ohio; was born in 1841, in Clayton township, son of Edward and Catharine (Mackin) McShane. Young McShane was brought up on the farm where he remained till about eighteen when he went to his trade. He established his present shop in 1866. Mr. McShane was married in November, 1869, to Miss Lucy, daughter of William and Mary (Fitzsimons) Bennett, of Pleasant township. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary, Catharine, Florence, Cecelia, Lizzie, deceased, Lucy, and an infant, deceased, not named. Mr. McShane's is an old established shop, doing a first-class business.

McTEAGUE, NEIL T., M.D., of the firm of Duan & McTeague, druggists, Rendville, Ohio, was born June 18, 1856, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Hugh and Mary (Flynn) McTeague. When the Dr. was six years of age he came to Pike township, Perry county, Ohio, where he was brought up. In 1874 taught his first school in the Penrod school house, Bearfield township, and continued teaching for four years, and in 1878 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Taggart, at New Lexington, Ohio, and was graduated in the spring of 1882 by the Medical College of Ohio. Dr. McTeague was married July 1, 1880, to Mary McHugh. They are the parents of one child, Thomas Joseph. The Dr. has been successful in his extensive practice in Rendville and vicinity.

MACKIN, EDWARD, provision grocer, corner Main and Broad streets, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Mackin was born June 23, 1828, in Gross, Maglen county, Arma, Ireland; son of Patrick and Rose Ann (McNamee) Mackin. His parents brought him to this county when a child, and located in Monday Creek township. When a young man, Mr. Mackin learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it until 1859, when he established his present business in this place in company with his brother, James W. They conducted the business until 1873. Mr. Edward Mackin has conducted the business alone. He was married April 15, 1859, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scharchel) Kesler. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Rose Ann, Margaret Alveda, James Edward, Mary Loretta and Elizabeth Catharine, deceased.

MAGRUDER, W. P., editor *Somerset Press*; born in 1845, in Somerset. He served his apprenticeship as printer in the *Democratic Union* office in Somerset. In December, 1863, he and his brother, C. E. Magruder, a lawyer, now dead, purchased the paper. In December, 1864, he bought out his brother; in September, 1865, he sold out to C. D.

Elder, of Somerset; in Oct. 1866, Mr. Magruder and J. L. Caine started the Somerset *Advocate*; he sold out in two years to Mr. Kagay; in 1873 the *Press* was started by M. G. Mains, who ran it until 1877, when Mr. Magruder became the editor. The political faith of the *Press* is Greenback. Mr. Magruder was married in May, 1877, to Miss Belle Johnson, of Somerset; she was born in 1845. They are the parents of one child, Ray.

MAINS, THOMAS S., farmer, Pike township, post office New Lexington, O., born February 10, 1827, in Reading township, this county; son of George and Hannah (Selby) Mains; was raised a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Frederick, father of George, and grandfather of Thomas S. Mains, came from Virginia to Ohio with his family, and settled in Reading township, this county, in 1812, where he lived to the time of his death. His son, George, was born in Virginia, February 26, 1790, and after his settlement in Reading township, remained upon the homestead until 1835, and was married September 19, 1815, to Hannah Selby, born July 8, 1794, in Maryland, daughter of Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby. They became the parents of four children, viz.: James, who moved to Wisconsin about 1853, where he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Wis. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and serving until the close of the war, was honorably discharged, but upon his way home took sick and died at Washington City, in the fall of 1865; Isaiah A., lived at home until September 10, 1845, when he departed this life at the age of twenty-four years and four months; Caroline M., was married December 23, 1847, to Henry Brown, son of Robert Brown, of Monroe township, this county. Mr. Brown died in the service of his country, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the fall of 1862, with lung disease; Mrs. Brown is now living in Cincinnati with her son, Isaiah M. Brown. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and the youngest of the family, became the support of his parents in their declining years. After his marriage, and in 1835, he moved to Monroe township, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he lived until 1848, when he sold it, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Saltlick township, where Shawnee now stands, and which he sold to his son, James, in 1849, who again sold it to Thomas S. Mains in 1850, who increased the farm to three hundred and sixty acres, which he sold to the Newark Coal and Iron Company in 1871, and bought three hundred and fifty acres of land where he now lives, and that he now owns, except twenty-two acres he has since sold. Since purchasing the home farm his parents made their home with him up to the time of their deaths. His father died March 30, 1875, aged eighty-five years, one month and four days; his mother died March 16, 1872, aged seventy-seven years, eight months and eight days. August 10, 1862, Mr. Mains, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company H, Ninetieth Regiment, O. V. I., for three years, or during the war, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, near Cincinnati, Ohio, by reason of the close of the war. Was engaged in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, and up to Atlanta, Georgia, from where they were sent back to Nashville, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battle between Hood and Thomas. During the service he had the lung fever, which disabled him for duty six months, three months of which

time he was in Brigade Hospital. The disease permanently injured his health, and at this time he is not able to do any kind of work. While living in Saltlick township, he served as township trustee three years, and Justice of the Peace three years. Mr. Mains has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1855, and is a trustee in the New Lexington Methodist Episcopal Church at this time. He was married May 4, 1851, to Sarah Hazelton, born in 1830, in this county, daughter of John and Jane (Traverse) Hazelton. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Isaiah A., who was married March 3, 1865, to Catharine, daughter of William and Amelia (Taylor) Adams; their home is in Crawford county, Iowa, but are at this time with Mr. Mains, on account of his feeble health; Hannah Jane, married to James B., son of Horace and Mary A., (Grimes) Wilson; they are residents of Crawford county, Iowa; Jno. H., married to Maggie, daughter of William and Amelia (Taylor) Adams; they are residents of Monona county, Iowa; and Mary A., also a resident of Crawford county, Iowa. In these two counties each of his children own two hundred acres of land. Mrs. Mains departed this life in the year of 1861, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Mains was married the second time December 31, 1865, to Catharine Richter, born July 5, 1832, in Frederick county, Maryland, daughter of John and Catharine (Cookerly) Richter. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Florence M. and one infant. Mrs. Mains came to Ohio in 1833, with her parents, who settled in Monroe township, and where she lived at the time of her marriage. Her parents lived at the place of their settlement up to the time of their death. Her father, Jno. Richter, died September 30, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years, five months and twenty days, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her mother, Catharine (Cookerly) Richter, was born in Maryland, in 1806, and died June 23, 1864. Mrs. Mains became the member of the Presbyterian Church, in her eighteenth year, continuing her connection with that branch of the Christian Church until after her marriage, when she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1872.

MARLOW, JOHN H., was born in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1837. His parents came from Virginia in 1730, and settled near Somerset, Perry county, Ohio; moved thence to near Rushville, Fairfield county, and after a residence of several years, moved to a farm near Maxville, Perry county. The family consisted of eight children, four boys and four girls, seven of whom are now living. The fifth child, John H., received his early education at Somerset, afterwards attended Denison University, Granville, Ohio; after leaving the University he taught school about fourteen years. He was married April 24, 1862, to Louisa Larimer. They have two children, Laura and Wayland. He was a member of the Board of Examiners for this county three years; resigned to take the office of Clerk of the Courts, to which he was elected October 1875, and has now served in that office two terms.

MARLOW, JAMES P., farmer and merchant, Maxville, Ohio; was born December 20, 1844, in Monday Creek township, this county; son of Henson and Margaret (Holmes) Marlow. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time. Has taught school one term in Gore, Hocking county, Ohio, and two terms in Monday



Creek township, this county. July 15, 1881, he came to this place, and in partnership with Henson W. Marlow, opened a store of general merchandise, and remains to this date. Mr. Marlow was married December 3, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Susannah (Welty) Heidlebaugh. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Willie B., Charles Sumner, Lawrence, deceased, and Daisy Forest. Mr. Marlow's parents came to Ohio about the year 1830, and lived about two years near Somerset, and the same length of time in Rush Creek township, when they moved to Monday Creek township, where his father owned a farm of two hundred and thirty acres at the time of his death, which occurred March 5, 1881, in his seventy-eighth year, having lived in the county fifty-two years and in the above township forty-eight years. His mother departed this life August 2, 1871, in her sixty-fifth year. Mr. Marlow, the subject of this sketch, now owns one-half interest in the home farm at this time, which he still farms.

MARTIN, JNO. W., clerk, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 18, 1844, in Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio; son of Jacob and Jane (Lefevre) Martin. Mr. Martin was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two years of age. He had moved to Hocking county, Ohio, with his father, where he was married to Phoebe, daughter of James and Nancy (Culp) Carpenter, February 7, 1867. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna B., James, Lewis, Jacob and William C., three of whom are dead, James, Lewis and Jacob. After his marriage he moved to Shawnee, and built the first business house of this place and sold the first goods, keeping a general stock of merchandise, and remained in the business over two years when he sold out to one William Huston. From that time to the present, he has been employed as clerk in the store. Mr. Martin enlisted in 1863, in the late war, and served in the Army of the Potomac, with the Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., up to the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, in front of Petersburg, and in many skirmishes; he was present at General Lee's surrender. He was one of the men who were kept in Richmond after Johnson's surrender, and was connected with the citizens' commissary department, when the city was kept by the Government in provisions, and had under his care and supervision four hundred families, who obtained provision orders from him.

MARTIN, HENRY M., butcher, post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 26, 1851, in Richland township, Fairfield county. He came to this county when but two years of age. He is a son of Ellison and Sarah B. (McLaughlin) Martin. Henry M. remained on the farm where he was brought up until he was elected sheriff of Perry county, in 1878. He served until January, 1881. In December, 1880, the present firm was formed. Sheriff Martin was married December 22, 1870, to Miss Missouri C., daughter of Andrew S. and Eliza (Spenny) Baker. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ellison E. and Emma. During Sheriff Martin's term of office the Corning war occurred, for the suppression of which he was compelled to call on the State Guards.

MASON, JOHN, collier, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 10, 1826, in Northumberland, England; son of John and Margaret (Morse) Mason. Was raised in the place of his nativity, where

he was employed mining, with the exception of one year, during the time he remained in England. Emigrated to America in 1853, landing in New York, from where he went to Pittsburg, at which place he remained about five months, from where he went to Columbia, West Virginia, and remained two years. Going to Mason City, he remained about four months, from where he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, which he made his home until 1872, but was about six months in Belleville and Danville. In 1872, he spent about two months in Nelsonville, Ohio, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has made his home to the present time. Since coming to this place he has made a trip to Virginia, and was prospecting in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, for iron ore, which he found in paying quantities. Mr. Mason enlisted in Company A, 4th Regiment, Va. V. I., in 1861, for three years, or during the war, and served three years and two months, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment. Was engaged in the following battles: Charleston, Virginia; Vicksburg, and was the first to speak about blowing up Vicksburg; assisted in drifting for that purpose, but the city was surrendered before the preparations were completed; Jackson, Mississippi; Mission Ridge, Tuscumbia, and Dallas, under fire six days and nights, without cessation, at this place. After receiving his discharge he returned home. Mr. Mason was married in February, 1846, to Barbara, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Tate) King, of Northumberland, England. They are the parents of seven living children, viz.: Joseph, Thomas, Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, William, and Lillie; and five deceased, viz.: John, William, Margaret, and two died in infancy. They have also raised a grandchild—Thomas Bailey.

MASON, REV. JOHN, minister of Princeton Methodist Church; was born December 16, 1851, in Boltingate, county of Cumberland, England, son of William and Jane (Campbell) Mason. Mr. Mason was raised in the coal mining districts of Northumberland and Durham counties of England. Mines in that region are principally shafts, from fifty to one hundred fathoms deep. He was employed until 1877, and during the last four years he was what is known in that country as deputy over a number of men. Came to America at the time he severed his connection at these places, in 1877, landing in New York, by the Cunard line of steamers, from where he went to the Sequatchie valley, Victoria mines, Marion county, Tennessee. Mr. Mason was licensed as a local preacher at the early age of eighteen years, and served in that station until 1877, at which time he was licensed as a ministerial supply, and supplied the following places: In Tennessee, about three months; at Steubenville, Ohio, eight months. Upon account of too slack a support at the latter place he again returned to mining, and engaged at Ramy's coalery, where he remained two months, when he was called to Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, as a supply, where he remained from December, 1878, to April, 1879, at which time he was licensed as a minister on probation and sent to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time. Upon coming to this place he found the church in a confused condition, and, by persistent effort, he has advanced the numbers from five to forty-five members, who now remain at this charge. Quite a number have removed from the vicinity, thereby

lessening the actual numbers taken into the church. During a revival of 1881 there were eighty souls converted, and he has taken into church connection, since coming to this place, one hundred and seventy-seven members. Straitsville was taken in by him as a mission charge, and has become self-sustaining, employing and supporting its own minister. There have been sent out from the Shawnee charge two ministers, viz.: Revs. Thomas Large and James Rogers. At the conference of 1880, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason was accredited with one year of supply work, as if on probation, on account of his decided success in the ministry, which brought him one year sooner into full ministerial connection. Rev. Mason was married February 16, 1872, to Jane, daughter of John and Maria (Maughan) Ayer, of Giles, Gatemore, one mile from the city of Durham, England. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jennie, John, Thomas, and Marianna, living; and one, Maria, deceased.

MATHEWS, JAMES, farmer, post office, Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio; born in Muskingum county, in 1809; settled in Perry county in 1851; son of George and Anna (Jennings) Mathews; married, in 1840, to Miss Mary McClain, daughter of Benjamin McClain. They have four children, viz.: Anna, Hannah, Parmelia, Jerusha. They are all married, one living in Missouri. Mr. Mathews was brought up on a farm, which vocation he has always followed.

MATHEWS, FRANKLIN, butcher, post office, Rendville, Ohio; born December 25, 1829, near Zanesville, Ohio, son of Reuben H. and Mary (Hemrick) Mathews. Brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one. He then followed a variety of business until he engaged in general merchandising, to which he added a meat market; also was engaged in the coal trade, at the same time, with his brother. Came to Perry county about the year 1871, and continued his business at New Lexington, until March, 1880, when he established his present business at this place. Mr. Mathews was married September 30, 1852, to Miss Eliza Horton, whose parents were natives of Virginia. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Charles Henry, Lucy Ellen, Clara Annie, Lewis Grant; these four are deceased: William Howard and Mary Viola are now living. Mr. Mathews is doing a good business.

MAUTZ, W. H., carpenter, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 22, 1856, in Blue Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Udenhoffer) Mautz. Was raised a farmer, and followed farming until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home, and has been engaged at the following places: Henry county, Ohio, working in a saw mill about one year; Somerset, Ohio, on railroad six months; Garret City, Indiana, on railroad; while railroading was with the Baltimore and Ohio; Clinton, Iowa, house carpentering six months; Dixon, Illinois, two or three months, carpentering; Toledo, Ohio, one year at trade; Woodville, six months at trade; Shawnee, Ohio, at New York furnace four months, carpentering; XX furnace from that time to the present, about three years. Was married May 1, 1880, to Mary C., daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Lafevre) Snyder, of Athens county, Ohio.

MECHLING, PETER, farmer, miller, and carpenter, post office, Glenford, Ohio; was born 1827, in Hopewell township; son of Peter Mech-



ling and grandson of Jacob Mechling, both deceased in Hopewell township. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Downour, who died in her seventy-seventh year, while her husband died when his son Peter was only five years of age. Their children were, Sally, wife of Jason Canfield, Rochester, Indiana; Katharine, wife of D. C. Shelly, Glenford, Ohio; Jacob, deceased, leaving a son, Alfred, Tippecanoe, Indiana; John, deceased; Eliza Dumbolt, deceased; Melancthon, Rochester, Indiana; Margaret, wife of George Shelly, Glenford; and Peter, who was married February, 1855, to Miss Elnora Hardy, daughter of Thomas Hardy, deceased, and Sarah his wife, whose maiden name was Bagley, a native of Virginia. Their children are, Thomas Jefferson, merchant, Thurston, Fairfield county, Ohio; Mary E., Clement Leyerd, Melancthon, Cordelia, Sarah Aurilla, Fenton, Dillon, Cora May, and Edgar Austin. Mr. Mechling is an old-time Lutheran and Democrat, and sustains the well earned reputation of his family history. He has, besides rearing a family, added to his estate, and, like many other Ohioans, looked into Virginia and found her, in the present condition, an inviting field for industry, capital, and enterprise.

MECHLING, BERNARD, was born 1837, on a part of the extensive homestead now owned by him in Hopewell township. He is a son of Samuel, the youngest son of Jacob Mechling, who came from Pennsylvania in 1816, and purchased a farm for each of his twelve children. His sons were Jacob, Peter, Frederick, John, George and Samuel, all of whom lived and died here, except John, who deceased in Sandusky, Ohio, and George, who is the only survivor of six brothers. The daughters were Hester, wife of William Mechling; Mary, wife of Frederick K. Slife; Hannah, wife of Peter Cooperider; Phebe, who died young; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Smith, and Sarah, wife of Rev. David Long, who died of cholera in 1833. The mother of these six sons and six daughters was, prior to her marriage, Miss Mary Otterman. The wife of Samuel Mechling died, and the mother of Bernard was, prior to marriage, Miss Magdalena Poorman, daughter of the late venerable Bernard Poorman. She is still living, a venerable widow, in separate apartments of the mansion lately erected by her son, Bernard, in full possession of her faculties. Since the late purchase of the ancestral homestead of grandfather Mechling, Bernard Mechling has about four hundred acres of splendid land in one body, nearly two hundred acres being bottom land, in sight of, and one half mile from Glenford. He was twice married, first to Miss Margaret Humberger, daughter of John Humberger, of Thorn township. The children by this marriage are Owen H. and Albert Wesley Mechling. Their mother deceased in 1863. The second marriage was to Miss Leah A. Zartman, daughter of Isaac, whose wife's maiden name was Rebecca, daughter of Peter King. The children of this marriage are Mary Estella, now twelve years of age, Sylvia R., deceased, and Homer Calvin, now five years of age. He and his wife have each enjoyed good opportunities for education; she in her girlhood having taught school and he, in his boyhood, having attended the Somerset Academy, under the tuition of that old-time, but most accomplished, teacher and gentleman, Charles Nourse. Bernard Mechling is among the very foremost farmers of the county, has thoroughly studied and applied the

science of drainage to his lands, and is intelligently devoted to the breeding and rearing of fine stock.

MELOY, WILLIAM T., of the firm of Elder, Wards & Co., dry goods and merchant tailoring, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Meloy was born November 13, 1843, in this place; son of William and Sophia (Thompson) Meloy. Young Meloy, in early life, clerked in a dry goods store and taught school sixteen months. He, subsequently, became traveling salesman for a tobacco house, with which he was engaged five years, also traveling five years in the sale of stoves and plows. He was the first man to enlist in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth, O. V. I., but was rejected on account of being then under size. He worked two years as a typo in the *Herald* office of this place. In April, 1879, he became partner in the above firm. Mr. Meloy was married July 5, 1870, to Miss Hattie M., daughter of Charles J. and Cornelia (Acker) Brush. They are parents of five children, viz.: Iva L., Maggie W., Sophe T., William T. and Callie Rich. His father, William Meloy, met with a fatal accident early one morning in October, 1882. He was struck by the cow-catcher of the Ohio Central passenger train, between seven and eight o'clock, Monday morning, near the crossing of Rush Creek, close to the water tank, receiving such injuries therefrom that he died in about an hour thereafter. Mr. Meloy was driving a cow, and had just got her across the track, when he looked up, saw the train close upon him, threw up his hands, but was so dazed or bewildered, that he took no step to get out of danger. The whistle sounded and the power of the engine reversed, but it was too late. Mr. Meloy was struck by the cow-catcher, and fell in such a way as to remain upon it, though the conductor had hold of him before the train stopped. A hack was near at hand which was at once called, and the unfortunate man taken, in a dying condition, to his home on Jackson street, where he soon after expired. There appeared to be no broken bones or serious bruises, but the internal injuries were such, that there was no reaction, and the injured man remained in an unconscious condition from the time of the accident until his death. Deceased was about seventy-one years of age. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio when quite a young man. He became a citizen of New Lexington in 1839, and resided here ever since, with the exception of a temporary residence at Somerset, while he was County Auditor. He left a wife, three sons and four daughters to mourn his sudden departure. His third son, Smallwood A. Meloy, died from injuries received upon the same railroad, between this place and Moxahala, while acting as brakeman in 1876. He was brought to the same house in an unconscious condition, and died within a few hours. Mr. Meloy was an intelligent man, a worthy citizen, and had filled many positions of public trust with credit to himself and the public. He was Justice of the Peace of Pike township about forty years ago, and held the same position at the time of his death. As a capable and impartial Justice, he was excelled by none in the county. He was a number of times Mayor of the town, member of the Board of Education, and was elected County Auditor in 1852, and re-elected in 1854. He has also been County Treasurer, by appointment. It is only justice to say that he was faithful and capable in all. When the accident and

sudden death became known, there was not only horror at the sudden and violent taking off of an old citizen, but an unfeigned and deep regret that William Meloy was dead.

MEREDITH, THOMAS, collier, Shawnee Ohio; was born December 7, 1842, in Monmouthshire, England. He was raised on a farm until the age of ten years. At twelve years of age he lost both his father and mother, there being only about seven weeks difference in the time of their deaths. After this he began mining at Georhay coal mines, where he remained until 1868, when he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool on the eighth of April, and landed in New York on the nineteenth of the same month, and reached Pomeroy, Ohio, April 22, where he engaged in mining until September, 1872, at which time he went to Shawnee, Ohio, and since has been in Manly mine six months, when he engaged as one of the first miners with the Upton Coal Company, where he has remained up to this time. Mr. Meredith was married May 20, 1867, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Slocumbe. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Alfred, Amelia and Harriet living, and three deceased, viz.: Philip, Sarah Ann and Agnes.

MEREDITH, J. P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 14, 1852, in Argo, Monmouthshire, England, son of Philip and Winifred Meredith. Mr. Meredith was left an orphan at the age of two years, and was raised by the senior member of his father's family, who still kept house in Argo, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, three years of which time he was engaged in mining. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing at New York City, from where he went to Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and engaged in mining until 1872, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and where he remained up to this time, having been engaged in mining. Mr. Meredith was married January 8, 1846, to Sarah E., daughter of Owen and Harriet (Price) Jones. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Arthur, Owen and Winifred. In 1878, Mr. Meredith was elected Corporation Clerk, which position he holds at this time.

MESCHENMOSER, REV. PHILIP, pastor of St. Rose's Church, New Lexington, Ohio, was born August 7, 1836, in Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany; son of Philip and Annie (Dietrich) Meschenmoser. He was educated at St. Stephen's College, Augsburg, Germany. His philosophical and theological education was obtained from the Jesuit Fathers. He was ordained Priest by the Bishop Martin of Paelerbern. He came to America in 1873, and was assistant Priest at Buffalo, New York, from 1873 to 1876, in which year he took charge of the St. Rose congregation, of this place. Also, at the same time, discharged the office of Chaplain of St. Aloysius Academy, near the town. During his services here he has built the present church and residence of the priest.

METZGER, JACOB, farmer, son of Michael and Apolona Metzger, was born August 2, 1833, in this county; has since lived in the county. His life has chiefly been spent on the farm; was married in 1863 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Simon and Nancy (Jackson) Snyder. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Manaleta R., Laura R., Michael J., Thomas E., Mary M., Robert J., Charles V., William H., Hugh. His parents were natives of Germany.



MICKLETHWAITE, ALFRED, village coal operator, Shawnee, Ohio, was born in March, 1837, in Thornhill, Yorkshire, England, son of Joseph and Annie (Lockwood) Micklethwaite. Alfred left England, July 4, 1865, and located in Jackson, Maryland, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Shawnee. Mr. Micklethwaite was first married, June 1, 1858, to Miss Annie, daughter of George and Annie Benson, of Lancashire, England. They became the parents of seven children, three deceased and four living, viz.: Eliza, married to Harry Kear; Horatio, Joseph and Alfred. Mrs. Micklethwaite died in 1871. Mr. Micklethwaite was again married to Miss Sarah Anne, daughter of John and Anne (Taylor) Moore, natives of Yorkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Micklethwaite have an adopted daughter, Mary, whose father's name is John Loyd.

MIDDAGH, ENOS, born 1835, is a son of Thomas and grandson of Major John Middagh, who came from New Jersey in 1807, and was the father of Peter, Thomas, Samuel and John Middagh, Mary Fosythe, Sarah Shaeffer, Nancy Wright, Matilda Brookhart and Esther Middagh. Thomas was married in 1831 to Margaret Davis. Their children are John, Enos, Athalinda, Sarah Alice, Matilda and David. Enos, the subject of this sketch, was married to Melzena, daughter of the late venerable Isaac Pence, and owns the ancient Pence homestead, now no less distinguished for its hospitality than in the days of its honored proprietor, who rescued it from the wilderness; and the neat family mansion, backed by a well preserved exterior, testify that it has not fallen into unworthy hands. Isaac Pence was born in 1794; came to Ohio in 1806; enlisted in the War of 1812 at Newark, under Captain John Spencer; came back to Somerset to work as a journeyman blacksmith; was married in 1816 to Katharine, sister of Judge Heck. His father's name was Peter, born in Germany; his mother's name was Katharine Godfrey, born in Ireland. Her first husband was killed by the Indians; was a member of the United Brethren Church fifty-one years. When he first joined church the preacher's circuit was two hundred miles round. Enos Middagh was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and became attached to the famous Sixth Corps, which, when with Sheridan, always made him feel confident of victory. He was wounded at Spottsylvania by a musket ball that passed through his chest, after seven days of hard fighting. His company had fifty-nine men when it crossed the Rapidan, and the call of the captain, on the 13th of May, 1864, showed only thirteen left to answer. The New Testament he carried when wounded; the badge of his corps, and a fragment of his regimental flag, are treasured as sacred relics. His wife and three daughters, with an orphan boy obtained from the Home in Columbus, constitute his family.

MILLER, LEVI, potter by trade, post office Buckeye Cottage; born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834; came to Perry county in 1844; son of George and Mary (Smithers) Miller. The former died in Miami county, Ohio, about the year 1871; the latter in 1834. He was married in 1858 to Miss Anna McAntire. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Josie F., Mary, Kate, James S., John C., Ida R., Bertha A., Blanche M., Georgia E.—one married. Mr. Miller enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in 1861, Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O.

V. I., Captain Jackson, Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca; also all the principal battles during the Siege of Atlanta. He was a veteran, and served till the close of the war, getting an honorable discharge. Mrs. Miller's grandfather was in the War of 1812. Her father was from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He died in 1872.

MILLER, F. G., shoemaker and sewing machine agent, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born March 28, 1845, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of William and Susan (Judy) Miller. Was raised on a farm to the age of ten years, when his father moved to Logan, Ohio, and engaged at his trade of furniture manufacturing. Frank G. lived with his father at this place, and at the age of eighteen years went to the shoemaker's trade with Joseph Kinley, remaining with him for more than two years. After the Rebellion broke out he volunteered his services some three different times; twice was rejected on account of his not being large enough to fill the required measure, and the third time, which occurred during his apprenticeship, on account of disability. After leaving his trade, he went to Geneva, Brush Creek township, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he opened and remained in the boot and shoe business about four years. During his stay at this place he was married November 28, 1867, to Miss Nancy Blosser, who was born February 2, 1844, in Fairfield county, Ohio, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Pepple) Blosser. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Charles, who died at the age of seven years; William Isaac, Mary Jane, Anna Zelia, Charlotte, who died at eleven months of age; Gertrude, Margaret, James and Elizabeth. Mr. Miller moved to this place May 22, 1871, and opened out in the boot and shoe business, in which he has remained up to this present time. In November, 1881, he took the agency of the New Home sewing machine, one of the finest in the market, a supply of which he keeps constantly on hand with all the fixtures and attachments thereto. Mr. Miller is one of the oldest citizens of New Straitsville, coming here when it was in its infancy and only seven houses on Front street, and they on the north side, and has seen it grow to its present size of about three thousand inhabitants. He served two years as a member of Town Council from 1878 to 1880, and is a member at this time, being elected in April of 1882.

MINAUGH, JNO. D., farmer, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 20, 1846, in this county; son of John and Bridget (Dougherty) Minaugh. He was raised a farmer and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life up to the present time. Mr. Minaugh lived with his father until 1870, when he went into business for himself. In connection with farming he was engaged about five years in mining iron ore, and also assessed this township two years. He is at this time township trustee. Mr. Minaugh's father was born in Ireland in county Cavan, and emigrated to America in his sixteenth year, and settled near Albany, New York, where he engaged at blacksmithing with one Simmons, in manufacturing axes, turning them by hand, remaining three years at this place, after which he went to Somerset, this county, where he was employed at his trade until 1840, and at this time moved to one mile west of Bristol, this county, where he bought eighty acres of land, that is now owned by his nephew, General Phil. Sheridan, and where he lived up to

the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1876. Mr. Min-augh's mother was born in 1824, in or near Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents at an early age, and when this country was a wilderness, and was raised in Jackson township, this county, where her parents settled and which was her home at the time of her marriage. Her death occurred in 1858, while she was in her thirty-fourth year. Mr. Minaugh, the subject of this sketch, was married November 1, 1870, to Miss Sarah Dimond, born February 5, 1845, in this, Pike, township, daughter of Daniel and Mary (MacGahan) Dimond. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph F., Mary, Rose V., Phil. M. and Francis B.

MINER, D. L., cooper, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 20, 1835, in Perry county, Ohio, near Somerset; son of Jacob and Mary (Ferguson) Miner. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until the age of sixteen or seventeen years, when he moved with his father to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he began the cooper trade, serving with his brother one year, after which he worked at journey work until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He enlisted July 18, 1861, for three years, or during the war, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., and served seven months, when he was discharged because of disability. Returning home, he followed his trade about two months; recruiting his health, he re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Company A, Tenth O.V.C., about the first of May, 1862, and served until the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Athens, North Carolina; Resaca, Georgia, where he was wounded in the thigh, causing him to lose about two months from the service, at which time he again joined his company, and remained to the close of the war. He was in Sherman's march to the sea. Upon again being discharged, he returned home and engaged at coopering in the winter season and farming in summer, for about three years. At the end of that time, he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has been engaged in coal mining till the present time. Mr. Miner was married December 14, 1865, to Frances, daughter of Abram and Mary (Kasterd) Vreeland. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Maudie, Claudius and Mary, all living and at home.

MITCHELL, JAMES L., merchant, Sego. He was born February 26, 1844, in Bearfield township; is a son of John and Nancy (Wise) Mitchell. He was reared on a farm, which vocation he pursued until 1862. He enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Regiment, serving three and one-half years. Mr. Mitchell moved to his present residence in April, 1866, and in 1870, established his present business. He has a well stocked store, keeping a full supply of dry goods, groceries, notions, etc. He was married December 16, 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Philip and Catharine (Mann) Baker. They have three children, viz.: Elmer G., William B., and Irvin.

MONAHAN, JAMES W., baker, grocer, confectioner and wholesale dealer in beer, oysters and ice cream, Corning, Ohio; was born March 13, 1846, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margaret (Haley) Monahan. James W. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he began attending school, and clerking in store for about two years. In 1867,



he established a general merchandising store at Chapel Hill, Ohio, where he remained until 1875, when he moved to New Lexington, Ohio, and continued his business there until the spring of 1881, when he came to Corning Ohio, and established his present business. Mr. Monahan was married February 4, 1873, to Miss Tuce, daughter of James J. and Jane (Sinclair) Wolford, of Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Jennie Gertrude and John Virgil.

MONAHAN, THOMAS, Pleasant township; post office, Moxabala, Ohio. He has spent the most of his life as an engineer on the railroad, but is now a farmer. He was born in Sligo county, Ireland, March 25, 1848. Son of John and Bridget (O'Garra) Monahan, both natives of Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1867, located in Chicago, and worked in a machine shop there. He went on the railroad in 1868, and was fireman on an engine; remained on that road eight months; was then fireman on an engine on the Pan Handle, one year; then he got an engine to run, which position he held until 1873. He then ran a yard engine on the Muskingum Valley, and made an occasional trip on the road. Then he went on the B. & O. R. R. He took a trip West; was assistant engineer at the furnace of the Normal School of Cook county, Illinois; and subsequently ran the engine at the Chicago stock yards, after which he returned to Moxabala and had charge of the iron furnace engine there. He married Mrs. Graham in February, 1878.

MONTGOMERY, J. W., wholesale and retail grocery, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Montgomery was born July 7, 1850, in this place; son of Eli and Rachel Ann (Calhoon) Montgomery. Eli Montgomery was one of the first settlers of this place, and his father a pioneer of the county. In 1868, J. W. Montgomery went to Zanesville, Ohio, and was, for four years, in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. Co. there. In 1872 he returned to this place and established his present business. He was married January 7, 1875, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William and Sophia A. (Thompson) Meloy. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John Rich, Philip Newton and George.

MOONEY, JAMES, weighmaster at W. P. Rend & Co.'s mines, Rendville, Ohio; born July 6, 1856, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Hugh, deceased, and Elizabeth (Bennett) Mooney. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of America. He was brought up on the farm until twenty years of age, when he accepted his present position.

MOORE, DANIEL, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio; born, 1813, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania; son of William Moore, who came to Perry county in 1817, and deceased in Clayton township, 1819. Daniel's mother was Elizabeth King, who after the death of her husband, resided with her son, to the year 1867, when she died at the age of eighty-three. She was a cousin of Judge King, the first Representative of Perry county in the Ohio Legislature, and died in full fellowship of the Baptist Church. Daniel was married in the year 1837, to Miss Maria Kenard, who died in 1840, leaving an only son, Alvah, and her husband, who has ever since remained a widower. This family of Moores is of Irish-German descent. From his grandfather, Daniel Moore, Sr., Daniel, Jr., received in 1821, the money with which to pur-

chase the land from the government, which he occupied near Straitsville, and which was sold in 1870 to T. J. Maginnis, Esq., at \$100 per acre. Mr. Moore, to encourage the railroad, had signed two different contracts, donating the undivided half of the mineral on this one hundred and sixty acre farm, and so earnest and honest was he in this intention that he offered to sign a third contract, when it was supposed that the previous ones were defective. He sold the land by warranty, but held a guarantee from the buyer that no recourse would be had on the seller because of such contracts, should they prove good. In 1863, his son, Alvah, married Miss Anzela Pergon, who is now the mother of Sarah Maria, Mary Alice, William Henry, and Harmar Lewis Moore, all living, and one son deceased. She is a member of the Baptist church, and a lady distinguished for her kindness to the sick, and for her neighborly virtues. Daniel Moore's first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1836, and has been uniformly Democratic since then. He bought the Caywood farm, near Somerset, and in 1881, aided by his son, built a splendid brick dwelling.

MOORE, G. W., Justice of the Peace, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 19, 1822, in Clayton township, this county, son of George and Rachel (Guy) Moore. Mr. Moore was raised upon a farm and followed farming until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to the wool-carding trade, which he followed for six years; at first engaging with Law & Carroll, near New Lexington, with whom he continued three years; was one year at Oakfield and two years in Hocking county, Ohio, where he started a carding machine of his own, continuing as above stated, when he sold out and again went to farming, which he continued four years. In 1850, he moved into Harrison township, this county, where he lived two years and was engaged in the stone quarry business; from there he went to Saltillo, where he lived until 1862, engaged in the boot and shoe business. During the time he lived in Clayton township he served nearly eighteen years as Justice of the Peace. He moved to Uniontown in 1862, where he kept hotel two years, and again returned to Saltillo, where he lived when he was elected County Recorder, in October of 1874, and moved to New Lexington in December of same year, where he lived until September, of 1882, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term of office, and served six years in all. In September, of 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace in New Lexington, and continued in that office until September, 1882, when he moved to within two miles of that place, on the road leading to Somerset, where he purchased eighty acres of land. Mr. Moore was married October 8, 1845, to Harriet, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Bürley) Richards, of Harrison township, this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Rachel Catharine, James Madison, deceased, at eight months; Jacob Richards, Jesse Heber, Edward Elbridge, Alvah Franklin and Etta Lizzie. Mr. Moore's father was one of the first settlers of Clayton township, he and two of his brothers entering one hundred and sixty acres of land each in section No. 12, where he lived and died, September 20, 1845, at about seventy-two years of age. When he entered this land their nearest neighbor, except those brothers in that section, for they all entered at the same time, was five miles distant. He

was a very fine marksman, at one time killing forty-seven deer in three weeks. At one time, when with his son, G. W., he killed three deer without moving from his tracks. At that time, all kind of game was plenty, such as bears, wolves, panthers, wild turkeys, etc. Mr. Moore was a very quiet and peaceable citizen, a hearty, rugged frontiersman, and raised a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, the subject of this sketch being the youngest boy.

MOORE, GEORGE, merchant; post office, Buckeye Cottage; born in Perry county, in 1824, son of Robert and Rebecca (Claypool) Moore. The former was born in Pennsylvania; the latter in Virginia. The father of the subject of this sketch died in 1832; his mother in 1878. The subject of this sketch was married in 1852, to Miss Mariah Amrine, daughter of John and Martha (Brooks) Amrine. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Joseph L., John H., George W., William, P. B., Cyrus B. He has been in the mercantile business about twenty-two years.

MOORE, W. S., Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; farmer and wheelwright; was born October 31, 1827, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; son of William and Isabelle (Rogers) Moore. Mr. Moore was raised a farmer, but learned the wheelwright trade, at which he was engaged up to his twenty-fifth year, when he again took up agriculture, continuing thereat until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when he enlisted in his country's cause, September 4, 1862, for three years, and served until February 1, 1864, at this date being discharged in New Orleans, from reason of disability. During his term of enlistment, he fought in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Thompson Hills, Champion Hills, Big Black, and in the charge upon Vicksburg. He was married March 11, 1852, to Rebecca A., daughter of James and Nancy (Moore) Adams, of Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. Moore came to Perry county in 1831, and to New Lexington March 2, 1881, where he now lives.

MOORE, JAMES L., farmer; Bearfield township, McLuney post office; born on the farm where he now resides, in 1834; son of William C. and Jane (Bool) Moore, both of Irish descent. His father came to this township in 1827, and located on the farm where his son, James L., now resides. He moved to Guernsey county in 1861, and died there. The subject of this sketch, in 1869, married Rebecca Forsythe, of Cambridge, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Frame) Forsythe, of Irish descent. They are the parents of the following named children: L. L., born April 20, 1870; Sadie L., born September 19, 1871; John C., born February 28, 1874; Laura J., born May 5, 1876; James C. H., born December 25, 1878.

MOORE, JOHN H., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego. He was born in this township, June 8, 1842; is a son of Calvin and Harriet E. (Ford) Moore. He was brought up on a farm, and has always followed farming and stock raising. Mr. Moore enlisted August 13, 1860, in Company H, Ninetieth Regiment, and served two years, returning unharmed. October 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Periscilla Chilcole, daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Shaw) Chilcole. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of five children: Walter S., Charles N., Sarah A., Martha H., and Mary E. Mr. Moore owns



one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, which he has in an excellent state of cultivation.

MOORE, C. G., dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, shingles, doors, sash, lumber, paints and oils, Junction City, Ohio; son of Andrew and Louise (Raynor) Moore; born in this county September 27, 1846; was a farmer boy till eighteen years of age, when he went into the dry goods business as clerk, in Maxville, Perry county, then clerk in New Lexington with Colonel Free; was there about a year, then was a contractor on the railroad for four years. He located here in October, 1873, and established his present business, and has the best stock in town and a good trade. He was married in February, 1870, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Joel D. and Eliza (Vanatta) Elder. They are the parents of three children, living, viz.: Keturah B., William H., and Lois Viola. Mr. Moore's father was a Captain in the Mexican War, and was Captain of home guards for several years. He was presiding officer of the guards at the time Work was hung at Somerset, this county, for the murder of a boy. He was of German and Irish descent.

MOORE, ALVAH F., Chicago, Illinois. Very prominent among Perry county's most promising young men stands the name of A. F. Moore. Though still young, he has shown an aptitude and capacity for business seldom seen. He is the youngest son of G. W. and Harriet (Richards) Moore, both of whom are now living, residents of New Lexington. A. F. was born in the village of Saltillo, this county, June 10, 1860. Giving early promise of aptitude beyond his years he attended the village school until fourteen years of age, when, his father having been elected to the office of County Recorder, he removed with him to New Lexington. At this age he entered the high room of the public schools at that place, where he remained until he graduated at the age of sixteen, also filling the position of deputy under his father during this time. At the age of fourteen he was granted a certificate to teach. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, a vocation he followed for three successive winters. In the meantime he was employed by the County Commissioners to make a complete record and plat of all the towns in the county. This work occupied his time for one year, and when completed was pronounced the finest specimen of pen work ever placed on record in the county. It is now on record in the County Recorder's office, and is a work of which any one should feel proud. He then began traveling for a Chicago firm, which he followed for eighteen months, when he returned to New Lexington, formed a copartnership with Mr. J. W. Dusenbury, and founded the newspaper known as *The Independent*. This enterprise proved a most decided success, in which he continued for one year, when he sold his interest to his partner to accept the management of one of the largest publishing houses in Chicago, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Moore was married December 6, 1881, to Miss Sack, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Martineau, of Roseville, Ohio.

MOREHEAD, TURNER ELIAS, hardware, tin shop, stoves, etc., Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Morehead was born September 3, 1820, in Fauquier county, Virginia; son of Charles and Susannah (Barbey) Morehead. His father died when Turner was but eight years old. At fifteen, he, with his mother's family, came to Somerset, this county,

and he went to the blacksmith trade, and followed it about sixteen years, excepting one year's schooling, when about nineteen years of age. In 1853, he came to this place and followed his trade, until 1856, when he established his present business, being the first establishment of the kind in the place. Mr. Morehead has been successful in his business, having a fine stock of goods in his line, and a good farm which he also oversees near this place. Mr. Morehead was married October 2, 1845, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Glassford) Brown. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Owen Robert, Elizabeth, deceased; Charles Albert, Edward Newton, Otto Turner, deceased; Clara Belle and Elmer Grant. Mr. Morehead began life for himself, a poor orphan boy, but by honest industry and economy, he has obtained an ample competence.

MORGAN, LEWIS, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 14, 1833, in Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales; son of Lewis and Mary (Reese) Morgan. Was brought up in his native town, where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age, working in coal mines from his seventh year, as follows: Plymouth, Ruma, Dowlescy and Aberdare, from where he emigrated to America, coming to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and has been employed on the following places: Freeport, Cannelton, Virginia, which place he left on account of war troubles, where his life was threatened, and where he made good his escape through a window, and reached Youngstown, Ohio, in safety, and went to Weathersville, Mahoning county, Ohio, where his family joined him, having come from Wales. Came then to Coalburg, Trumbull county, Ohio; and then to Hulburt; and was engaged in winter seasons in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. Mr. Morgan was married November 21, 1854, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Thomas) Jones, of Pendenlwyn Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of six children, living, viz.: Martha, Catharine, Elizabeth, David, Edith, and Lewis. Mr. Morgan is engaged in business for himself in this place.

MORGAN, WILLIAM A., Assistant Postmaster, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 9, 1858, in Parkend, Gloucestershire, England; son of Alfred and Mary A. (Simmons) Morgan. While yet a youth, his parents brought him to America, landing in New York, August 20, 1871, whence they went to Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained fifteen months, engaged in mining, and from there came direct to Shawnee, Ohio, arriving December 10, 1872, and has made this his home up to the present. Since coming here he has spent one year in Madison Academy, Mt. Perry, this county, the school year of 1877 and 1878; eighteen months at Ohio University, beginning in the fall of 1878; one year with his father as an iron ore contractor; and was employed in August, 1880, as Assistant Postmaster, where he has remained to this time. Mr. Morgan's father moved to Jackson county, Kansas, August, 1880, where he purchased a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. His post office is Holton, Jackson county, Kansas.

MOTZ, MICHAEL, proprietor family grocery and bakery, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Motz was born November 6, 1845, in Knox county, Ohio, son of Philip and Barbara (Young) Motz, of German descent. In 1867, Mr. Motz established his business first in Mil-

lersburg, Ohio, where he remained one year, when he came to this place, where he has continued his business to the present time. Mr. Motz was married March 19, 1867, to Miss Magdalena, daughter of John and Catharine (Derenberger) Ullman, of German ancestry. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Charles E., deceased; Clara, Catharine, James, Arthur, deceased, and Albert William.

MULLEN, WILLIAM, farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born August 19, 1804, in county Tyrone, Ireland; son of Owen and Sarah (Harvey) Mullen. Mr. Mullen was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits the business of his life, except fourteen years he worked on public works, engaged on the Union Canal, and assisted in making the first tunnel that was made in the United States of America, on Union Canal, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Came to America in 1823, bringing with him his mother and sister, his father having died in Ireland when he was about fourteen years of age. Sailed from Belfast to New Brunswick, and from thence to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; from thence went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they remained about three years, and he was engaged on public works; one year on Union Canal, eight or nine months on Delaware and Peapatch Canal, and remainder of time on turnpike. Came to Perry county, Ohio, in 1826, and settled near Somerset, and soon after bought the eighty acres of land upon which he now lives, and to which he has since added two hundred and forty acres, owning in all three hundred and twenty acres. The first purchase of eighty acres was for one hundred dollars, and was relinquished land. Has had all of his land optioned at forty-five dollars per acre, as mineral land. The first two years he was employed on public works, he received forty cents per day for his labor. During his employ at tunnel, he received sixty-two and one-half cents per day and board. While upon the turnpike, the highest wages he ever received, was seventy-five cents per day and board himself. He also assisted in this State in building the reservoir in Fairfield county. Cleared the eighty acres he first purchased, and a good deal on the balance that he now owns. Was married February, 1842, to Miss Rosa, daughter of Edward and Catharine (McCaflrey) McGoldrack, of county Tyrone, Ireland, but lived in Columbus, Ohio, at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of two children now living, viz.: William Thomas and Mary A., and six deceased, viz.: Patrick, John, and four died in infancy. In an early day, Mr. Mullen used to pay a six pence per bushel for getting his wheat ground, as they would not take toll. Can remember when Rehoboth was much larger than New Lexington; and has seen its streets crowded with six-horse teams from Pennsylvania for tobacco. Cows with calves by their sides were sold for seven dollars. In purchasing stock, produce was given as pay, and money was but little known and used. Coffee was so scarce, that it was only used upon the occasion of guests or on Sunday morning. Corn was worth twelve and one-half cents, and wheat twenty-five cents per bushel. He has really known all of a pioneer's life, and is one of the few who now live to realize the luxuriant outgrowth of these labors and hardships.

NEIL, THOMAS, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born October, 1838, in county Tyrone, Ireland; son of Edward and Ellen (Menan) Neil.



Mr. Neil was raised a farmer, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to White Haven Landing, England, and from thence to New Castle, upon the Tyne, where he remained about 15 years, engaged as a miner; from whence he emigrated to America, in June, 1869, landing in New York, and has been engaged as follows: At Circleville, Elk county, Pennsylvania, mining, about three months; Center county, Pennsylvania, one month mining on eighteen inch vein of coal; Powellton, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until January 1st, 1870, mining; Coal Valley, on Monongahela River, until he came to Shawnee in October of 1872, where he has remained to this time, and is cemetery trustee and treasurer at this time. Mr. Neil was married May 12, 1868, to Jane, daughter of Andrew and Ann (Witherington) Todd, of county Tyrone, Ireland.

NEWMAN, THOMAS, retired farmer, Pleasant township; post office, Oakfield. He was born in 1812, in Brighton, England. He emigrated to this country in 1836, and located at Zanesville, and was engaged in farming and distilling while there. He came to Perry in 1846, and settled in this township. He was married in England in 1836, to Martha Carter of Hampshire. Their children are as follows: Ellen, born August 12, 1837, died in 1868; Sarah, born in 1840, married a Mr. Curtis, a farmer who resides in California; Charles W., born in 1842, married Annie Kelley in 1863. Charles is deceased. George, born in 1844, married Olive Conaway, and resides in Oakfield. Annie is at home with her parents. Mr. Newman now resides in Oakfield.

NEWMAN, MRS. ANN, Pleasant township; post office, Moxahala. She was born September 27, 1838. Daughter of John and Elizabeth Kelley. Mr. Kelley was a native of Virginia, and Mrs. Kelley of Pennsylvania; they came to this State in 1816, and located in Clayton township. Mrs. Newman was married June 18, 1863, to Charles W. Newman, son of Thomas Newman; and they moved on the farm where she now resides, in October, 1880. Mr. Newman died February, 1881, aged thirty-six years. They became the parents of the following named children: William A., born May 11, 1864; Rose M., December 25, 1867; James C., January 22, 1872, and died in 1873; Martha E., October 9, 1873; Joseph B., October 22, 1875.

NIXON, JOHN S., farmer and breeder of thoroughbred sheep, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county; born in Perry county in 1841; son of Levi and Mary (Goodlive) Nixon. The former died in 1861, the latter in 1878. They were of Scotch and German parentage; grandson of Robert and Katharine (Sapp) Nixon; grandson of Jacob and Mary Goodlive. Grandfather Goodlive was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Nixon was married in 1861, to Miss Margaret Wolf, daughter of George and Salvina Wolf. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Almeda E., died September 22, 1879; Mary M., who died February 28, 1879; William H., and Clara J. Mr. Nixon commenced teaching in the common schools when but sixteen years of age, and taught six years. He was nominated in 1881 for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He has also held the following township offices: Assessor, Clerk, and Justice of the Peace.

NIXON, LEVI, farmer, post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born in Mon-

day Creek township, January 8, 1855; son of Levi and Mary (Goodlive) Nixon. Spent his early boyhood days on a farm. Was married September 21, 1876, to Rebecca M., daughter of James and Magdalene (Garlinger) Wilson. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ger-tie May, Mary M., Dora M., and Clara.

NOE, ANDREW J., ticket and freight agent, and telegraph operator, at Moxahala, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township, Ohio; son of William and Isabella (Pugh) Noe. His paternal grandfather came from New Jersey in 1813, to Franklin county. He was of French descent. His maternal grandfather came to Franklin county from Wales in 1802. Mr. A. J. Noe enlisted, in 1864, in the 123d Regiment, O. V. I., and remained one year in the service. He then went into the telegraph office in Upper Sandusky, and has remained on the railroad ever since. He married Miss E. Robinson, of Pennsylvania. She is of German descent. They are the parents of two children, Lulu and Frances.

NOON, CHARLES, farmer, Clayton township; born in Donegal county, Ireland, about the year 1798; emigrated to America in 1821, and was married in 1831, to Miss Ann Fealty, native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Bernard and Ann (Carr) Fealty, natives of Donegal county, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1802. They became the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Peter, Michael, Thomas, Mary, married to John Sanders; Catharine, died in infancy; Ann, married to Charles Noon; John, Catharine, married to George Piper; Dorothy, Rose Ann, married to John Prindable; David, married to Catharine McKana; Morgan, and an infant not named. Charles and Ann Noon became the parents of eleven children, viz.: James, deceased; John, married to Mary A. Largey, now residing in Audubon county, Iowa; Dennis, who went west some thirty years ago and has not been heard of since; Mary Ann, married to Patrick Coyle, living in Shawnee, Ohio; Lydia R., deceased; Charles P., married to Anastasia P. Hammond, living in Clayton township, this county; Bernard, married to Margaret Bennett, daughter of George C. and Ann (Carroll) Bennett. (They are the parents of five children, viz.: George D., Charles, James, Mary Ann, and John Paul, and reside in Clayton township, this county); Morgan, now residing with his father, in Clayton township; Philip, married to Josephine Bennett, and resides in Rendville, O.; Albert, attorney at law, New Lexington, Ohio; and David, who died in infancy. The following named brothers and sisters of Charles Noon emigrated to America in the following years: James, about the year 1815; Dennis, about 1820; John, 1825; Philip, Margaret, and Ellen, in 1845, and all located in Perry county, Ohio. Charles Noon, the subject of this sketch, is now eighty-four years of age, the only surviving member of his father's family, and at present enjoys good health, living upon the farm where he has resided for the last fifty-one years. John Noon, brother of Charles Noon, was born August 10, 1805, and was married April 22, 1830, to Lydia DeLong, born May 2, 1809. They became the parents of one child, viz.: Philip Dominick, born May 17, 1831. The Bible record contains the following: "P. D. Noon went to St. Joseph's Convent August 14, 1843; commenced his novitiate May 31, 1846; made his vows August 22, 1847; was ordained priest September 28, 1853, and died February 14, 1859."

NOON, PHILIP, of the firm of Bennett & Noon, merchants, post office, Rendville, Ohio; born July 19, 1850, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Charles and Ann (Fealty) Noon. Philip was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one, when he began teaching school in the winter seasons and farming in the summer, until May, 1881, when he formed a copartnership with Albert Bennett, in merchandising, which lasted until the present firm was formed, November 21, 1881. This firm is having quite an extensive trade. Mr. Noon was married September 6, 1881, to Miss Josephine, daughter of George and Anne (McDonald) Bennett, of Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio.

NOON, ALBERT, attorney, New Lexington, Ohio. He was born in McLuney, Perry county, Ohio, January 17, 1854. His father, Charles Noon, was born in Ireland in 1798, and came to America in 1821. After a few years work in Maryland he came to Ohio and bought a farm in Clayton township, Perry county, on which he now resides. He was married in 1831, to Ann Fealty, who died February 8, 1881. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are still living. The youngest son now living, Albert, attended the district school in the winter and worked on the farm in summer, until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he came to New Lexington, attended the high school two years, then commenced teaching district schools, and so taught until he reached the age of twenty. He then went to Shawnee, Perry county, and took charge of the grammar school four years; commenced the study of law in 1876, with Jackson & Ferguson, at New Lexington; was admitted to the bar September 3, 1878, and formed a copartnership with John Ferguson immediately after.

NOON, REV. H. D., was born October 10, 1819, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in the town of Munster; when about fourteen years of age his family removed out of town a few miles, and he engaged at work on a farm. Poor as were his opportunities he acquired a goodly knowledge of mathematics, including the theory of surveying; when at the age of twenty-four or twenty-five he engaged as an employe on a railroad, serving the most of his time as engineer, and thus for ten years prior to his entrance at St. Joseph, he was a laboring man. Here, after six or seven years of hard study, he was admitted to the Priesthood and served the congregations at McLuney, South Perry and New Lexington. Afterwards he became Procurator at St. Joseph's, in which capacity he served for five years. This office made him Superintendent of the four hundred and eighty acres of land there, and when added to his duty of purchases and sales, and providing supplies for so large a household, and to the sagacious selection of stock herds and seed for planting, the magnitude of his work may be estimated. In 1869 he came to Holy Trinity as Priest in charge. Here at Somerset for thirteen years past his labors mark the life of the man and of his congregation with mutual confidence and affection which have grown with increasing fervency. He found St. Mary's Convent a heap of neglected ruins, the tower of Holy Trinity but half completed, and these outward signs of material condition, looking down with sorrow upon the ruins of an abandoned railroad at their feet, struggling in doubtful effort to vocalize the reign of silence and disaster with the voice of regenerating steam and com-



merce. Under the energetic ministrations of Father Noon, the church tower and spire soon pierced the air one hundred and fifty-seven feet above the hill on which it rests, surrounded by the cross, and vocalized by a bell weighing two thousand one hundred and fifty pounds, which sends its sound for miles into the surrounding country. Holy Trinity was first built on its present site in 1826, and the new building was erected in 1857, thirty-one years later, and greatly enlarged. It stands in honor, beauty and comfort a monument to the skill and architecture of its time, an ornament to Somerset, and is a certificate of the zeal and liberty, and devotion of its builders. The plastering, done by Nagle, may challenge the art for a superior in designs, in beauty, in ornament, in taste and in durability. The finishing touches are now being added by the erection of an altar from Anton Kloster, 274 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, at a cost of \$2,000. What has been said of the plastering may be said also of the altar; it ranks in the front of all that is beautiful, ornamental and useful, of the French and Grecian style. The great work, however, which attests the splendid executive ability of Father Noon, as well as the liberality and appreciation of the Somerset community, is the rebuilding of St. Mary's Academy, which was burned in June, 1866, at a time when it held the front rank as a Catholic institution of learning in, and enjoyed a patronage co-extensive with the United States. It was founded in 1830, and built opposite Holy Trinity, on a lot purchased from Drury Harper, deceased. The Sisters of the Dominican Order, who occupied it, went to Columbus, and it was not until 1879, that the foundations of the new building were laid on the same site of the old, but in proportions of greater magnitude and elegance of style. This work has now progressed (in December 1882) to the third story, but is not yet under roof. It has a one hundred and eight feet front, sides fifty feet, and a rear wing seventy-two feet in length and twenty-four feet in width. It is provided with ventilating flues; a cistern is to be erected in the third story to supply drinking water to the rooms, the baths, and the water-closets below, and there is provision made for additional wings, should the future demand them. The baths are to be hot or cold, and so connected with sewerage as to insure the utmost riddance of the premises from miasmatic effects, the entire cost reaching nearly \$20,000, even under the utmost economy and sagacity of Father Noon, who has thus inside of thirteen years added improvements which, in cost of material and labor, verges near to \$26,000 in value. This excellent and devoted man keeps no horse or livery. He visits the sick on foot, and it is not unusual for him to join in the heaviest work connected with his improvements, and has been known to walk from Lancaster to Somerset a distance of eighteen miles, where the cars were unable to reach the latter place on the same night.

NORTH, J. S., farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Atwood sheep, Clayton township, post office New Lexington; born in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1851; came to Perry county in 1876; son of William and Rebecca (Randolph) North. The former died in 1876. He is a grand son of John and Sarah (Collins) North, and grandson of John and Eliza (McElheny) Randolph. He married, in 1876, Miss Phebe Allen, daughter of Richard and Maria (Lanning) Allen. They are the parents of two chil-

dren, William H. B., and Grace D. L. Mr. North's people are of English descent. The subject of this sketch has in his possession his grandfather's Bible, bearing date of 1793.

NUGANT, JOHN, marshal, New Straitsville; he was born in Laundee Glen, Morganshire, South Wales, January 2, 1857; is a son of William and Mary Nugant, natives of Ireland. In 1864, he moved to Ireland, and after attending school there for seven years, returned to Wales, where he remained two years. In 1873, he came to America, locating in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In 1877, he married Mary Devine, whose parents were natives of New York State. Mr. Nugant came to New Straitsville in 1877, and engaged in mining coal, until January, 1881, when he was appointed marshal of New Straitsville, the position he occupies at this writing.

NUNEMAKER, SOLOMON, farmer, Monday Creek township, P. O., Maxwell, Ohio; was born in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Daniel and Christina (Shue) Nunemaker; was brought up on a farm, and came to this township in the spring of 1836, and has resided here ever since. Was married January 7, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Nicholas and Magdalene (Kister) Strohl; she was born June 12, 1819. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Henry, Amy, Gilbert, Martha J., Sarah A., Louisa, Clara M. and George. Mrs. Nunemaker died in 1862. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1838, and remained in that office twenty-four years; he was elected Representative of the county in 1854, served one term. Mr. Nunemaker is a very active man in politics, and was always the champion of right.

O'FARRELL, MICHAEL, M. D., Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 14, 1852, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Barnard and Julia (Conway) O'Farrell, natives of county Longford, Ireland; came to Perry county, Ohio about the year 1850. Michael was brought up on the farm where he remained until 1874. In 1870, began teaching school, and taught three terms. Began the study of medicine in 1873, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876; began practice at McCuneville, where he remained six months, then came to his present location. Dr. O'Farrell was married in 1878, to Miss Ellen, daughter of James and Mary Barrett, natives of Ireland, but now residents of Shawnee, Ohio. They became the parents of two children, Julia Mary and James Bernard. Mrs. O'Farrell died March 20, 1881.

OGG, JOHN W., farmer; Bearfield township, Deavertown post office; born in Clayton township in 1810; son of George and Rachel (Frend) Ogg. His father was of Scotch descent and born in Baltimore, and his mother was of English descent. His father emigrated to Ohio in the year 1800 and entered land near the town of Somerset; he died in Bearfield township in 1832, and his mother died in 1819. The subject of this sketch has always resided in this county, with the exception of the four years he was in Hocking county. In 1830 he married Sarah Latmon, who died in 1831. He was married again in 1833 to Mary Elston, of Muskingum county, and they are the parents of the following named children: Sylvester, married and lives in Bearfield township; Sarah J.; George, married and resides in Kansas; Ruth E., who was married and her husband died in the army; Martha; Wesley, who died in the army; Margaret, who is married and resides in this township.

OLDROYD, ENOCH, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 10, 1842, in Thornhill, Yorkshire, England; son of Thomas and Esther (Wilkinson) Oldroyd. Mr. Oldroyd was raised in the town of his nativity, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, and was engaged in coal mining from the time he was old enough to work at the business, probably from nine or ten years of age, after which he was employed one year at Beatty and at Ossett six years in mining, when he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool March 2d, landing in New York March 14, 1870, and went to near Frostburg, Maryland, where he was engaged as a miner four months, and then went to Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has since lived and been employed as a miner. Mr. Oldroyd was married in March, 1865, to Patience, daughter of William and Jane (Stubler) Almond. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Joseph, Jeremiah, Hannah, Cyrus, Gracie, Patience, Jamie, John, and Esther, living, and one deceased, Dick. Mr. Oldroyd has served the P. M. Church as local preacher, trustee, Sabbath school superintendent, and Sabbath school teacher.

OPPERMAN, JACOB H., Superintendent Licking Iron Company, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 26, 1845, in Cour Hessa, Germany, son of Jacob and Gertrude Opperman. Jacob H. was brought to America when three years of age by his parents, who located in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, after spending one year in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1866, Jacob H. came to Steubenville, Ohio, and remained seven years, then returned to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and remained until January, 1878, when he took his present charge. Mr. Opperman was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Catharine Ellen, daughter of John and Margaret (Campbel) Starr, of German ancestry. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Annie Mary, Adah Gertrude, Margaret Jane, deceased, Minnie Alice and Emma Dean.

OWENS, HUGH, boot and shoe manufacturer, Rendville, Ohio; born about the year 1854, in county Mayo, Ireland, son of John and Mary (Casey) Owens, now living in Ireland. At about the age of twelve years Hugh went to his present trade. After its completion he went to England and located in London, where he remained two years. Then he emigrated to America and located at Washington, Fayette county, Ohio. He subsequently resided at Lancaster and New Lexington, Ohio, and came to the Sunday Creek Valley in the year 1880. Mr. Owens is a good machanic, being able to make first class pegged or sewed work.

OWENS, WM. P., clerk in Ohio Central Coal Company's store, Rendville, Ohio; was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, son of Wm. P. and Jeannette (Black) Owens. His paternal ancestry was Welsh, and maternal, Scotch. William P. first began business as clerk, at Greenock, Pennsylvania. This town was laid out and named by William Black, grand father of Mr. Owens, and was named for a town in Scotland, of the same name. Mr. Owens remained at Greenock about two years, after which he did business a short time; subsequently he was engaged at New Lexington, and Moxahala, Ohio, and came to Rendville, Ohio, in February 1880. Mr. Owens was married June 15, 1881, to



Miss Eva M., daughter of Jona and Hannah (Davis) Taylor, of Rendville, Ohio.

OVERMEYER, PETER, was born August 24, 1799, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father, also named Peter, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eve Henig, came to Ohio in 1801, with a family of ten children, Peter being then the youngest. In June of that year, while crossing the Ohio River on a ferry boat, the wheel horses were drowned and the rear end of the wagon with the bed and contents floated down the angry flood. The three front horses, with the family, had previously been safely landed, and the front carriage was afterwards found fast under the roots of a tree, but the wagon bed and hind carriage, containing the household valuables, were never recovered, and Peter himself made a narrow escape. He rested in Belmont county with his family until the next year, when he came to Perry county and joined Peter Whitmore in the purchase of section one, at two dollars per acre, this being the government price, one-third down, one-third in a year, and one-third in two years—no less than one section then being sold by the government. It was a brave heart that could settle in the woods, with a loving wife and ten children, dependent on it for protection against hunger, cold and wild beasts, and the last payment on the land due while there were no funds left to meet the obligation and save even the cabin home from forced sale. The situation was relieved by the arrival of Adam Auspach, who fell in love with section one, the same on which the widow Fisher resided, now in part owned by James Love, Esq., and who bought it by agency of Dupler, at five dollars per acre. Peter Overmyer, Sr., then bought where Peter, Jr., now has lived seventy-eight years, and Peter Whitmore, Sr., bought where Peter, Jr., lived until his death in 1880. Other men may grow older, others may live longer, others may rise to higher fame, but what citizen of Ohio has lived over three quarters of a century on the same farm, drank water from the same fountain, and never missed voting the Democratic ticket at any fall, and only missed one spring election since 1820? Peter Overmeyer's grandfather and grandmother both died at the residence of their son, Jacob, who then lived in Thorn township. His other uncles, beside this same Jacob Overmeyer, were John, David and Philip, all of whom, with his brothers George and Jacob, died in Sandusky, Ohio, at ages varying from seventy-two to ninety-five. He had also an uncle George, who is buried in New Reading, a town laid out by Peter Overmeyer, Sr., in 1805. This venerable citizen died in 1842, at the age of eighty-three years. His first wife, and mother of all his children, having preceded him in 1823, and his second wife, Sarah Harnet, having also died one week before him. Peter Overmeyer was married September 25, 1824, to Miss Rosanna Bueb, and are both yet living. This estimable lady was born in Baden, on the banks of the Rhine, September, 1804. Her father, John Bueb, was one of Napoleon's soldiers, whose chief reward for service and valor was found in the wounds which disabled him from pursuing any other means of support than that of holding street concerts, both vocal and instrumental. His famous songs were translated into English by Rev. Hinkel, and were listened to at one time by General Jackson, who

acknowledged his satisfaction by giving one dollar to the crippled soldier, without a pension. He lived in Rushville about the year 1818. His daughter, Rosanna, must have been a beautiful young woman to have captured so gallant a lover as Peter Overmeyer, and this opinion is sustained by the pleasing lines of beauty which still linger in the lines of her wrinkled brow and the white teeth which defy time and decay, now in the fifty-ninth year of her married life, the mother of eleven children, five of whom died in childhood, and six of whom are yet living. His sons are George W., who first married a daughter of Bernard Bowman and sister of Joel Bowman, who moved to Allen county in 1850, where he became, first, County Auditor, and afterwards Probate Judge. After the death of his first wife he married a lady by the name of Barnett. The first marriage was productive of six, the last of four children. The other son is John B. Overmeyer, born in 1835: a farmer, who was married in 1856 to Miss Amanda Baker, who deceased in 1862, leaving one son, Lewis, residence, Columbus, Ohio, and clerk in a dry goods store. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Sarah R. Snyder. The children by this marriage are Mary, Endora, Clara, John J., Nancy and Robert Overmeyer. John B. Overmeyer was elected, in 1873, to the office of County Treasurer, and held it the two terms provided for by law, confining it to four out of six consecutive years. He invented a time lock during his incumbency of the treasurer's office, which has large and respectable merit, but so surrounded by other claims as to be of no practical benefit to the finances of the inventor at the present time. For some years prior to this he was trustee of his township, and his popularity, based on his quiet honesty and sterling capacity, continues to make him the hope of his party in any close contest for supremacy in the county. He lives in the family mansion where the Overmeyer name and ancestry has been known and honored for more than three quarters of a century.

OVERMEYER, JOEL W., hardware, stoves, agricultural implements and tin shop, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Overmeyer was born September 2, 1829, in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, son of Jacob and Mary (Weaver) Overmeyer. Young Overmeyer, at sixteen, went to the saddlery and harness trade, and followed it about ten years. While traveling as a journeyman he visited fourteen different States and worked in the most of them, principally the Southern States. He was proprietor of a hotel and United States mail contractor at Somerset, this county, for fifteen years. In 1867, he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, and engaged in the first shovel factory established west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in which he remained about eight years; came to this place in 1875, and established his present business, in which he is succeeding very well. Mr. Overmeyer was married September 6, 1853, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George and Nancy (Ream) Morris, of this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Clara, George Morris, Mary, Alice Lee, Charles John, Eliza and Nellie.

PACE, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio. Born in this county in 1823; son of Jacob and Margaret (Linabary) Pace. The former emigrated here from Pennsylvania about the year 1814; he died August 13, 1836. His

wife, Margaret, died August 7, 1864. The subject of this notice was married in 1859 to Miss Cinda Moore. They have three children, viz.: Charles E., Elmeda A. and Emma C.

PACE, ELIAS; post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township. Born in Perry county in 1835; son of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Pace. The former died in 1861. Married in 1865 to Mrs. Martha A. Hiles. They have one child, viz.: Finley. Mr. Pace enlisted in the late war in 1861, Company D, Thirtieth O. V. I., Captain J. W. Fowler. Mr. Pace was in the following engagements, viz.: Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Siege of Vicksburg.

PALMER, JOSIAH, furnace builder and painter, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 22, 1832, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of John and Esther Ann (Miller) Palmer. Mr. Palmer was raised a farmer until he was eleven years of age, when he went as knife scourer and potato peeler on board a steamboat (New England No. 1), where he remained six months, when he became pantry boy on the same steamer, serving seven months, when he became second cook on the steamer DeWitt Clinton, remaining about one year, and then went to the painter's trade, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under William McCure, serving two years and six months. At this time he went as second mate on the steamer Cheviot, plying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as far as to St. Joseph, Missouri, which position he held two seasons. He next went to Harry of the West furnace, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, at first driving horse and cart for a short time, and then broke stock for six months. He then went to Sharon furnace, and was top filler for six months; then to Middlesex, where he assisted the keeper of the furnace four months. Again he returned to the river as first mate on the Grand Turk, running from St. Louis to New Orleans, remaining about nine months; then was employed at Brier Hill furnace, Youngstown, Ohio, as keeper, remaining about eighteen months, and went to Massillon, Ohio, where he was keeper of Volcano and Old Massillon furnace for three years; again returned to Youngstown, Ohio, and was manager of the Falcon furnace one year; thence to Pittsburgh, as molder and keeper of the Eliza furnace eighteen months; thence to Steubenville, Ohio, Jefferson county, and superintended the building of the two Jefferson furnaces, which required about two years. He again returned to Eliza furnace, superintending the two furnaces about one year, when he went to the Stewardson furnace, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, superintending that furnace about six months, then engaged with Dunbar Iron Company as superintendent for that company about four years. At this time he became a contractor on section 75 of the Pittsburgh and Cumberland Railroad, and lost over nine thousand dollars in eight months on his contract. Next he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he superintended the building of the Ohio Iron Company's furnace, requiring two years; then to Columbus, Ohio, blowing the North End furnace for four months, and next to Akron, Ohio, building the Eva Lily furnace, for Akron Iron Company, taking him two years. He removed to Shawnee, Ohio, and rebuilt Fannie furnace, No. 1., and superintended the building of XX furnace, and also superintended the building of New York furnace; returned to Akron and rebuilt the Akron Iron Works; then built Bessimer furnace, and located the Og-



den furnace at Orbiston, the above two in Athens county, Ohio; drew the plan for Fannie furnace No. 2, at Shawnee, all since the iron works in about two years; went to Winona furnace, near Logan, Ohio, and managed furnace for three months. In Happy Hollow, Athens county, he superintended the building of three coke ovens, for testing the Bailly Run coal for coke; returned to Winona, and superintended the remodeling of the furnace; again returned to Shawnee, and blowed Fannie furnace No. 1, and superintended remodeling No. 2, requiring six months; next, he tried coal mining three months at Upson mines, and then returned to the painting trade, and has continued it up to this time. Mr. Palmer was married February 18, 1857, to Catharine, daughter of Andrew and Celia (Dominices) Grannan. They are the parents of two children, Isabel and Celia, who are married.

PARKISON, JOSEPH, farmer and carpenter, post office, McCuneville, Saltlick township, Ohio; was born March 24, 1840, in this township; son of John and Catharine (Widderwalt) Parkison. Mr. Parkison was raised upon a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. At the time he was two years of age his father moved into Fairfield county, Ohio, where he lived fourteen years, engaged in farming, and then lived in Franklin and Pickaway counties twelve years, where he also farmed. From there Joseph, the subject of this sketch, returned to within one mile of his birthplace, where he has remained up to this date, engaged in farming and working at his trade. Mr. Parkison enlisted in the army April 19, 1861, in Company A, 3d Regiment O. V. I., under Captain Isaac H. Marrow (who had been a Lieutenant under General Bragg in the Mexican War), for three months, but the company was reorganized and re-enlisted, at the end of two months, for three years or during the war, and he served, in all, three years, two months, and nine days. Was in the following engagements: Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Chickamauga, Tennessee; Tullahoma, Tennessee; Snow Hill, Tennessee, and Pulaski, Tennessee. Was not off of duty during the entire time of his enlistment. Was married March 3, 1866, to Hannah, daughter of John and Jane (Travers) Hazelton. They are the parents of five living children, viz.: Clara Jane, Mary Catharine, John Henry, James Perry, Sarah Elizabeth, and one deceased, William Thomas.

PAYNE, ELDER J. H. P., was born a slave of the John Brand estate, at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1847. At the age of sixteen years he ran off from his owners and went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, of the 114th Regiment U. S. C. troops, in June, 1864. Having served as a private for three years, he was honorably discharged from the service, at Louisville, Kentucky, in April, 1867; he came thence to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived and labored, and, in 1868, took up the study of law, which he did during late hours at night and spare hours during the day. Having practiced law a while, he then joined the Christian Church, at Xenia, Ohio, under the administration of Elder Rufus Conrad. About four months after his admission to the church, having taken such great interest in the church and evinced such great knowledge of Christianity, he was urged to go to school, at the expense of the church, and prepare for the ministry. His father, Jacob Payne,

was in debt for a home he had purchased, and he (Elder Payne) preferred remaining to help his father out of debt and studying at home, which he did. For his faithfulness to his church, First-day school and parents, his school and church learned to love him, and ordered Elder Kinchem Sledge to ordain him, which he did. Elder Payne lived ten years in Greene county, and during all that time taught First-day school. He left for Columbus in December, 1876. He stayed in Columbus to preach for a small congregation of white and colored brethren, and read medicine. His eyes becoming too weak, after reading law, theology, and medicine, by lights at night in his father's little log cabin, he was compelled to temporarily give up the study of medicine. Elder Payne was then called to the Christian Church, on the corner of Fifth and Illinois streets, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he preached for the love of the Divine Master, and labored for a livelihood. It was there he met with the honor of being the best and most simple Sunday school teacher known to the State Sunday-school Secretary in the State. On arriving at Columbus he took up the tonsorial profession, which enabled him to continue his medical studies, which he had pursued for nearly four years, with S. H. Adams, of Cedarville, Ohio, and Drs. McLaughlin and Russell, of Springfield, Ohio. He had not been in Columbus long before the colored young men started a military organization, of which they elected Elder Payne Second Lieutenant. He remained with them a year, and having a call from Springfield, Ohio, he resigned his commission to go to his medical studies and preach, after staying five years in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. S. E. Alston, whom he married on the 12th of May, 1880, joined his church, and was baptized by Elder Brewer, of the Central Christian Church, of Indianapolis, who has assisted since in his Christian, as well as domestic, affairs. When he had been there nearly a year he found his health declining from hard work, preaching, too much study, and change of climate, and was advised by Dr. R. N. Todd to leave off so much work, and retire to some quieter place. Accordingly he gave up his pulpit, sold out his business, and came to New Lexington, where his health is improving, and he is preaching occasionally for the churches around him, and is well thought of.

PEART, JEREMIAH, collier, post office, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 28, 1850, near Crook, Durham county, England, son of Isaac and Hannah (Oats) Peart. Mr. Peart lived in the place of his nativity until he was ten years of age, when his father's family moved to Crook, where he remained until he emigrated to America, taking ship at Liverpool September 23d, and landing in New York October 5, 1870, from where he went to Coshocton, Ohio, and thence to Shawnee, Ohio, of which place he has been a citizen up to this time. While in England he was employed as track layer in the mines, and since he came to this place he has been employed as track layer by Manley Coal Company. Mr. Peart was married April 25, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wanless) Wilson, of county Durham, England, near Crook. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Margaret Ann, Mary Hannah, Lily, and Elizabeth, living; and two deceased, viz.: Isaac and Hannah. Mr. Peart is station steward and trustee of the

Primitive Methodist Church of this place, and owns his place of residence on Third street.

PENMAN, MALCOM, mine boss at No. 13, Corning. Ohio; was born August 15, 1837, in Scotland; son of James and Jane (Walker) Penman; Malcom went into the mines of Scotland when ten years of age, and worked there until 1867, when he came to America, and located in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained about eight years, then came to Moxahala, and worked there three years, and to his present residence in the fall of 1880. Mr. Penman was married in August, 1857, to Miss Christena, daughter of John and Jennette M. (Cook) Boyd. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: James, Jennette, John, Malcom, Robert, Jane, deceased; Christena, George, Adam, William, and Joseph. Mr. Penman has a very general, practical experience as a miner.

PENROD, HARVEY, farmer, Bearfield township, New Lexington post office; born in 1833, in this township; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stalts) Penrod, both of German descent. His father emigrated to this State in 1818, and settled in Licking county, remaining there about one year, and then moved to this township. In 1850 he married Hannah Alexander, daughter of Henry and Sabra Allord, both of Irish descent. They are the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Martha J., married; Samuel H., married; John M., married; James W., married; Elizabeth E., married; Thomas J., Abraham L., Sarah F., Charles, deceased; Alice M., Ida M., Elmore H., and Etta F.

PENROD, SAMUEL H., farmer, Bearfield township, New Lexington post office; son of Harvey Penrod. He married Miss E. Holcomb, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (McGinnis) Holcomb. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Hattie M., born April 1, 1874; Florence M., born January 3, 1877, and Ethel B., born May 7, 1880.

PERKINS, JOHN M., barber, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 10, 1847, in Fluvanna county, Virginia; son of John M. and Esther Perkins; was raised upon a plantation, and was driven as a slave by Nathan H. Payne, Virginia, until he was eight or nine years of age, when he was taken to Kentucky by a negro-driver, and sold to one Dick Mahundre, who again sold him to Jesse McCombs, with whom he remained five or six years, when he ran away to Fort Donaldson, May 10, 1863, and enlisted in the contraband service, in which service he remained about two months; at this time he went with the Provost Marshal to Cairo, Illinois, remaining with him at that place and at Olney until the spring of 1865 directly after which he went to Shelbyville, Indiana attending school three months, and from there he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was married, in 1866, to Frances Moore, daughter of William and Jane Moore, formerly of Virginia. His wife departed this life April 19, 1868. They became the parents of five children, viz.: William D., Sarah M., Joseph, Williett C., and Daisy, all living. Mr. Perkins was engaged at barbering in Columbus about six months, and in Groveport about three years. His family lived in Columbus until the last two years he was in Groveport, when they lived in that place, and from whence they came to Shawnee in 1873, and where he is, at this time, engaged at his business, and where he owns his present place of business and a half in-



terest in a barber shop now in the Peart building on Main street. Mr. Perkins has certainly proved himself a man of industry and economy, and an example to many.

PETTY, JACOB, was born in New Jersey, in 1801. When only eight years of age he came to Ohio with his father, Joseph Petty, and his mother, Elizabeth Middagh, sister of Major John Middagh. In 1822, he married Millie Barns, sister of Weaver Barns. They lived on the farm from May, 1833, till the death of his wife in 1863, and afterwards, till his second marriage to the widow of Bernard Bowman, at whose home he lived to the time of his demise, a few years since. He was a man of stalwart frame; for many years a trustee of the township; temperate in his habits, and noted for the placidity of his temper. His children were Jemima Stine, Harrison, Joel, Josiah, Aaron and John; also, Susannah, deceased, wife of John W. Westall, of Somerset, Ohio, who was the mother of Samuel, Frank, and Mary Ann, now wife of Christian Lechrone. Also, Margaret, wife of Lewis Stoltz. Joseph, the father of Jacob Petty, was eight-five, and his wife eighty-three years of age at their respective deaths. The brothers of Jacob Petty were Moses, John, Joseph and Aaron. His sisters were, Peggy Stoltz, Polly Vanatta, afterward Angle, and last, Rev. John Lehmon; Jemima Vanatta, mother of Dr. E. Vanatta; Sally Pargen, and Betsy Pepple.

PETTY, JOSIAH, was a farmer, born July 31, 1833; a son of Jacob and grandson of Joseph Petty, a very early settler of Perry county. This great ancestor, the father of Jacob, Moses, John, Joseph and Aaron Petty, and of their sisters, Peggy Stoltz, Polly Vanatta, wife also of Paul Angle and last of Rev. John Lehmon; Jemima, mother of Dr. E. Vanetta, and Sally Pargen, and Betsy Pepple, died on the homestead where his grandson, Josiah, also died, the latter, July 5, 1879. His widow, whose maiden name was Harriet, daughter of Philip Coleman, and niece of Jacob, George and David Coleman, remains upon the ancestral acres which have descended to her and to her children. These, at present, are all unmarried, and are William H., David O., Arminda L., Emma L., Jacob C., and Cora J. Petty. Their father, Josiah, was a soldier in the one hundred day service, and was wounded on Maryland Heights. He was a citizen farmer of irreproachable name, and the home he left his widow and children, is not only that around which the earliest recollections of the whole township cling with pleasure and respect, but remains the center of those recollections which assign to the name of Petty its distinctive recognition among the earliest in Perry county history. The post office is Somerset, Ohio.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, bank boss, Shawnee, Ohio; was born in 1821, in Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, England; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bethel) Phillips. He has been a miner since he was about ten years of age, at first in England at Forest of Dean, and South Staffordshire, until 1847, when he came to America, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by a sail ship, making the voyage in seven weeks and three days, in company with his brother James, whom he lost in Minnesota, on the frontier, where he owned some land, upon last account of him. Upon arriving in Philadelphia, he started for Northumberland, and, upon reaching the bridge at this place, it fell, precipitating eighteen persons and four horses twenty-one feet into the river, breaking

all the ribs of his right side, and killing the man who sat in the seat with him, and two of the horses. After staying two days at this place, he took the stage for Cuyahoga county, thirty-five miles distant, to an uncle's house, where he remained until he recovered, and since then has been engaged at the following places: Alleghany county, Maryland, mining coal and iron ore; Brownsville, Pennsylvania, a few months, sinking a coal shaft; Chattanooga, Tennessee, at an iron furnace, six or seven months; Shelby county, Alabama, mining coal. Leaving there in 1861, he was obliged to use strategy to get out of the Southern Confederacy. Again in Maryland, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, five or six years mining; Clearfield county, opening a coal mine for R. B. Wickton & Co., and superintending for them until he came to Shawnee, in April, 1872, where he has been bank boss for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company, since he arrived. He was married the first time in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Sanson, of Alleghany county, Maryland, who died in September, 1875. He was again married January, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Caroline (Watkins) Williams. They have three children, viz.: Caroline, William Thomas, and an infant.

PHILLIPS, FREDERICK, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 1, 1846, in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Thomas) Phillips. Was raised in his native town until he was eleven years of age, when he changed his place of employment to another mine, where he remained about fourteen years. At this time he emigrated to America, in 1871, setting sail from Liverpool, September 21, landing in New York twenty-three days afterward; from there he went direct to Coalton, Boyd county, Kentucky, remaining one year and nine months; he returned to England, remaining one year, mining; and again returned to Coalton, and mined about three months; from thence to St. Charles, Kentucky, and engaged in mining about three years, and then went to Des Moines, Iowa, mining seven months; again at St. Charles, remaining about one year, mining; and lastly, came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained to this time, and owns a neat frame dwelling house. Was married February 24, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Williams,) Tovey, of Monmouthshire, Wales. They are the parents of three living children, viz.: William Henry, Isaac and Freddie James; and one, deceased, Freddie James, Sr.

PIERCE, SILAS C., Superintendent Union Schools, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born January 1, 1851, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of Zachariah and Sarah A. (Saylor) Pierce. Mr. Pierce was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years of age, attending district school in the winter season during that time. At the age mentioned he began to teach school, which business he has followed up to this time, teaching in Morgan county, Ohio, until within the last three years, when he has been employed in his present position. Mr. Pierce was married September 11, 1874, to Mary Jane, daughter of Johnson and Elizabeth (Dawson) Chappleear. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Florence Viola and Willard Simpson.

PIERCE, WESLEY SIMPSON, school teacher, Saltlick township; post

office, Hemlock, Ohio; was born October 21, 1851, in Morgan county, Ohio; son of Lewis Perry and America (Czarina) Pierce. Was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught in Morgan county until 1878; since, to the present time, he has taught in Perry county, farming in the summer, except four seasons, which he taught. Mr. Pierce was married November 14, 1872, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Kirkbride) Dawson of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of three living children, viz: Benjamin Manley, Riley Matson, Mary, and one deceased, Bertha Alice.

PIRT, THOMAS, superintendent of teams, feed and teamsters of the Ohio Central Coal Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 5, 1841, in the county of Northumberland, Craulington, England; son of Joseph and Anne (Mark) Pirt. At the age of seven and one-half years, Thomas went into the mines of England, worked until about twenty and one-half years of age, when he started for America; but being bound to the coal company for one year, he was captured on the ship Louisa Ann, and tried for deserting his contract, but was acquitted. He then engaged in the mines where he received a severe injury, which disabled him about six months. By a little stratagem he succeeded in embarking for America on the same ship from which he had previously been captured. When about four days out, the ship was caught in a gale and lost her main mast, cabins, bulwarks and eighteen of her crew. The passengers were kept in the hold five days. The disabled vessel was towed back to Queenstown, where Pirt remained sick one week. After his recovery he visited several towns in the county of Cork and the city of Cork, from which place he returned to his native home, and remained a few months; but the fever of emigration was still burning in his mind. He again embarked on the City of London, and landed in New York City in July, 1862. He located at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, where he sank a shaft by which he saved \$4,800 in less than two years. After declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, he returned to England. After visiting at home a few months, he took a crew of men to Germany, and sank shafts in Prussia, after which he remained in England about two years, then re-embarked for America. On his second arrival he resumed work for his old company at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania, and remained about one year. He subsequently operated at Steubenville, Ohio, and in Illinois, Indiana, and Nelsonville, Ohio, where he remained about three years; at which place he was President of the Miners' Union. He was guard in Ohio Penitentiary fifteen months. He resided in Columbus about six years. Took his present position October 24, 1881. Mr. Pirt was married December 15, 1860, in Hetton, county Durham, England, to Miss Dorothea, daughter of Mathew and Margaret (Harker) Cox. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Margaret Anne, Sarah Hannah, Elizabeth, Dorothy, born in England, and Joseph Mark, Anne, Mary and Thomas, born in America.

PLANK, NATHAN, farmer; post office, Chalfants, Perry county, Ohio; born 1840; County Commissioner, serving a second term. He is the only surviving son of Joseph Plank, born in Hopewell township, 1807, and grandson of Adam Plank, who settled on the farm now occu-



pied and owned by Mr. John M. Clark, as early as 1803 or 1804, and is therefore among the few brave and hardy pioneers who first disputed the right of wild beasts and savages to full possession of the goodly forests and the fertile soil of Perry county. This grandfather Plank was a native of France, unused to forest life, or to the privations of frontier settlement, and the firmness and daring of the man, are, therefore, more conspicuous. He was twice married, and outlived both wives. He was of the German Baptist belief in religion, and did not depart this life until the year 1847, when his township, his county, his State, and his church had respectively grown to the front ranks of prosperity and influence. His son Joseph, the father of Nathan, was born a few years after the settlement of his parents, in 1807. His death took place in 1846, but his widow still survives and retains dower in the old homestead, hallowed by so many of the recollections of the Plank family, now over three-quarters of a century in time. The sisters of Nathan Plank are Hannah, wife of William Schofield, Hilliard, Franklin county, Ohio, who deceased in 1866, leaving four children; Mary, wife of John M. Clark, Glenford, Ohio, who deceased in 1862, leaving two children; and Elvira, wife of Jacob Mack, Brownsville, Ohio. Nathan Plank, the only surviving brother of those sisters, became the husband of Miss Martha M. Cowen, in 1861. She was born in Licking county, subsequent to the death of her father, Charles Cowen, in the year 1839. Excepting a half brother, John Ferguson, post office, Marion, Dewitt county, Illinois, her brothers are all called to rest. The children of Nathan and his wife, Martha Plank, are: George, Ida, Joseph William, Nancy C., and John D., Carl having died in infancy. Nathan began the ownership of land with nearly one hundred acres, spanning the valley of Jonathan's Creek, and forty acres in the northwest quarter of section sixteen. These tracts were recently sold, and two other farms, comprising more land purchased in section twenty-one, near Chalfant's Station, on the N. S. & S. R. R. Nathan Plank is an advanced thinker, moderate in his opinions, but firm in his convictions, daring to reject error though baptized by the sanction of centuries, and bowing to truth, though despised and rejected by the mass of mankind.

PLANT, GEORGE, engineer; post office, Rendville, Ohio; was born in Keele, England, May 6, 1849; son of George and Dinah (Grocott) Plant. At the age of nine years, George commenced working in the coal mines in England; and at the age of eighteen years, took charge of a high pressure engine, which he ran until twenty-six years of age; when he sold coal in Michelsfield, England, until 1879, when he came to America, and located at West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, where he remained one year; and in 1880, came to Rendville, Ohio, and engaged as engineer for the Ohio Central Coal Company at No. 3 mine; after which he held the position of mining boss for the Elmwood Coal Company in Tennessee, which he resigned in January, 1882, and returned to Rendville, where he is now engaged as engineer for W. P. Rend & Co. Mr. Plant was married in 1870, to Miss Maria Parks, of Northwood, England. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Dinah A., Charlotte E., Stephen G. and John D.

PLETCHER, H. A., undertaking and furniture dealer, and sewing machine agent, Junction City, Perry county, Ohio; son of Andrew and

Rachel (Thomas) Pletcher; born in October, 1847, in Muskingum county, Ohio; lived there till the age of twenty-one, then went to Iowa one year and three months; then came back to his birth place, and stayed one year. Was married in April, 1869, to Miss Mary, daughter of Lewis and Aima (Longstreth) Sowers; then went to Morgan county, stayed over two years; followed farming and carpentering; then came here, followed carpentering two years; then followed the sewing machine business till April of 1880, and then commenced keeping an undertaking and furniture establishment; has a good trade, also a good sewing machine trade. Mr. and Mrs. Pletcher have three children: Hattie M., Cornie B., and Ora W. Mr. Pletcher is of German descent; has three brothers and two sisters, viz.: William W., Levi L., John A., Susanna, Phoebe A.

PLETCHER, ISAAC J., mechanic; was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 2, 1852; son of Wesley A. and Mary C. (Winegardner) Pletcher; left there in 1872, and moved to this county, and has lived here since, except six months in Pickaway county, and from April to September in Lancaster, came to this county in April of 1878, and has since lived here; was married twice, first in 1870, to Miss Mary S. daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Riley) Dusenberry; they were the parents of two children, viz.: William C. and Philip H. Was married the second time in 1879, to Mrs. Maggie Rorick. By this marriage there were two children, Blanche and Charles.

POLING, SIMON, deceased; was born March 4, 1817, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Fast) Poling; died April 12, 1881. Mr. Poling was raised a farmer, which business he followed during his life time. In 1837, he went to Hocking county, Ohio, with his father, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Monday Creek township, and located upon the farm now occupied by his widow. He was married December 20, 1838, to Anna, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Poling) Aurand. She was born December 21, 1820, in Jackson township, this county. They become the parents of nine children, viz.: Nathan, Jacob, Elijah, Elizabeth, Sophia J., George A., Christina, died at ten years of age; William T., died in infancy, and Sarah E. The living children are in different parts of the State, holding positions in different occupations. Jacob and Elijah enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, in December, 1861, and were discharged by reason of disability, in December, 1862. They re-enlisted in the Heavy Artillery in August, 1863, and served until the close of the war, when they were honorably discharged. Nathan enlisted in September, 1861, in the Seventeenth Regiment, and served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge.

POORMAN, JACOB, was born in 1809, in Hopewell township; his father was Bernard Poorman, and his mother was Elizabeth Snyder, who came with her husband from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His grandfather Poorman died at the age of eighty-four, and his grandfather Snyder was no known kin to the Snyders of Perry county. His mother had one sister, a Mrs. Zeigler, who died in Champaign county, Ohio, at the age of ninety-four years. His mother's prayer that she should not suffer long on a bed of affliction was answered in her ninetieth year, and about seventeen years since; her husband had preceded her

to the land of rest in his eightieth year. The brothers of Jacob were Daniel, who died in California, and Peter, who died on the old homestead, in Hopewell township. His sisters were, Barbara, wife of Rev. John Wagenbals; Elizabeth, wife of Bernard Bowman; Polly, wife of Peter Bowman; Katharine, second wife of Bernard Bowman; Magdalena, wife of Samuel Mechling; Peggy, wife of Samuel Swineheart, and Nancy, wife of Frederick Fromm. In his twenty-fifth year, Jacob was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Ludwig Ridenour, and sister of Noah Ridenour, of Reading township. In 1834, he purchased and began life on the farm where he now resides. Here all his children were born, and here his wife died, March, 1879, in her sixty-seventh year. Their children were ten in number, three of whom died in infancy. Those surviving, are, Noah, post office Larned, Kansas; Charles, of whom a more extended notice is given below, Somerset, Ohio; Rev. Amos, a Lutheran clergyman of Farmersville, Ohio; Simon, Somerset, Ohio; Jacob, the namesake of his father, and who with his sister, Rachel Poorman, resides on the homestead, comprising one hundred and seventy-six acres of excellent land, well improved. The only other daughter is Charlotte, wife of Emanuel Lech-rone, Silver Lake, Indiana.

POORMAN, CHARLES, farmer and carpenter; born 1841; was married in 1862, to Miss Susannah, daughter of the venerable George Smith, of Hopewell; bought twenty acres of land from his father's homestead, which he cultivates. He served as trustee of Reading township, and is an excellent citizen. He was reared a Whig, but his first vote was cast in 1862 for the Democratic ticket, and he has firmly adhered to this ticket ever since. The religion of the Poormans is Lutheran, and so is that of Charles also, but his wife is Reform in belief, each according to the other perfect freedom of choice and action without a shadow of reserve. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. There is an error in the life of Jacob Poorman, which he wishes to record as a warning to the coming generations. He, with Peter Overmeyer and Bernard Bowman, signed a note in blank for Daniel Poorman, purporting to be for \$1,500, which the latter desired to borrow of Tom Hood, a banker of Somerset, Ohio. Two or three renewals, or alleged renewals, were signed in the same way. These honest indorsers found themselves liable for thousands of dollars, each, and jointly. Each signing created a new note, in place of a renewal note, and these going into the hands of "innocent purchasers," made them liable and converted them from freemen to slaves in service to others with no reward for labor. They, however, paid them and held their farms, but not without half a lifetime of labor for nothing.

PORTER, GIB. C., paymaster for the Ohio Central Coal Company, Corning, Ohio; was born June 1, 1849, in New Lexington, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Vanatta) Porter. At the age of seventeen years, Gib. C., went to the carpenter's trade and followed it four or five years, then served as Deputy Sheriff for his father for four years. In January, 1879, he became Deputy Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, and served until May 5, 1880, when he resigned that position to take his present one. Mr. Porter was married October 25, 1875, to Miss Richmond, daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Gheen) Koons, of



McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Fred, born June 29, 1877, in New Lexington, Ohio.

POTTER, GEORGE H., farmer, Monroe township, post office Corning, Ohio; was born May 25, 1839, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Kalida and Ann Maria (Rogers) Potter. Mr. Potter was born and raised on a farm. In 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and served six months, and re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Manassas Gap, Strausburgh, Fisher's Hill, and others, thirteen in all. Mr. Potter was married September 4, 1866, to Miss Elcedaney Preist. They are the parents of three children, namely, William M., Huldah Estella and Lolie E. Mr. Potter has followed agriculture for a business. When he began business for himself, he had but little means, but by honesty and strict economy he has become one of the most successful farmers in the township.

POTTER, WILLIAM S., Justice of the Peace and notary public, Corning, Ohio; was born March 9, 1846, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of William S. and Abigail (Dye) Potter. William S. was brought up on a farm. At twenty-two years of age he was appointed Postmaster at Buchanan, where he established a store, which he conducted about six years, after which he engaged in the harness business at Millertown, where he remained until May 21, 1881, when he came to Corning, Ohio. Mr. Potter was elected Justice of the Peace in 1874, and served three years; was re-elected in 1881, also appointed notary public, which offices he now holds. Esq. Potter was married January 31, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Mitchell) Fagan. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George L., deceased, and Mary C.

POWELL, DANIEL J., M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born December 3, 1853, in Bishopville, Ohio; son of Jabez and Abigail (Fuller) Powell. Dr. Powell began the study of medicine with Dr. Danford in 1873, and was graduated at the Columbus Medical College in the spring of 1876. Began practice at Mountville, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained one year, then located in this place in 1878. Dr. Powell was married January 9, 1879, to Miss Annie, daughter of William and Hannah Murphy, of Mountville, Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Claude and Maud.

PRICE, C. W., merchant, post office McLuney; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in June, 1845; settled in this county in 1870; engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in 1872, and has continued in that business since that time. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss Caroline Exline, daughter of Jacob and Cynthia A. Exline; they have one child, Harry L. He volunteered in the war in 1863, in Company I, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Captain A. Lewis. Mr. Price participated in several prominent engagements. He was mustered out in 1865.

PRICE, T. M., clerk, post office McLuney; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1854; came to Perry county in 1879; son of Hiram and Nancy (Hopper) Price. He was married in 1875, to Miss Susan

Swingle, daughter of Samuel and Susan Swingle. They are the parents of two children, Millie and May.

PUTERBAUGH, SAMUEL, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born July 18, 1834, in Perry county, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Foote) Puterbaugh. He was raised a farmer and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the present time, and in connection with his farming he has been mining for some twenty-six years. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at the age of eighteen years, and helped to fight the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a great Jacksonian in after years, and lived to the ripe age of ninety-six years. Mr. Puterbaugh, the subject of this sketch, was married January 1, 1861, to Mary A., daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Hazelton) Calborn, of this county. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Martha Odell, Harriet E., Sal Kate, Thos. G., Jas. Hayes, Robert W. and William Franklin.

PYLE, JOHN, Pleasant township, Rendville post office, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 30th, 1815; son of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Pyle. His paternal ancestors were English and his maternal ancestors were Welsh, and his parents were both natives of this country. His family came to Muskingum county in 1817. The subject of this sketch came to this county in the year 1849 and settled in Pike township, then moved on a farm south of Oakfield, and then, lastly, moved on the farm where he now resides. August 9th, 1840, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Tipton, who is of English and Welsh descent. They are the parents of the following named children: Susan, married to Calvin Latta February 22, 1866, and resides in Morgan county; Nancy, died when three years old; Tipton, died in infancy; James W., married to Nancy J. Shrigly, who is deceased, and he afterward married Callie Zinsmaster and resides in Zanesville; Mary E.; Sarah A., died when eleven years old; William A., died when fifteen; Emma E.

PYLE, GEORGE W., Pleasant township, Moxahala post office; merchant, of the firm of Shepperd & Pyle, who do a general dry goods and grocery business at Moxahala. He also owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in the same township. He and Mr. Shepperd are also proprietors of a store in Rendville. The subject of this sketch was born in Muskingum county in 1828, and his parents are both natives of Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1854, and located on a farm in Pike township, near Whippstown, and followed plastering until within a few years. In 1852 he married Eliza A. Lehen, and they are the parents of the following named children: Edwin W., born December, 1857, and married Adaline McCarty, of this township, who reside on his father's farm; Samuel, married Etty Tolbert, of this township; and Carrie. Mr. Pyle enlisted in the 160th O. V. I., and was in the service one hundred and twenty days.

RAMBO, WILLIAM, blacksmith; Pike township, post office, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 8, 1812, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Is a son of George and Mary (Fist) Rambo, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rambo went to the trade of blacksmithing with William Calvin, of his native county, in 1825, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and

has made this the business of his life up to the present time. He went as a soldier in the late war and was engaged in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain Gap, and Antietam, participating also in several hard marches, which so disabled him that he was discharged and returned home, January 29, 1863, having served from January 2, 1861. The Crooks of Zanesville, some of the first settlers, were near relatives of Mrs. Rambo. Mr. Rambo was united in matrimony to Lovenia, daughter of Samuel and Isabelle (Neal) Patterson, of Virginia, March 8, 1832. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Austin, Josiah, Elizabeth, Martha, Emma and Amanda, and three deceased, George Nelson, Mary Edmonday and Belinda. Mr. Rambo's grandchild, William Rambo, was raised by them, and is now about eighteen years old.

RANDOLPH, ISAAH, deceased; born in Pennsylvania in 1812. Married in 1850 to Miss Maria Ankrom, daughter of John and Nancy (Rinehart) Ankrom. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Angeline, Creighton, Everett, Lizzie N. and Albert, three of whom are married. The subject of this sketch died in 1878. His widow still lives on the home farm, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. Her son Everett was married in 1878 to Miss Susie Clayton. They have two children.

RANDOLPH, PAUL, was born 1827, in Clayton township. His father, John Randolph, came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was a carpenter by trade. Paul is a farmer, stock raiser and carries on coal mining. He was married in 1850 to Mary Barker, daughter of Samuel Barker. His sons, Thomas T. and Perry D., Lyman Jackson, Edwin M., Frank M. and Samuel C., are all single and living at home. His daughters, Eliza J. and Rosa B., also are single and reside at home. Paul began life poor; bought twenty-five acres of land, paid for it, and by farming, teaming, threshing, stock raising and coal mining, has now four hundred and ten acres of land, city and other property. His example is that which may be held up for the emulation of the rising generation. His property is clear of mortgages; he never sued but once, for a horse that did not fill the bill, but no trial was had, Paul considering it better to pay than to litigate. He is a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics. He thinks the credit business, except on land purchases, to be a curse rather than a blessing.

RANDOLPH, L. H., merchant; Clayton township, post office, Rehoboth; born in this county in 1848, son of William and Anna (McElhany) Randolph, grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (North) Randolph. Married in 1873 to Miss M. E. Teal, daughter of Ephriam and Elizabeth (Brown) Teal. They have one child, Minnie D.

RARICK, SIMON, was born 1838, in Perry county, Ohio; was reared and bred and still remains a farmer; the son of Peter Rarick, late of Thorn township. His mother's maiden name was Lydia Weimer, sister of John, a former auditor of Perry county. His grandfather was also Peter Rarick, who was among the earliest and bravest of the pioneers. Peter, the father of Simon, died in 1880, in his seventy-eighth year, and his mother, many years prior to that date. The brothers of Simon are John and Peter, Thornville post office, and his sister is Elizabeth, wife of John C. King, whose dwelling is at Glenford



Station. In October, 1863, Simon Rarick became the husband of Miss Eliza, daughter of Samuel and sister of Bernard Mechling, and soon moved to the delightful home they now occupy, overlooking the valley near Glenford, comprising a commodious dwelling, one hundred acres of land and other improvements. To this has since been added one hundred and forty-five acres in section twenty-one, Hopewell. He and his wife are Lutheran in religion, both disposed to dispense the most kindly hospitality at their home, and they are blessed with two sons, Murray and Maurice, who are drilled at home in the German language. They are both descendants of old-time, pioneer families, and ambitious to sustain the honorable record of those families achieved in the past.

RAYBOULD, SAMUEL, butcher, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born August 30, 1849, in Upper Gornal, Staffordshire, England, son of William and Hannah (Frier) Raybold. When Samuel was five years of age his father moved to Lower Gornal, where they remained until he was fourteen years of age, when they moved to Lye Waste, Worcestershire, where his folks still live. After remaining at Lye Waste about four years, Samuel went to Spinnemore, county of Durham, where he remained about one year, when he returned home and stayed about eighteen months, when he emigrated to America, setting sail at Liverpool, and landing in New York, August, 1869, from where he went to Bartley, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and traveled as follows: going to Stoneborough, Pennsylvania, Irish Town, Pennsylvania, remaining only a short time at each of the above named places, engaged in mining. From here he went to St. Louis, Missouri, Murphysboro, Illinois, and returned to Stoneborough, Pennsylvania, to see his father, who came to America to visit his sons. From there he went to Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, where he bought an interest in a coal mine, remained one year, sold out, and went to Logan, Ohio, where he was married August 19, 1872, to Miss Anna Siddle, born 1849 in Willington, county of Durham, England. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Samuel, deceased, Emma, Nettie, deceased, and Nettie, now living. After his marriage he came direct to this place, where he built himself a house and lived until 1874, the time of the great miners' strike, when he, leaving his family here, went to Charleston, West Virginia, returned here and went to Brazil, Indiana, and again to St. Louis, Missouri, where his family joined him, and where he remained as foreman of a coal yard for C. Rinecke, at 1700 Clark avenue, for some four years, after which he was foreman of the St. Louis Water Works one year, when he returned to this place and engaged in butchering for about three years. He is now proprietor of the I. O. O. F. opera house, this city.

REAM, TOBIAS, born 1800, in the county of Somerset, Pennsylvania; son of Christian Ream, who came to Perry county in 1803, and whose wife was Margaret Glessner. His children were John, Jacob, Christian, Solomon, Henry, Tobias and one daughter, Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Jabez Skinner. They were the parents of John O. Skinner, the famous sign and ornamental painter. Tobias married Mary M. Lidey, sister of the General John Lidey, of Perry. They purchased the ancient homestead, and this famous place is now the property of

Daniel C., single, and his brother David, who married Miss Missouri, daughter of Asberry Elder, subject to the life estate of their mother, yet living, whose father was Daniel Lidey, and whose mother was Eve Cramer. Her brothers, the uncles of Mrs. Ream, were George and Daniel Cramer, and their sisters were Elizabeth Rush, Rachel Arnold and Mary Cramer. The name of Ream is linked to the early struggles of the new settlement, and that of Lidey is not only thus linked, also, but is found among the framers of the present Constitution of Ohio.

REAM, S. K., born in 1827, the youngest son of Samuel, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Rachel King. This estimable woman was a sister of the late Judge Thomas King, first Representative of Perry county in the Ohio Legislature, the father of no children; but from a Miss Skinner, who was one of his adopted children, it is recorded that he and his motherly wife, reared, educated and sent out into the world eleven orphans, each of whom got a share of the King estate, or was assisted in life's start by the venerable Thomas King and his wife. These two childless, Old School Baptist Christians were of the genuine nobility. The father of S. K. Ream came to Ohio as a prospector, as early as 1801. Two brothers, uncles of S. K. Ream, whose names appear to the church organization papers of Zion Church, in Thorn township, in 1805, died there, but no descendant of either now lives in Perry county, save one daughter, the wife of Philip Crist. Toby Ream and his family are in some way connected with Samuel Ream, Sr., but exactly how is not known. The Reams of Fairfield, George, and his sons, Daniel and Abraham, were also distantly connected. As early as 1807 or 1808, Samuel Ream pursued a trail, on horse back, to Marietta, Ohio, solely to introduce into Perry county the first grafted apples and peaches. This happened nine or ten years before Perry county was erected, and eighteen or nineteen years prior to the birth of S. K. Ream, who inherited the homestead in Madison township, where all the latter's children were born, where both his parents died, and where the associations of youth and the memories of after life, up to 1882, are left to linger in the memories of the past. Mr. S. K. Ream had beautified his birthplace with elegant buildings, while his wife had added the attractions of flowers and evergreens, only secondary to a home, where her own presence was the chief delight of its inmates. By death and will of his brother, David Ream, who died childless, the not less attractive adjoining homestead on the pike, became the property of S. K. Ream, but to the faithful female servants, whose hands had kindly smoothed his tottering steps to the brink of the grave, "Uncle Davy," as every body delighted to call him, left a handsome allowance, and thus, in his last acts, vindicated a life time of honorable deeds. David Ream was a Baptist in belief, sincere and unassuming in his demeanor; a Whig and a Republican in politics, and the most conclusive proof of his popularity consists in the fact that he was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, in a county then largely Democratic. The office sought him; he never sought any office. The other brothers of S. K. Ream, besides David, were William Ream, late of this county, a stock dealer and farmer of distinguished success, and enviable prominence as a citizen, and whose sons are still citizens of Perry coun-

ty ; and Andrew, the oldest, deceased long since, and lamented by all, not only because of his beneficent nature, but because the self-controlling forces of that nature were not at all times equal to the temptations thrown against it by his business as a distiller of liquors. The wife of S. K. Ream was Miss Maria Richey, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Richey, late of this county. The children of S. K. and Maria Ream, are Edward, a hardware merchant, Somerset, Ohio ; Paul, a grocer, and Miss Maria and Robert, who, with Paul, reside with their parents in Van Wert, Ohio, since the spring of 1882. The Northwestern part of Ohio, included within the valley of the Great Maumee, presented to the mind of Mr. Ream attractions for capital so superior, as to induce him to add to the proceeds of the sale of his delightful homestead, in Perry county, the large capital theretofore possessed, and move to Van Wert, Ohio, leaving the farm, obtained from his brother David, by will, in the hands of a careful tenant, and the mansion, in part, to the servants of his brother, where they enjoy the favor of the grateful legatee, as they formerly enjoyed that of the benevolent and just testator, who, by virtue of militia commission, was known as Colonel David Ream. The neatness of the grounds fronting his dwelling, and the general good order of his farm, characteristic of the Ream family, evinced the thrift, the cultivated taste and industry for which his brothers are also distinguished ;—traits also, which have descended to their sons.

REAM, DAVID, JR., farmer ; born December 31, 1827 ; son of William and Eliza (McClure) Ream and is of German-Scotch and Irish extraction ; a grandson of Samuel Ream. In 1851, April 8th, he was married to Miss Cass Ann, daughter of the late William Williams and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Wright. David became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen, under the administration of Rev. E. Muchner and Rev. Joseph Carper, and to this day maintains his connection with the same church. From him is obtained the very interesting particulars relating to the organization of Zion Church. His taxes have grown from \$17 up to an average of \$250 per annum. The children of this marriage, are Albert, husband of Sarah, the daughter of James Wilson, post office, Somerset, Ohio ; William W., husband of Miss Mary Guy, daughter of Luther Guy, post office, Segoy ; Ida, wife of Joseph Hough, post office, Fultonham, Ohio ; Miss Emma C., Thomas Wright, Maggie Rachel, and David. Those deceased are Harriet and Clara, each less than a year old at death ; Mary and Nora in their fifth year, and Emma C., who was fourteen, and who, prior to her sickness, had become a dutiful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Though the mother of twelve children, and grief stricken by the death of five of them. Mrs. Ream preserves that peerless glow of health and native cheerfulness which survives earthly sorrow, and clings with the freshness of youth to the consolations of time and the hopes beyond. David Ream, though a Methodist in belief, entertains a sentiment of charity which embraces those of other creeds, and exhibits a hospitality which welcomes them to his home, and to his benefactions.

REAM, SAMUEL, son of the late venerable William Ream, a successful farmer and cattle dealer. The maiden name of Samuel's mother



was Eliza McClure. Her children were David, Samuel, William M. and John Ream. Samuel was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of the late Judge William M. Brown, of Perry county, and grand-daughter of Thomas McNaughten, of Fairfield county. She died in 1881, in Somerset, Ohio, leaving two sons, Owen B. and Duke S. Ream. She was a lady universally esteemed, and inherited all the amiable qualities of her honored ancestry. Her husband, Samuel Ream, began life for himself in 1855, on a capital of \$3,500. He ranks among the most successful business men of his county, and is supposed to be worth, in real estate and personal property, not far from \$100,000. He deals in cattle, lands, stocks and mineral deposits, carries on the famous mills at Somerset, in connection with Noah Karr, late Treasurer of the county, and has built one of the very finest residences in Somerset, famous alike for its beauty, its architectural taste and its comfort.

REESE, THOMAS P., collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born August 12, 1830, in Pembrakeshire, South Wales, son of Peter and Dana (Williams) Reese. When he was ten years of age he was employed on the public works at Myrtha Tydvil, Glamorganshire, where he was engaged until 1863, and in August 22, set sail from Liverpool for New York, landing after forty-five days' sailing. After reaching New York he started for Pomeroy, Ohio, going via Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wheeling, Virginia, and upon reaching Parkersburg, Virginia, he was obliged to remain nine days, on account of the river not being navigable. At this time he purchased an old boat and boated his way down the river to his place of destination, reaching it in October, where he remained until August 24, 1871, engaged in mining, and has been engaged at the following places: From Pomeroy, Ohio, to Syracuse, Ohio, remaining until November, 18, 1874; at Zaleski, Vinton county, Ohio, about two years and nine months, when he moved to Shawnee, where he now lives and is engaged as a miner at the Shawnee Valley mine. Was married December 31, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Lewis, of Monmouthshire, England. They are the parents of seven living children, viz.: Mary Ann, Thomas, David, John, Sarah, Willie and Ellen, and four children deceased, viz.: William, William, Elizabeth and one died in infancy. Mr. Reese owns his own property, a neat frame dwelling, where he now lives.

REESE, ROGER G., overman and time keeper at New York Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 30, 1850, in Gwaencae-gurwen, Glamorganshire Wales, son of David and Mary (Reese) Reese. Was raised a collier, beginning at the age of twelve years, and followed it until October, 1876. Mr. Reese came to this country in 1869, leaving Liverpool January 13, and landing in New York January 31, from whence he went to Minersville, Meigs county, Ohio, engaging as a miner, with V. B. Horton, until August, 1872, when he came to Shawnee, where he mined with the Newark Coal and Iron Company up to October, 1876, when he became weighmaster for that company, holding that position until September, 1878, and then took charge of the burning of iron ore for the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, and soon after assumed his present duties, having charge of all the laboring men, keeping their time, etc. Mr. Reese is a Royal

Arch Mason, and is at present Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, of Shawnee, Ohio.

REI, PHILIP, of the firm of Rei & Rickett, undertakers, Rendville, Ohio, was born December 22, 1842, in Columbiana county, Ohio, son of Joseph and Ann (Rehart) Rei. Mr. Rei was brought up on a farm, and volunteered in May, 1861, in the 17th Ohio Regiment; after serving three months he re-enlisted in the 9th Ohio Calvary and served three years. He was engaged in the battles of Knoxville, Decatur, Atlanta, followed John Morgan through Kentucky and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Rei was married October 4th, 1872, to Cecelia Bennett, daughter of George and Ann Bennett, of Bearfield township, Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, namely: Annie M., George, Ella, Joseph F., Lizzie and Thomas R. Mr. Rei efficiently fills the office of trustee of Monroe township at this time, and has held the same office a number of terms.

RETALLIC, JAMES D., of the firm of Cochran & Retallic, attorneys-at-law, New Lexington, Ohio, was born March 17, 1851, in Pike township; son of Francis and Catharine (Fealty) Retallic. At the age of seventeen he went to the stone cutting trade which he followed until he was twenty-three, when he began reading law with Colonel Lyman J. Jackson, of this place, and was admitted to practice August 16, 1876. Mr. Retallic was married October 31, 1876, to Miss Maggie A., daughter of Timothy and Mary Laven. They are the parents of one child, Mary K.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM, mine boss, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 22, 1836, in Rasay, Brecknockshire, Wales; son of David and Sarah (Prosser) Richards. Mr. Richards was raised in Rasay, and remained in that place until 1852, when he emigrated to America with his father's family, landing in New York, August 4th, from where they went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thence to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where they lived about five or six years, engaged in mining. From here they went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained about two years, and then engaged in business for himself, going to Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained about five years, mining; and next was employed by D. C. Christy, of Coshocton, Ohio, as clerk in store one year; and then opened what is known as the Miami Coal Mine, for Christy, Spangler & Co., of Coshocton, Ohio, and remained as mine boss with them until 1871, at which time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he is engaged as mine boss at the Fannie Furnace mine, which position he has held since the first opening of this mine, except the first year, when it was run by contract, taken by a company of twelve persons, of which he was a member. He has been a resident of Shawnee almost from its beginning. Was married September 4, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of David and Catharine Thomas, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: David R., William John, James Alfred, Thomas Edmund, Mamie, Celia, Charlie, Elizabeth, deceased, and Charles Benjamin, deceased. Mr. Richards is Past Grand of the Kincaid Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Shawnee, Ohio.

RICHARDS, ALVA, M. D., New Lexington, Ohio; was born March

16, 1841, in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was brought up on a farm, until the age of seventeen, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Reamy, now Professor in Ohio Medical College. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the spring of 1862, and immediately thereafter began practice at this place. In the fall of the same year, the Doctor was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I. After serving in this capacity two years, he was commissioned Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he resumed his practice in this place. Dr. Richards was married November 1, 1866, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Hon. R. E. Huston. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Comly. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Robert Lewis, Clarence Comly, and Hazel Elizabeth.

**RICHEY, GENERAL THOMAS**, deceased. He was a member of Congress when he secured a cadetship for Phil Sheridan. The General must have lived till after the famous ride of Sheridan, in whose success he was ever most paternally enlisted, calling Sheridan "my boy." The first news from Cedar Creek was bad, and no one mourned the situation more sincerely than old General Tom. Richey; but imagine his joy when the next day's news brought tidings of Phil's final victory, having snatched the stars and stripes from the disaster of the onset by a rally of troops already on the retreat, turned defeat into victory, and added a new chapter to the annals of warfare; a chapter which relates what was never done before, the achievement of victory in the evening, with troops defeated, demoralized and in full retreat in the morning of the same day. Richey rejoiced, as if it were his own victory, and a final vindication of the sagacity which sent the son of an humble Irish constituent to achieve it. "They can't whip that boy of mine," he would exclaim, as he rode with all haste from the post office to his rural home, answering his neighbors without halting his panting steed: "I put Sheridan in the army; Lincoln promotes, and the whole world admires him." The father of General Thomas, was James Richey, who came to Ohio as a settler in 1815. His mother, and the mother of Gideon, the only brother now left in Perry, was Elizabeth Wilson, sister of Thomas Wilson, who died near West Rushville, and whose father and brothers came to Fairfield county in 1800. Her mother was Hester Fickle, of Scotch descent. The grandfather of Thomas and Gideon Richey, was also named James, whose brothers were John, Gideon and Thomas, all bachelors, and George who was married. The only sister was Jane Richey, who nursed Gideon and Thomas, when children. She died a maid. Therefore, of the five sons of grandfather Richey, who was a native of Ireland, and his Irish wife, only George and James, ever married; and the only daughter, Jane, lives unmarried. It is said, on the authority of Gideon, that James, his father, was born on the day his grandmother landed in Baltimore, about the year 1757, and as near as can be reckoned, grandfather Richey was born in Ireland, 1732, the same year that Washington was born in America. Hence the reader may perceive it was the son of one Irishman that aided the son of another Irishman to a cadetship at West Point. All the Richey family were left in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, when in 1815, James, alone



came to Madison township, Perry county—then Muskingum—and settled on the farm which some years before had been selected by the mother of General Richey, on her last visit on horseback from Pennsylvania to her father, William Wilson, then in Fairfield, carrying Gideon in her arms. This must have been in 1807, as Gideon was born November 28, 1806. Grandfather William Wilson, gave to each of his nine sons and daughters, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and Rachel, the wife of James Richey, and mother of Thomas and Gideon, selected her own farm, now occupied by Thomas Williams in Madison township. This grandfather, William Wilson, traveled on foot with his faithful rifle on his shoulder, and his dog by his side, while grandmother Wilson rode horseback, carrying her infant and spinning wheel from Maryland into Pennsylvania, through dense forests. The children of grandfather, James Richey and his wife, Rachel Wilson, in order of birth, were: Mary, wife of Nathan Melick; Gen. Thomas Richey, whose wife was Henrietta Clemm; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wilson; Jane, wife of Thomas Spencer; Gideon, whose first wife was Jane A. Spencer, sister of Captain William, by whom he became father of four daughters and one son, James Richey, now of Somerset, and whose second wife is Rachel Croskrey, by whom there are four daughters and one son, Frank Richey, yet single. Next to Gideon was William Wilson Richey, husband of Mary Coulson, and who died near Rushville, leaving two sons and three daughters; Colonel John Richey, a former State Senator of this district, now of Omaha, Nebraska, and husband of Elizabeth Ream, who is the mother of two sons and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Hon. Mr. Taft, M. C.; next were James Richey and Rebecca, twins—the former now a farmer near Stewardsville, Missouri, the latter, widow of the late and much lamented Martin Berkey; and last, George Richey, who, when last heard of, was in Colorado. He has but one child living. General Thomas Richey was a farmer, and a man of no ordinary mind. Kind, generous and hospitable, he was loved by his friends, and rose to distinction as a military officer in the State militia of his time; was for many years Treasurer of Perry county, and served two terms in the Congress of the United States, being elected the last time in 1852. In 1854, he broke his connection with the Democratic party, and died a supporter of Lincoln's administration. His children were: Mahala, wife of Dr. Andrew McElwee, deceased; Caroline, wife of John McNutt, deceased; Louisa, wife of Dr. S. Adams, deceased; Maria, wife of S. K. Ream, of Van Wert, Ohio; Dr. James Richey, of Stewardsville, Missouri; Henrietta, wife of Mr. Robinson, of Greenfield, Ohio; and Captain George Richey, who served in that rank in the war of 1861, and whose post office is Stewardsville, Missouri, whither he removed after the peace of Appomattox. General Richey owed much of his physical and intellectual vigor to his mother, who was a heroine in rural life, ready with a remedy for man or beast in sickness; and Gideon says, "Castile soap and vinegar, simmered to oil, was mother's favorite poultice for all sores and wounds." Confidence in parents and honesty, were the patrimony of the boys.

RICHTER, CHARLES W., farmer and stock dealer, Monroe township; post office, Corning, Ohio; was born April 13, 1845, in Monroe

township; son of John and Catharine (Cuckerly) Richter. His father was a native of Maryland, but became one of the pioneers of Ohio. Charles W. was married January 4, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers, of Monroe township.

RICKET, ABEL, farmer, who has also worked at some of the mechanical trades; post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio; was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1820; son of John and Sarah (Clark) Ricket. His father was of German, his mother of Welsh and Irish descent. Began work with a millwright when fifteen; remained with him one year, and then worked at house carpentering until nineteen, in Carroll county. At twenty he came to Pleasant township, engaged in teaching school two years, then followed the carpenter trade about seven years, and next worked in a machine shop in Morgan county. He moved to Morgan county in 1850; returned and located on the farm where he now resides, but continued to work at his trade until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 30th O. V. I., Company D, and remained in the service three years. He participated in all the battles the regiment was engaged in until he left it. After the war closed he devoted most of his time to the management of his farm. February 24, 1842, he married Harriet Ellison. She was of New England ancestry. She died five months after their marriage. In October, 1843, he married Rachel Minshel. Their children are Ezra E., married; Sarah F., married; Harriet, died in infancy; Mary E., married; Emma, Walter S., married; Enoch H., Albert, deceased; Charles W., and Bell.

RICKET, EZRA E., carpenter and undertaker, post office, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 13, 1844, in Oakfield, Perry county, Ohio; son of Abel and Rachel Ricket. Abel Ricket was a native of Washington county, Penn. Ezra E. was brought up on a farm. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 90th O. V. I., and was discharged June 23, 1865. He followed the fortunes of General Sherman's army in fifteen general engagements, without being seriously wounded. At the battle in front of Kenesaw Mountain he had the skin cut across the back part of his neck by a ball from a sharp-shooter. On his return from the army he engaged at carpenter work, which he has followed to the present time. He established his present business in this place in January, 1881. Mr. Ricket was first married March 15, 1866, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Straight) Green. They became the parents of five children, viz.: Mary Ellen, Annie, Charles C., Samuel T., and Leo Parker. Mr. Ricket's second wife was Ettie, daughter of William and Maria (Tharp) Berry. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Albert D. and Laura Bell.

RICKETTS, DANIEL, minister of the Gospel and farmer, post office, McCuneville, Monday Creek township, Ohio; was born December 28, 1812, in Randolph county, Virginia; son of Ignatius and Margaret (Poling) Ricketts, both of Maryland. Mr. Ricketts was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. Mr. Ricketts came to Ohio with his father in the fall of 1816, who lived, during that winter, near Dresden, Ohio, on Wakatomika Creek. The next spring (1817) they moved to near Bremen, Ohio, where they lived some two years, in both Fairfield and Perry counties. At that time

they moved to the sixteenth section of Jackson township, Perry county, where Daniel, the subject of this sketch, lived until he was thirty-three years of age, when he moved to the twelfth section of Monday Creek township, where he had bought eighty acres of land the previous year, and where he has since lived; he was obliged to labor, the first year after his marriage, to get sufficient goods to set up housekeeping. Upon coming to this farm there were fifteen acres cleared, the remainder he cleared up himself; and it took him thirteen years to pay a balance of three hundred dollars he owed on the farm. After this he purchased as follows: 40 acres in this township, first section, for \$450, about the year 1850; 120 acres in Saltlick township, for \$1,500, in 1852; 60 acres for \$700, in 1854; 110 acres for \$2,300, in Monday Creek township, about 1858 or 1860; 40 acres for \$570; 40 acres for \$700; 52½ acres in Jackson township, of which he inherited two-fifths and took the three-fifths at the appraised valuation of \$1,000; 20 acres for \$400, about 1865; 50 acres for \$1,000, in 1866; 126 acres for \$3,000, about 1867; 159 acres in Hocking county, Ohio, southwest of Logan, for \$4,500 cash, in 1875; a house and lot in New Straitsville, Ohio, for \$500, about the same as cash, and at this time owns 539 acres in all. The most of his land is near and adjoining the first 80 acres that he bought. Considering the mineral wealth, this land is worth \$100 per acre. Mr. Ricketts has given \$450 to each of twelve families starting in life, and has assisted in building all the churches in the vicinity where he lives. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in his sixteenth year, and from his twenty-second to his twenty-seventh year was class leader. Was licensed to exhort by Rev. James Gurley, and afterwards to preach by the Rev. M. C. Kellogg, both of the Ohio Conference. Continued as local preacher twelve years, when he entered the traveling connection, in 1852, and has filled the following appointments: Mt. Pleasant circuit, one year; Nelsonville circuit, one year; Logan circuit, six months; Nelsonville again, over one year; New Baltimore, one year; Fairview circuit, two years; Amesville circuit, one year; again Nelsonville circuit, one year; again to Amesville circuit, one year; Plymouth circuit, two years; again at Fairview, two years; again at Plymouth, one year; Maxville circuit, his home, one year; one year did not travel; Deavertown circuit, two years; New Plymouth, Hocking county, one year; Straitsville circuit, two years, and built the two churches, one in Straitsville and one in Shawnee; again Mt. Pleasant, one year; again without a charge one year; again New Plymouth, one year; again without a charge one year; east end of Straitsville circuit, two years; Asbury circuit, Muskingum county; and this year at home, now Junction City circuit. In this work he probably has taken into membership of the church from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. Mr. Ricketts was married January 31, 1833, to Lucy, daughter of Conrad and Lydia (Wicks) Wickiser. They are the parents of ten children now living, viz.: Benjamin, who has been class leader in church some ten or twelve years; Jacob W., a local preacher; Francis Asbury, William Cochran, a local preacher; Matilda, James S., a traveling preacher; Samuel B., a traveling preacher; Thomas M., a traveling preacher; Sophia Jane, Cyrus B.; six deceased, two of whom lived to manhood, John W., who was licensed to exhort, and Daniel W.; four died in childhood. Stephen



Hamilton, Lydia, Levi Bartlett, and an infant. Six of his sons were in the army during the late Rebellion—three in the three years' service; John W., who died in the army; Francis A. and William C.; and three in the one hundred days' service, Benjamin, Jacob W., and James. He also had two sons-in-law in the army; one, William A. Murphey, in the three years' service, and one, William Terrell, in the hundred days' service. Mr. Ricketts has been a very successful minister, and all of his children, who lived to manhood and womanhood, were converted from nine years to fifteen years of age. He certainly has brought up a remarkably useful family, both in the service of the church and of their country. They truly have proved to be an exemplary family.

RIDENOUR, J. M., school teacher, post office, Maxville, Ohio; was born April 15, 1854, in Jackson township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Michael and Salome (Wolf) Ridenour. Mr. Ridenour was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to New Lexington and learned the baker and confectioner trade, after which he worked at that business in New Straitsville, Ohio. At twenty-one years of age he taught school at Junction City. In his twenty-second year he attended high school in Logan, Ohio, after which he resumed the teacher's occupation, which he has followed ever since. Was married April 15, 1879, to Alice, daughter of Eli and Sarah A. (Ashbaugh) Bell. They have one child, Samuel Winfield. Mr. Ridenour came to Monday Creek township in 1860, and located in Maxville, Ohio. Was elected assessor in 1881, and re-elected in 1882.

RINEHART, JESSE, was born November 26, 1806, in Greene county, Pennsylvania; son of Simon and Ann (Wise) Rinehart. He was brought up on a farm and followed farming all his life. He came to Ohio in 1832 with his father, who bought eighty acres of land where Abraham Park now lives, and also owned eighty acres that he afterward bought, now joining the Hillis farm, and also owned by A. Parks, but lived on the first eighty acres that he bought up to the time of his death, which occurred January 1, 1853. In 1832 Mr. Rinehart, the subject of this sketch, went into business for himself, buying one hundred acres where his family still lives, and adjoining the first eighty acres owned by his father, and afterward bought forty acres now owned by Simon Keener, and twenty acres now owned by Mary Fickle. There were only ten of the one hundred acres cleared when he bought it, and he cleared the other ninety acres and supplanted the log house by a neat frame dwelling, in which he lived up to the time of his death, March 1, 1880. Mr. Rinehart was married the first time in 1832 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon and Ann Hoge. They became the parents of two children, viz.: Mary Ann and Nancy, living, and three deceased, one infant son, Solomon and Simon. Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Rinehart, died September 20, 1845. Mr. Rinehart was married the second time, April 8, 1849, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Louisa (Scott) Short. Mrs. Rinehart was born October 14, 1824, in Delaware, and came to Ohio in 1840 with her parents, who settled in New Lexington, Ohio, and lived in this county about eighteen months, when they moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, where they lived about four years and returned to this township, where she was married. By his

last marriage he was blessed with eleven children, viz.: Louillin, deceased; Dollie, Jesse, deceased; Charlie Winget, Allie Jackson, Sarah Florence, two infant sons, twins, deceased; Todd, deceased; Nathaniel and Horace.

RINKER, WESLEY, engineer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 30, 1831, in Perry county, Ohio; son of William and Sarah (Chillcoat) Rinker. Mr. Rinker was raised an engineer and has made this the principal business of his life. He was married in April, 1856, to Mary J., daughter of Jefferson and Jane (Bell) Hitchcock, of his native county. They are the parents of eight children, now living, viz.: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Caleb F., John, Mary E., Sarah, Samuel and Jennie Bell. Mr. Rinker has been a resident of this county all his life, with the exception of two years he spent in Hocking county, Ohio, running a saw mill, and has been a resident of New Lexington for about twenty years, past fourteen years of this time he ran an engine at Arnold's mill. He now owns eight lots in Bastian's addition, upon one of which he has built a good dwelling, where he now lives. He also owns sixteen acres near the fair ground. Thus he is situated to enjoy life.

RISSLER, EDWARD T., of the firm of Huston & Rissler, druggists, New Lexington, Ohio, was born January 3, 1831, in Richland township, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Margery (Daily) Rissler, of English ancestry. Edward T. was brought up and remained on the farm until 1866. He followed teaching school in the winter and farming in the summer for about eighteen years. In 1865 Mr. R. located in Reading township, this county, and came to this place in January, 1876, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Rissler was Auditor of the county in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. Mr. Rissler was married April 14, 1865, to Miss Kate A., daughter of Samuel and Emily (Keys) Barbee. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Thomas Charles and E. Ross.

RISSLER, THOMAS J., hardware merchant and agricultural implements; born 1835, in Richland township, Fairfield county Ohio, residence, Thornville, Ohio; son of Thomas Rissler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at an early day, and died in 1870 in his seventy-ninth year. His first wife died leaving four children, viz.: Mary, wife of L. M. Wilson, Oceola, Iowa; William, Greenup, Illinois; John, deceased, and James. The second wife was Margary Daily, who died about eleven years after her husband, leaving the following children: Dr. Rissler, Newark; Edward Rissler, New Lexington; C. D. Rissler, Oceola, Iowa; Louisa, wife of Joshua Linville; Ella, wife of Dr. Thomas; Nathaniel, Greenville, Ohio, and Thomas J., who was married in 1860 to Melissa A. Martin, daughter of Ellison Martin; he moved to Thornville in 1872, where he engaged in business, which has been increasing and profitable. The Rissler name is connected with both political parties. Father Thomas Rissler and family were of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was distinguished for his honesty and the hospitality of his home was proverbial. C. D. and Nathaniel served in the Seventeenth O. V. I. to the end of the war. Thomas J. and his wife have two sons, Edward, now of age, and Ellison, now thirteen. They have also three daughters, Miss Sallie, Miss Bessie and Miss Nellie.

**ROBERTS, JOHN T.**, collier, Shawnee, Ohio, was born September 18, 1827, in Anglesey, North Wales; son of Thomas and Gwen (Ishmall) Roberts. Was married and lived in Anglesey until he was eighteen years of age, working in copper mines from the age of nine years, after which he was employed as follows: Carmarthenshire, working on railroad tunnel three years; Myrtha-tidvil Glamorganshire, mining iron ore four years. At this time he returned home and was married July 22, 1854, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas R. and Jane (Jones) Thomas. They are the parents of two children, Thomas and Jane, deceased. After his marriage he remained in Anglesey about three years. Worked on breakwater at Hollyhead, that cost \$100,000, for about twenty years in building. In Staffordshire, England, about fifteen years mining coal, except about two years and six months he spent in Liverpool, where he was employed in corporation warehouses. At this time he emigrated to America, landing in New York, December 29, 1870, and went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he mined coal seven months, when he went to Coalton, Kentucky, mined coal about five months and returned to Pomeroy, where he stayed about nine months, and then to New Straitsville, mining about eighteen months, when he moved to Shawnee, where he has since remained, employed as a miner, eight years. In Staffordshire, he was leader of a church choir about twelve years and is leader of a choir in the Welch church of this place.

**ROCKHOLD, JESSE**, farmer and shoemaker, post office, Rehoboth, Clayton township; born in Maryland in 1818. Settled in Perry county in 1854; son of Elijah and Rachel (Hitchcock) Rockhold. The former died about the year 1868; the latter about the year 1858. Married in April, 1854 to Miss Augusta Hitchcock, daughter of Israel and Cornelia Hitchcock. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Luressa E., Delilah H., one not named; two are dead. Mr. Rockhold's father was in the War of 1812.

**RODGERS, JOSEPH D.**, real estate, stock and grain dealer, Corning, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers. Joseph Rodgers, Sr., came to Perry county, Ohio, from Wheeling, West Virginia, about the year 1831, with his father, Joseph Rodgers, and located, first on the west side of Monroe township. When Joseph, Sr., married he located about one half mile west of Corning, Ohio. The entire town is built on lands formerly owned by him. He followed agriculture and husbandry, by which he acquired an ample competency. Joseph D. Rodgers, the subject of this sketch, was married February 29, 1872, to Miss Adaline, daughter of V. W. and Ellen (Vanferson) Lewis, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Chester Allen, Sheldon M. and George Lee.

**RODGERS, CHARLES M.**, stock dealer, Valley Falls, Jefferson county, Kansas, was born September 6, 1845, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine (Smith) Rodgers. Charles M. was brought up on a farm in his native township; located in Jefferson county, Kansas, in 1878, where he was married March 7, 1878, to Miss Florence, daughter of E. H. and Amanda (Law) Watkins. They are the parents of two children, Mettie Dell and Everett Garfield.

**RODGERS, NELSON L.**, Corning, Ohio, was born August 17, 1852, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Joseph and Catharine



(Smith) Rodgers. Nelson L. was brought up in his native township, and was married September 18, 1873, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Eliza (Nedgar) Cain, of Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They are the parents of three children. Granville J., deceased, Lily Viola and Jessie Cloe.

ROGERS, NELSON, retired farmer and stock dealer, Corning, Ohio, was born May 6, 1826, in Wheeling, West Virginia, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rogers, who were natives of Fayette county Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Rogers, named above, was daughter of Captain William Haney. The parents of Nelson Rogers moved to near Rehoboth, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio, when he was but four months old. Here they remained three years, then came to Monroe township, where Nelson has made his home to the present time, excepting two years of his boyhood spent in Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Rogers' early life was spent in real pioneer style. Then the deer, bear, wild hog and wild turkey were abundant in the woods of Monroe township. Game was so plenty as at times to be killed for sport and not used. When young he has gone alone, coon hunting, at night, and caught more coons than he could carry home with him. He has lived to see those rough and hardy pioneer times and customs change to the modern advanced customs and luxuries of the present times. Mr. Rogers has given his attention to agriculture and stock dealing, and by honest industry and intelligent economy, he has obtained an ample competence for himself and family. He owns two hundred and forty-six acres of the valuable mineral land, situated between Corning and Rendville, Ohio, and eighty acres of equally as good mineral land situated about one mile from the above tract. Mr. Rogers was married December 28, 1851, to Miss Miram Elma, daughter of Jesse and Epsey (Batton) Sanders. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Sarah Epsey, Kelita Austin, Benj. F., Abish Lincol, David Merchant and Ida May.

ROGERS, KELITA AUSTIN, farmer, Corning, Ohio, was born August 5, 1855, in Monroe township, Ohio, son of Nelson and Miram Elma (Sanders) Rogers. Austin was brought up on the farm, but has learned the carpenter's trade and understands coal mining. Mr. Rogers was married October 12, 1879, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Avery and Sarah (Taggart) West, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, viz.: James Delmer.

ROSE, EZEKIEL, Bearfield township, Portersville post office, farmer, born in this township October 25, 1818, son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Thorp) Rose; father of English and mother of Welsh descent. When the subject of this sketch attained manhood he went to Iowa and lived at Fort Des Moines several years. He went to California in 1849. Worked in the mines one year, and the rest of the four years he remained in California he kept store and a butcher shop. He was on the site of Sacramento City, before the first house was built there. He then returned to Bearfield township, bought a farm and has resided there ever since. June 26, 1855, he married Adaline V. Skinner, daughter of Amos and Margaret A. (Murrey) Skinner. They are the parents of the following named children: Pleasant A., married to James E. Stoneburner, of this township; Sadie M., school teacher; Edward J., school teacher; and two died in infancy.

ROWAN, E. J., book keeper, school teacher and civil engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 23, 1830, in county Mayo, Ireland, son of Edward and Catharine (Mulowny) Rowan. Was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1840, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York October 8, 1840; remained near Syracuse, New York, about four years and engaged at farming; from there he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained two years, working and visiting relatives. He next found his way to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April, 1846, remaining with his brother about one year, and then went to Rochester, Pennsylvania, where he went into partnership in a general merchandise store with his brother, where he remained about one year, and went to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1850, where he practiced engineering on the extension of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and was foreman of the survey, which employed him about one year. After this he returned to Pennsylvania and studied surveying with a farmer by the name of Richard D. Hudson, working on the farm to pay for his instructions, and remained about one year. At this time the same railroad that he had been working upon again opened and he was employed as division engineer, with the Honorable Israel Linton, of Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained two years; thence to locate the railroad from Pittsburgh to Rochester, Pennsylvania, taking him six weeks, and then for four months calculated tables of quantities. Again at Steubenville, Ohio, working in yards of what was then the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and now commonly known as the Pan-Handle Route, about one month; next he went to Xenia, Ohio, clerking and engineering for the Little Miami Railroad, from April, 1858, to April, 1859; from thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, still keeping books for the same company, regulating their time, etc.; continued about two years, during which time he surveyed a road from Richmond, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, requiring about six weeks; again returned to Xenia, and from that time until 1872 was with same road; and owned property in Xenia. From Xenia he went to the tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Straitsville Division, as watchman, and from there came to Shawnee where he drew maps of the Shawnee Valley mine, Fannie Furnace mine, platted the cemetery, and surveyed the streets and directed their grading of Shawnee. He is now teaching a night select school and a class of four students in geometry and trigonometry. Was married August 5, 1857, to Ann Jane, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Breen) McCoy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They become the parents of eight children, viz.: Catharine F., Mary Ann, Ellen Agnes, Emily Jane, Edward, John Martin, Thomas William, deceased, Anna Jane, deceased. Mrs. Rowan died December 27, 1874, aged thirty-four years, nine months.

RUDDOCK, GEORGE, farmer, post office Shawnee, Ohio; was born April, 1827, in Halcombe, Somersetshire, England; son of Solomon and Mary (Taylor) Ruddock. Mr. Ruddock lived with his father until he was eighteen years of age and was employed in mines at eight years of age, working in Holcombe about twelve years and in Norton parish; the balance of the time he remained with his father. At the time of leaving his father's home he engaged with a mining company, of Monmouthshire, where he remained twenty years and was engaged

with Myrtha Coal Company four years, and in mines until 1872, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in July, 1872, and went to Dudley, Huntington county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining for John Whitehead and Company, for about two years, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he mined about one year, and since which time he has been farming, and now is living in Shawnee, where he enjoys his own house, erected in 1881. Was married May, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Dore) Green. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, William Jonah, Samuel George, Mary Jane, Robert, Martha and Thomas Dore, and one deceased, William.

RUSSELL, W. H., was born in 1841, in Somerset, Ohio, where he yet resides. His father, William Russell, is a native of New Jersey, and lost his father early in life, his mother surviving her husband for some years. He came to Ohio a few years prior to 1840, in which year he became the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of the late venerable Drury Harper, of Somerset. She had two brothers in the Mexican War, both having contracted disease there which cut short their lives. She has one sister, Mrs. Trunnell, now of the State of Missouri. W. H. Russell is the eldest of eight sons, all living in Ohio, except Edward, now in the State of Texas. There are two sisters of these sons, one the wife of W. H. Walker, and the other of Albert May, both residing in Somerset. W. H. Russell volunteered in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., in 1861, and served to the close of the war in 1865. In 1867, he was married to Miss Katharine Murphy, by whom he became the father of one son and one daughter. In 1878, this affectionate and estimable lady was called hence by death, and Mr. Russell has remained a widower since then. His son and daughter find a pleasant home with their grandparents, where also Mr. Russell himself has established his residence, and where two of his younger brothers remain also. In the year 1866, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Walker, their business as shoemakers and merchants began on a small capital which each had saved up from his earnings, prior to that date, and which has now so accumulated that, measured by their taxes, which are over \$100 a year, certifies their success.

RUTTER, WALTER, of the firm of Wilson & Rutter, butchers, New Lexington, Ohio; was born March 25, 1828, in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Muse) Rutter, natives of Maryland. At the age of seventeen Walter came to Clayton township, where he followed farming until he was forty-five years of age, when he came to this place and established his present business. Mr. Wilson became partner in December, 1881. Mr. Rutter was married in March, 1850, to Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel and Barzilla (Cros) Croskey. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Samantha Alice, and Ida, and May, twins, who died in infancy.

RYAN, WILLIAM J., druggist, Junction City, Ohio; son of Roday and Mary (Donley) Ryan; was born August 14, 1831, in this county; began working at the tanning business when sixteen years of age, and followed the same until about the age of twenty-one, then attended school for one year, after which he went to St. Joseph's College one year, then went to Jackson county, Iowa, and followed farming two



years, from there to Knox county, Missouri, and then April 20, 1861, started for California, driving through with a wagon via Salt Lake. Was three months reaching Virginia City, Nevada; stayed there for a time, and then went to California and stayed two years; landed there in Sacramento City, at the time of the flood; he engaged in the wood trade while there. Then came to Virginia City, and opened a feed stable, in partnership with Mathew Gisborn, and followed it two years; then went to San Francisco, and from there to New York, via the Isthmus, and from there to this county; followed farming, and serving nine years as Justice of the Peace; established himself in the drug business in Junction City, in April, 1876, and has the largest stock of drugs and notions in town. He was married in 1854, to Helen, daughter of Levi and Ann (Lily) Burgoon; they are the parents of eleven children, ten living, six boys and four girls, viz.: Mary A., Levi L., Thomas A., Elizabeth L., John F., Mark G., Joseph J., Lucy F., Hiram E., Sarah J. Levi is in the Indian Territory. Thomas A. is one of the officers at the Insane Asylum. Mr. Ryan's father and mother were born in Ireland.

RYLAND, CHARLES H., Justice of the Peace and farmer, post office Roseville, Muskingum county, Ohio; born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1843; came to Perry county, in 1874; son of Samuel and Mary A. Ryland. Married in 1868, to Miss Mattie E. Melick, daughter of William and Anna Melick. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Eva A. and Stephen M. Mr. Ryland is at present serving as Justice of the Peace of Harrison township.

SAFFELL, MARY R., farmer's wife, Pike township, Lexington, Ohio; was born November 22, 1818, in Frederick county, Maryland; daughter of Thomas H. and Melinda (Harrison) Miller. Mrs. Saffell was raised a farmer's daughter and has lived on a farm all her life. Her father brought her with the rest of his family to this State in an early day, when there yet remained a few Indians, to be seen occasionally. She was married January 11, 1838, to Samuel, son of Amos and Mary (Lemon) Saffell, who died and left her a widow. Mrs. Saffell has lived in this county since her marriage, and is now living on the Josiah Grimes farm, that she is having farmed at this date. She has seventeen children by her only marriage, as follows: Mary J., Martha, Rhoda, Jehu, Louisa, Caroline, Reuben, Harriet Ann, William Horace, Charlotte M., (with twin sister, who died in infancy), James C., Samuel H., Silas A. and Rebecca E., are living, and Reuben, Jno. Thomas and Velinda C. are dead. Mrs. Saffell's father, Thomas H. Mills, is now living with her, and is ninety-four years of age, and one of the oldest residents in the county.

SALTSMAN, MARIA, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 26, 1832, in Somerset, this county; was married in 1851, to Andrew Saltsman, of Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, who are living, Charles Wesley and Nancy Jane. Mrs. Saltsman has always been a citizen of her native county, and has lived in New Lexington, Ohio, for the last ten years of her life, and lived on a farm during her married life previous to her going to this city. Her husband enlisted in the three years service during the late Rebellion, and died in the hospital of typhoid fever in 1864. Her son enlisted some nine years ago, from whom she has not heard up to the present

time. By economy she now enjoys a pleasant home of her own on Railroad street, where she now lives with her daughter and son-in-law. Few can boast of so much patriotism of their family as can Mrs. Saltzman, all of her support having been given that could be offered by her.

SANDERS, BENJAMIN, farmer, Monroe township, Hemlock, Ohio; was born January 5, 1823, in Columbiana county, Ohio; son of Jesse and Epsie (Baton) Sanders. He was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, when he went to Ringold, Morgan county, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he remained about five years. Mr. Sander's father brought him to this county when he was about seven years of age, and bought forty acres, and entered eighty acres of land at the same time, but sold out in about six months afterward and went to Morgan county, Ohio; after remaining in Morgan county about eighteen months he returned to this county, and again took possession of the same farm because of the man who purchased it being unable to meet the payments. After returning he made this his home as long as he lived, and increased his possessions to five hundred acres of land, a part of which is now owned by his son, Benjamin, who lived with him until he went to Morgan county, Ohio, where he went into the mercantile business. Sold out in Morgan county in 1831, and returned to this county, buying a part of his father's farm; engaged in agriculture and stock dealing, for about twenty years. He then bought the grist mill at Sulphur Springs and moved it to Hemlock. Has been the manager of a store in Hemlock for the past four years, which he owns. Has also been postmaster in Hemlock for the past five years. He now owns about three hundred acres in Saltlick and Monroe townships, and formerly owned about five hundred acres, selling part of the same to the Ohio Central Coal Company, that Buckingham is now built upon and where shaft No. 19 is now being operated. He was married to Susanna (Wood) Smith, of Belmont county, Ohio, who was a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. They are the parents of nine living children, viz.: William M., C. T., Spencer S., Sarah, Emeline, Elma, Almeda, Viola and Etta, and three dead, Epsie, Cynthia and Louvina Alice.

SANDERS, THOMAS M., proprietor of dry goods and family grocery store, near depot, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Sanders was born February 28, 1835, in Pike township; son of John and Mary (Fealty) Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas M. was brought up on a farm, but followed various occupations. He railroaded in Wisconsin and Minnesota, being employed in the latter State when she repudiated her railroad bonds. Mr. Sanders began his present business in 1873, at Rehoboth where he remained about four and one-half years, after which he came to his present location, where he is doing a good business.

SANDERS, WILLIAM MILES, merchant, Hemlock, Ohio; was born, February 25, 1843, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Susannah (Smith) Sanders. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I.; served his term of enlistment in Virginia, and was honorably discharged at Zanesville, Ohio. He then re-enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., for three years or

during the war, and served until September, 1862, when he enlisted at Nashville, Tennessee, in Company M, U. S. Cavalry, for three years, from which service he was discharged at San Antonio, Texas, December 18, 1865. While in O. V. I., he was engaged in the following battles: Mill Springs, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Shepherdsville, Cade's Ford, battle of Stone River. While he was in the cavalry service, he was in the following engagements: Chickamauga, and was on Sherman's march to the sea; and fell back to Nashville, and was in the battle between Hood and Thomas; and in Wilson's famous cavalry raid. His regiment captured Andersonville, took Wertz, the commander, prisoner; was captured April 18, and was held a prisoner at Libby for six days, when he was paroled, and in about one month rejoined his company, with which he remained until he was discharged, excepting one month, when he was put on detached duty as escort for General Corse, to carry dispatches from Nashville, Tennessee, to a point three hundred miles up Red River. Upon his discharge from the service, he returned home and remained four weeks, when he went to New Pittsburg, Indiana, where he was married, August 31, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Allen Fowler. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Spencer E., Martin L., Rasilla V., and Benjamin A., all born in Clark county, Iowa. In the fall of 1866, he went to Clark county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1877, when he went to Johnson county, Nebraska. In the following year he again moved to Rush county, Kansas, remaining until January, 1880, and returned by wagon to St. Louis, Missouri; then by boat to Cincinnati, from where he drove home in a wagon to the old homestead, reaching his destination August, 1880. In the following September he purchased his present store. Mr. Sanders was the Greenback candidate of this county, in the fall of 1881, for Representative.

SANDERS, SPENCER SMITH, miller, Saltlick township; post office, Hemlock, Ohio; was born March 18, 1847, in Monroe township, this county; son of Benjamin and Susannah (Smith) Sanders. Mr. Sanders was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until about four years ago, when he took charge of the Hemlock mill, to which he has given his attention up to this time. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Sanders enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., for one year, and was in the battle of Honey Hill, where he received a flesh wound in the arm, which disabled him for three months, when he was in general hospital. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment, served out his time and was discharged, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, when he returned home and engaged in farming, until as above stated. He has served his township as trustee about four years. Mr. Sanders was married August 29, 1867, to Victoria, daughter of Reuben and Hester Ann (Cannon) Primrose, of this township formerly, but was a resident of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, at the time of her marriage, where she was living with her brother, Isaac P. Primrose. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna Laura, Franklin Geddis, Edwin L., Olive Clyde, and Mattie M.

SANSOM, R. C., post master, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 21, 1837, in Tredegar, Wales; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Woods) Sansom. Mr. Sansom emigrated to America with his parents in 1840,



who first settled in Montréal, Canada, where they abode some three years, when they came to the United States of America, settling near Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, living at this place until about 1857. At this time he went to Piedmont, Hampshire county, West Virginia, where he learned the machinist's trade, serving three years; and where he was at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted with the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana V. I., and served during the three months' service, for which he received no pay; and afterward enlisted with the Second Regiment, Maryland V. I., for the term of three years, and served two or three months over his time, in the armies of the Potomac and West Virginia, at which time he received an honorable discharge and returned home. During this service he was once wounded at Snickers Gap, but which left no permanent injury. Yet he contracted a disease, which has since proven to be varicose veins of the limbs, and it so much disables him, that he is now unable to do much of any kind of business. He enlisted as a private, and was discharged as first lieutenant. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned home, and soon after he moved to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, for about three years, and then moved to Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged as clerk in a coal company's store, and as weighmaster for about two years and six months. At this time he came to Shawnee, Ohio, and employed as weighmaster and shipping clerk for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company, from 1873 to 1881, when he was appointed postmaster at this place. Was married June 5, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Harden) Close. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Samuel R. P., Elizabeth H., deceased; George T., Ida M., Charles W., and John T.

SAWYER, CHARLES H., tonsorial artist, Corning, Ohio; was born December 24, 1836, in Gillford county, North Carolina; son of William and Merina (Mitchell) Sawyer. Charles H. was brought up on the farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to his trade; and has worked at it in most of the principal cities of Indiana and Ohio, also in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to his present location in May, 1880. Mr. Sawyer was married November 25, 1857, to Miss Eva C., daughter of William and Mary (Ludington) Townsend, of Oxford, Butler county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ida B., Calvin, deceased, and Dora L.

SAWYER, E. OGDEN, M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born November 29, 1851, in Cincinnati, Ohio; son of Joseph O., and Mary Elizabeth (Stephens) Sawyer. The doctor was brought up in St. Louis, Missouri, until the age of fourteen, after which time he resided in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. He began the study of medicine April 1, 1878, with Dr. Halderman of Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1880. Practiced first in Richmond, Indiana. Came to this place, January 2, 1882. Dr. Sawyer was married April 28, 1880, to Sarah R. Hall, M. D., of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. She is a graduate of the Friends' Seminary at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; also attended two courses of lectures at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and is at present physician at the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, Ohio.

SCALLON, THOMAS, born 1821, in Washington, D. C., where his father, James, and his mother, Mary Scallon, arrived in 1819, from Wexford county, Ireland. His mother was a daughter of Patrick Redmond, and the sister of George Redmond, former Treasurer of Perry county, and of John Redmond, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Muskingum county. Her sisters are Bridget and Ann, now the wife of George Brehm, and Catharine, the deceased wife of the late venerable Miles Cluney; and Peggy, widow of the late John Dittoe. The children of Mrs. Scallon are Thomas and Mrs. Mary Ann Echenrode, late of this county, and the mother of Thomas and Mary Echenrode, her only children. Thomas Scallon was married in 1843, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Dittoe. His children are: Mary; James, a plasterer by trade, post office, Lancaster; Rev. Thomas, a Dominican priest at St. Joseph's; Helen, a nun of St. Francis De Sales, Newark, Ohio, and known there as sister Genevieve; Miss Anna, and George, post office, Somerset, Ohio. Thomas Scallon came to Perry county in 1829, when only eight years of age, and has resided on the same farm over fifty years, occupying the ancestral acres of his father, James Scallon, who deceased seven years after his settlement thereon, in sight of Somerset. He has improved the old homestead with excellent buildings; served for many years as township assessor, several times performing all the work himself; so that faithfulness in office and to his duties as a private citizen, are among the virtues unanimously accorded to him.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS, Bearfield township; post office, Portersville, Ohio. He is a farmer now, and followed merchandising thirteen years at Portersville. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1825; son of Francis P. and Mary (Euhert) Schneider. He emigrated to this country in 1854; located at Portersville; stayed in his brother's store the first winter, and then he went into business for himself. Mr. Schneider now owns four hundred and ninety-six acres of land, being one of the wealthiest and most successful farmers in the township. In 1855, he married Mary C. Reimond, of Deavertown. They are the parents of the following named children: William F., Annie L., deceased; Frank J., Leo L., George Otto, and Charles Reimond. His wife died in 1872. He married Ellen Cunningham, of Muskingum county, in 1873. They have one child, Michael A.

SCOTT, MARTIN F., merchant; born in Ohio county, West Virginia, in 1812. Son of Mathew Scott, born in Kilkenney; and Elizabeth Lacy Scott, born in Wicklow county, Ireland; came to this country in 1800. His father was an officer in the English Army, and was present at the trial of Robert Emmett, an incident of his life to which he ever after referred to with emotions of sorrow. He began mercantile life in Baltimore, Maryland, and about the year 1808, removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, bought a farm on the Ohio side of the river, but resided on the Virginia side, where Martin was born. This careful, cautious, honest and successful man was bred to the mercantile life, which he yet pursues in his old age. He came to Somerset in 1838, after the death of his mother in 1837, intending to go to New-Orleans. He changed his course to Iowa, intending to purchase land, and turn his occupation to that of a farmer. In the Des Moines valley he called at a house; a woman with a child in her arms responded. He inquired of

her if there was any land to enter in this beautiful part of the State. "Are you one of those land grabbers?" was the greeting. "What does *that* mean, madam?" "One of those speculators who buy large tracts here and prevent the settlement of the country." "No," said Mr. Scott, "I intend settling here if I buy." And then, eyeing the woman more closely, he said, "your name was Johnson and I sold you your wedding dress." "Then your name is Martin Scott," exclaimed the lady, as she rushed forward to welcome him. He selected a section of land. Nothing but gold and silver and Missouri bank notes would be received at the land office; scores of buyers were there waiting for the sales to open. Plowing around one acre and laying down four logs made a squatter's claim, and many made these claims, sold out and then moved on. The land sales were postponed, and Mr. Scott says, "That act of Van Buren's administration turned my feet back to Somerset, and he shall have the blame or the honor of my being here." While yet a lad he was sent from Belmont county to St. Joseph's in Perry county, to learn his catechism, the distance being over one hundred miles, and the road from Somerset to the church, a path cut through the woods. He was united in marriage with Cecelia Dittoe, daughter of Peter Dittoe, of Mt. Harrison, May 3, 1842. Their children are, viz.: Albert, bred to the law, and who died at his father's residence, June 5, 1880, leaving a widow and a son, Albert, both now in Washington, D. C.; Thomas, commercial traveler, single; Lewis, married, residence Chi-wa-hua-hua, Mexico, (pronounced Che-wah-wah), merchant, banker and miner; Philip, clerk, at home, single. The daughters are, Mary, Lizzie and Dora, all single and at home. The family has had excellent opportunities for education, and all his sons exhibit commendable traits of business.

SCOTT, JOHN W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 13, 1860, in Caxhoe, county of Durham, England; son of George and Isabel (Richison) Scott. Mr. Scott was raised in his native county, and remained there until he was nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York October 3, 1879, and came direct to Shawnee, where he mined eight or nine months, when he went to Straitsville, and mined about one year, and from thence to Floodwood, remaining a short time, after which he went to Rendville, where he has been employed up to the present time, and is now engaged at Beard's shaft. His parents still live in Crook, county Durham, England.

SECRIST, ALEXANDER, engineer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 12, 1845, at Bloom Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio; son of George and Mary Jane (Woodruff) Secrist; was brought up about a furnace, and has made furnace work the business of his life. At the age of nine years, he ran an engine at the old Jackson Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, where he was engaged for five years. At this time he enlisted in Company I. Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as fife Major, remaining three years, and was taken prisoner between Winchester and Bunker Hill, and was taken to Currantstown, above Winchester and confined in an old mill, where he remained about six days, when he slipped out of a hole, caused by some siding being broken off, unobserved by the guard, and went down under the water-wheel, where he remained until ten o'clock at night, when he passed out of the camp,



climbing over some of the sleeping enemy and traveling till near morning, when he hid under some hay in a barn. The enemy took hay from the same mow that day, but did not discover him. The next night he went to a house to get something to eat, when he discovered two Rebel officers inside; he beat a hasty retreat and hid under a straw stack until the next night, and for four days he only had blackberries and roasted corn to eat. Upon again traveling, he reached North Mountain, and wandered night after night, often coming to camps and shunning them until he reached the Union lines. The first meal he got to eat, after getting away from the mill, was given to him by a negro woman who came to milk near a straw stack where he was hidden. When he reached North Mountain a bushwhacker showed him the way across the mountain, where he was captured by the Union forces, suspected as a Rebel, and imprisoned at Cumberland for some length of time, when he was sent to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until a part of his company was brought there to receive their discharge, and, as he was looking out of the prison window, he was recognized by his old comrades, identified, and discharged with them. Returning home, he located at Jackson, in 1866, and has since ran an engine at Jackson, Bessimer and Shawnee, where he now remains. Mr. Secrist was married May 2, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Felix and Rebecca (Jones) Nash. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edward D., Harry Clay, deceased, and a infant not named.

SECRIST, WILLIAM, engineer; Shawnee, Ohio; was born January 10, 1854, in Jackson county, Ohio; son of George and Mary Jane (Woodruff) Secrist; was brought up in the county of his nativity, where he remained to the age of twenty years. While a youth he learned the trade of engineering, at first engaging with George Hoop, at Jackson, running a grist mill engine eighteen months, and then to Orange Furnace, in same town, running the engine for three years. Since having learned his trade, he has been engaged in the following places: In Lawrence county, Ohio, at Olive Furnace, running engine one year; Iron Valley Furnace, Vinton county, Ohio, dug ore and ran engine eighteen months; Hocking county, Ohio, mined coal five or six months; New Plymouth, Vinton county, Ohio, running portable saw-mill engine. one year; Gore furnace, Hocking county, blacksmithing and running engine about three years; in Straitsville, as furnace top filler, three months, and in this place, at Fannie Furnace, since, running engine for about three years past, in turn with his brother. He was married October 11, 1874, to Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Jane (Decker) Moody. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Charles M., Minnie May, George A., and an infant not named.

SELBY, THOMAS, farmer, Pike township, P. O. New Lexington, Ohio; was born November 12, 1804, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland; son Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby. Mr. Selby was raised a farmer, but learned the blacksmith trade with Jacob Knowls, of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, serving four years as an apprentice, which business he followed for thirty years, turning by forge many an ax, long before the introduction of the patent ax. Mr. Selby was united in marriage with Julia A., daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright, February 10, 1831. They are the parents of the following children, viz.: John

N., Eli M., Jeremiah B., Joshua F., Eliza Ann, Margaret M., Harriet L., Alpheus B., William Cook, and three dying in infancy. Mr. Selby came to Perry county in March, 1814, with his father, who settled in Pike township, entering three quarter-sections of land, the same that is now owned by Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and his heirs, who own six hundred acres of land. When the settlement was made, bears and wolves were plenty, and the land a desolate wilderness. In 1843, Mr. Selby supplanted his log cabin by a fine, large brick mansion, which he now lives in. He has been a successful and an enterprising business man, raising at one time the best sheep that were ever raised in Perry county, one that sheared thirty-three pounds of wool at one clipping. He now, in his old age, takes delight in raising thoroughbred cattle, and at one time owned a calf ninety-five days old, that weighs three hundred and eighty-five pounds, gaining a little over three pounds per day.

SELBY, S. F., farmer and stock dealer; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; born in Pike township, Perry county, in 1837; son of Thomas and Julia A. (Wright) Selby; grandson of Eli and Ruth (Shipley) Selby, and Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright. He was married in 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Koots, daughter of Ephriam and Eliza (McKeever) Koots.

SELLERS, H. P., farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred Atwood sheep, registered in Vermont Atwood Club. Post office, New Lexington; Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in Perry county in 1842; son of Jacob and Julia E. (Reem) Sellers, grandson of John and Margaret (McMullen) Sellers. Married June 29, 1870, to Miss Harriet Roberts, daughter of H. H. and Carrie Roberts. They have four children, viz.: Silla L., Herbert C., W. L. A., and Whitfield.

SHEARER, SAMUEL, was born in 1815, on the farm where he now resides, the place never having been out of the Shearer ownership. It lies in sight of Somerset, and the land maintains a reasonable state of fertility. At the age of nineteen he went to work at the carpenter trade, and in the winter worked at cabinet making, and from there on to the age of forty-five years pursued this occupation exclusively. At the age of forty-two he changed his bachelor life by his marriage to Sarah A. Brandt, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Cann, and who was the mother of one son, named James Brandt, at the date of her second marriage. The children by this marriage are, Emma E., Mary C., Laura T., Sallie E., all of whom are living except the first named. He was never clamorous for the eight hour law when working at his trade—he worked from sun to sun. When working by the month his wages, after his apprenticeship, ranged from eighteen to twenty-four dollars. He was counted a superior workman, and the Moeller corner, now the Brown corner, in Somerset, stands a witness to the skill which took the wood from the stump and fashioned it therein. After his marriage he worked on his farm and occasionally at his trade; the demand for his services often withdrawing him from the farm. His cutting box costing \$6, dispensed with the old rake and knife and cuts by hand, utilizing an old scythe for a knife, and one man, in a single hour, can easily cut enough hay or fodder to feed three cows for a week. He feeds his beeves on chopped feed, and a sorrel mare, now thirty years

old, looks and acts so much as if hardly half this age, as to testify to the value of a good and cheap cutting box on the barn, and to the kindness and humanity of her owner. This celebrated animal will not, even now, bear a whip, or allow angry, loud words to be spoken to her. Mr. Shearer is an honest, honorable citizen, who prefers to speak well of others or remain silent. His life and successful management is a beautiful eulogy upon the sphere he fills in society and the institutions of his country. From early years, in consequence of sickness, his hearing is impaired, but not so much as to exclude him from social and conversational enjoyment. He is a firm friend of education for usefulness, and all his children have enjoyed, or are enjoying, the blessings of domestic and literary training.

SHEARER, JOHN H., was born in Perry county, Ohio, in the year 1816, and though trained to life on the farm to the age of nineteen, he has, since 1836, devoted his life to the business of printing and publishing newspapers, comprising a period of forty-six years, and thus establishing his claim to being the oldest printer and editor now living in Ohio. He is a son of Daniel Shearer, who emigrated to Ohio as early as the year 1805. His mother's maiden name was Martha Miller, who dates the citizenship of her father in Ohio back to 1806. In 1836 John Shearer began learning his trade as a printer in the *Western Post* office in Somerset, with McAfee as proprietor. In 1839, having completed his apprenticeship, he became half owner with that gentleman, who, in nine months after, sold his half to Alexander Miller, and again, in 1841, A. T. M. Filler bought the interest of Miller, which he held until 1844. Mr. Shearer then bought out Filler's half and became sole proprietor, and so ran the office until 1846, when he rented the establishment to J. W. Shirley for three years. In 1849 Mr. Shearer resumed sole control and changed the name to the *Somerset Post*. In 1855 he sold out to Mr. E. S. Colborn, and the *Post* became merged with Mr. Colborn's paper, and both took the name of the *Perry County American*. In 1857 the office passed back to Mr. Shearer, and its name was changed to *Somerset Review*. About this time Mr. Shearer became involved as surety for Otloe H. Miller and others, and sold out the *Review* to Judge R. F. Hickman. All the accumulations of the previous twenty years of his young and vigorous manhood were swept away, together with real estate that cost him \$2,800, sacrificed at \$800 to pay bail debts. It was a terrible blow, but not to his faith in God or his hope of ultimate recovery. In August, 1858, broken in heart and fortune, he visited Marysville, Ohio, and bargained for the *Tribune* office, by which he bound himself to pay \$500 within a year, balance when he could, and in October of the same year took possession, and, after the removal of his family, found only \$9 left in his pocket-book to start his business and face a strange community. Luck, backed with unlagging energy and the favor of friends, enabled him to pay \$600 on the contract, when his old creditors began to grow clamorous. He informed the late Hon. C. S. Hamilton of the situation, as he had done at the beginning. This gentleman (afterwards killed by an insane son) replied: "Stop paying me, and pay your Perry county creditors." These were noble words, uttered from a noble heart. John Shearer pulled through, paid all claims against him, and became sole owner of the *Marysville Tribune*,



which is valued at \$10,000, being the best equipped county office in Ohio, and which, added to his real estate and other assets, at a reasonable estimate, allows him \$27,000 for the last twenty years service, and turns the frowns of 1857 and the sacrifices of 1858 into the smiles and sunshine of life's afternoon. The first twenty-three years of his printer's life were ended by the destruction of his fortune, and the last twenty-three have not only recovered all that was lost by the first, but added a hundred-fold, and, in the evening of his days, assigned him to the front rank as a successful printer and editor, and command his history to be preserved in the annals of his native county, and his example to cheer all those overtaken by financial reverses. He was first married to Miss Matilda Ream, who died in 1865, leaving one son, Willie O. Shearer, and one daughter, Loretta, now the widow of Dr. A. F. Zeigler, Columbus, Ohio. The second marriage was in 1868, to Mrs. J. A. Johnson, of Delaware county, Ohio, who died in 1881, leaving one son, John H. Shearer, Jr., now twelve years of age.

SHEERAN, THOMAS, cutter in Peter Dufley's merchant tailoring room, New Lexington, Ohio; born January 6, 1852, in Pike township; son of James and Mary (Sharkey) Sheeran. Young Sheeran was brought up on a farm, where he remained until about fifteen years old, when he learned the plasterer's trade, and followed it about five years, then, in company with his brother Frank, established a merchant tailoring store at Athens, Ohio, where they remained about one year. He then learned his present trade. Came to this place about the year 1867. He engaged in his present position in 1878. Mr. Sheeran was married January 1, 1878, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Anthony and Ellen (Greene) Daugherty. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Frank, deceased; Mary, and Margaret Ellen.

SHEERN, PIUS, farmer, post office, New Lexington, Pike township, Perry county, Ohio; was born March 15, 1848, in this township; son of James and Mary (Shirkey) Sheern. Was raised a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1863, in December of which year he enlisted in the army, in Company D, 30th O. V. I., for three years; or during the war, and served until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. Was engaged in the following battles: Dallas, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Niojack Creek, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Jonesborough, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; charge of Fort McAllister, Georgia, under General Hayes, and Waynesburg, North Carolina. After being discharged he returned home and engaged in farming until 1874, when he went to Colorado, and where, in 1875, he enlisted in the regular army for five years, and served three years and four months, being discharged at his own request. The hazardous task of carrying a dispatch from Bluff Creek to Camp Supply on the frontier became urgent, and as an inducement for some one to volunteer, the officer agreed that, to the man who would carry it, should be granted any request he might make upon his return. Mr. Sheeren performed the feat, and upon his return asked for his discharge, which was granted. During this service he waited upon Col. Lewis at the time he was wounded, who was Colonel commanding the 10th United States Infantry. Was engaged in the battle of Sand Hill, Kansas. Upon going to Colorado he prospected for gold and silver for

one year previous to enlisting in the army, but was unsuccessful in his undertaking. Upon receiving his discharge he returned home, in 1879, and again engaged in farming, which he has followed up to this time. Was married September 23, 1879, to Ellen, daughter of Edward and Biddie Maloy, of this township. They are the parents of one child, Henry.

SHERIDAN, JOHN L., was born in Somerset April 2, 1837, and is one of the three surviving sons of John and Mary Miner Sheridan. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and the same year united in marriage to Miss Katharine Gallin, a daughter of the late venerable and lamented James Gallin, and sister of Mr. John Gallin, now in active and successful business in Somerset. He visited Texas and Mexico, immediately after his marriage, and beheld the setting sun of Maximilian on the west and the rising sun of Reconstructed Union on the east of the Rio Grande. He served as register of the land office at Fairplay, Colorado. Was one of the speakers sent by the Republican State Committee of Ohio, in 1868; Republican candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Perry and Muskingum counties, and is now employed at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, returning home frequently to visit his family, consisting now of his mother, wife and two daughters. His homeward visits include a call at Chicago, where his brothers, General Philip Sheridan and Colonel M. V. Sheridan have their headquarters. Eminently social, and sometimes even convivial, the conversational powers of John L., make him the centre of social life, and no son of Somerset is more heartily welcomed to her precincts by his friends and acquaintances.

SHERIDAN, GEN. PHILIP H., was born in Somerset, March 6, 1831. His parents were Irish, and had recently emigrated from county Cavan, in the northern part of their native land. They were members of the strong Roman Catholic community that had settled in this vicinity, and young Phil was reared in this faith at St. Joseph's Church. He secured a fair common school education, and having within him the promise of better things than the life of an ordinary villager, he obtained a clerkship in the hardware store of Mr. Talbot, the best position open to an aspiring youth in a small town. He proved energetic, faithful and intelligent, and his leisure moments were occupied with the study of mathematic and history, under the kind tutelage of his employer. A better position with another storekeeper, Henry Dittoe, was offered him and accepted, but the gifted youth aspired to something better than selling goods behind the counter of a village store, and faithfully continued his studies. A vacancy existed at West Point in the cadetship of this district, and Gen. Thomas Ritchey, then Congressman from Perry county, received many applications for the position, supported by numerous recommendations and testimonials. He finally received a simple, straightforward letter, asking that the place be given the writer, signed by Phil Sheridan. The Representative knew the sturdy lad and gave him the appointment. Phil was seventeen years old when he bade farewell to his companions and friends at Somerset and entered West Point. He graduated with the class of 1853 in his twenty-third year, and was assigned to duty in that year as Brevet Second Lieutenant on the frontier of Texas. Until 1861 he served in that State and in Oregon,

except a short time when he was in the East as recruiting officer. When the great civil strife opened, Lieutenant Sheridan, with the impetuous eagerness of a young officer, was anxious for the fray, but was quite modest in his expectations of promotion. The goal of his ambition he confides to a friend: "Who knows," he writes, "perhaps I may have a chance to earn a Major's commission." From Oregon he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, but the duties to which he was assigned were civil rather than military in their character, and though not conforming to his ardent wishes, were performed with faithfulness and zeal. He audited the claims arising from the operations of the army in Missouri, and was then sent to Wisconsin to buy horses. In May, 1862, he was made Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. His first engagement at Booneville with a greatly superior force under Gen. Chalmers, in July, 1862, foreshadowed in its brilliant success his future renown as a military leader, and won for him a commission of Brigadier-General of volunteers. A volume would scarcely be sufficient to contain his record during the war. His brilliant and rapid career and rise to the front rank of the nation's few great chieftains have lifted him without the narrow limits of Perry county and made him one of the favorite and honored sons of the whole country. His history and gallant achievements in the service of his country are as familiar to the citizens of California and Maine as to the people of his own county and State. At Perryville and at Stone River his vigor and dash was strikingly displayed; his rank as Major-General of Volunteers dates from this latter battle. At Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and other engagements, too numerous even to mention, his wonderful capacity was repeatedly revealed, and "Little Phil Sheridan" had gained the plaudits of his countrymen, and among the soldiers bore the reputation of a capital fighter. It was not till towards the close of the war that his greatest success was attained. In March, 1864, he was appointed Commander of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in this capacity his military genius shone and made him the greatest Cavalry General in the war. During the twelve months following, he swept the valley of Virginia, capturing within that period more than two hundred battle flags, one hundred and seventy field pieces in open fight, and war munitions and public property of all kinds captured and destroyed to the value of more than \$3,000,000. His command fought seventy-six battles in eleven months. In August, 1864, he was placed in command of the Army of Shenandoah, a position in which his skill in handling troops, the combination of caution and audacity, the celerity of movement and fertility of resource which he possessed, had ample field for exercise. The crowning achievement of his career was at Cedar Creek. He had been called to Washington, October 13, 1864, to a military consultation. The enemy, under Longstreet and Early, had arranged to mass their forces and make a desperate effort to crush his command. They stealthily approached and fell suddenly upon his army, which, after a strong resistance, fell back and was in full retreat when met by their commander on his return from the capital. His famous ride from Winchester has been immortalized by a distinguished poet. Meeting his disorganized and fleeing troops, he realized the disastrous situation at a glance. To the first fugitives he exclaimed, "Face the



other way, boys; face the other way! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" His presence restored the confidence of his wearied men, and inspired them with an enthusiasm to renew the conflict. Hastily reforming the shattered lines, he hurled them against the advancing foe and won the most glorious victory of the war. The effect on the whole army of the East was such, that in sight of Richmond General Grant ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event. A vacancy just then occurring, Sheridan was commissioned Major-General of the Regular Army, the highest military rank then within the power of the government to bestow. Subsequently General Sheridan was transferred to the Southwest, where order and quiet followed all his movements, and later to the Western frontier. When General Grant was elected President, and Lieutenant-General Sherman succeeded him as General, this latter rank fell to Sheridan. In physique he is deep-chested, short and stout, and his appearance on horseback is most striking. "Dashing Phil Sheridan," as he was known, is no less popular with his men and officers than in society. He was married in 1875.

SHERMAN, D. H., farmer, born in 1843, in Licking county, Ohio, post office Thornville; son of John Sherman, who came to Perry county when his only child, David H., was six years of age. His grandfather, Eli Sherman, died in Licking county, Ohio. His great grandfather was Joel Sherman, native of Connecticut, who lost his life at the hands of the savage while hunting cows on the border, near Marietta. His great grandfather, Joel, sleeps in peace in the Marietta cemetery. The grandmother of David H. was Peggy Findlay, and his great grandmother, the widow of him killed by Indians, lived to be near one hundred years of age. She married a Mr. Shoeman after the death of Sherman. The mother of David H. Sherman was Elizabeth Hooper, daughter of Rev. James Hooper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a grand daughter of Jacob Hooper, who came to Ohio early. Rev. James Hooper was a soldier in the War of 1812. His brothers were Philip, Samuel, Rev. Jacob, Ezekiel and John Hooper. The brothers of Mrs. Sherman (the mother of David H.) were Jacob, William and David; sisters, Elsa Ortman, Fanny Wiseman and Mary J. Dunaway. Her mother, the wife of Rev. James Hooper, was Polly Swayzie, and her grandmother's maiden name was Elsie Milligan. She and her husband are still living in comfort, and D. H., their only child does the farm work of the homestead, though he owns a farm of his own adjoining it. This son was in the 126th Regiment. He became the husband of Miss Clara Cooper, daughter of John, of Thorn township. Her mother was Ruth Eliza Price, daughter of the venerable Thomas Price, of Hopewell, now in his ninety-first year. Her grandmother was Sarah Freeman. The father of Thomas Price fought on the British side, but deserted and fought on the side of liberty, and tradition says by so doing forfeited not only his life but a large fortune in England. His life was spared. He became separated from his brother, Alexander, for many years; by accident they were restored to each other, the accident being this: In 1812, Rebecca Hite, of Zanesville, Ohio, took care of a soldier, sick with measles. This soldier spoke of one Alexander Price, who, it happened, was an uncle of Mrs. Hite,

and the lost was found. A good act is never thrown away. This woman's kindness to a strange sick soldier was rewarded. D. A. Sherman and wife have the following named children: William, John, Arthur, Alice, Sarah and Ruth—three sons and three daughters. To school these children, Mr. Sherman erected a school house on his own land and carved a part of the school district out of Fairfield and a part out of Perry county. This was a feat in diplomacy no ordinary mind would even undertake, much less accomplish, in Ohio. He is a Democrat, central committee man of his township, and a very thorough man of affairs—quiet, but very thoughtful.

SHEELER, JERRY, assistant foundryman, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 27, 1827, in Green county, Kentucky, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Canon) Sheeler. Was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits to the age of twenty-one years, when he engaged as keeper of the Bellfont furnace, same county, which position he held for three years, when he took charge of the farm belonging to this furnace, together with its steamboat landing on the Ohio River, and held that position some twelve or fifteen years. From here he went to Ashland furnace, in Ashland, Greenup, now Boyd county, Kentucky, where he kept furnace for seven years, with the exceptions of four months he spent at Nelson furnace, Indiana; then to Ironton, Ohio, where he was keeper of furnace for five months, at same time assisting the foundryman. From there he came to Shawnee, Ohio. At first he engaged at Fannie furnace as foundryman for three months; and was there four months on repairs, directly after which he employed with the XX as assistant foundryman, which position he now holds and has been incumbent of for sixteen months. Mr. Sheeler was married June 29, 1849, to Mary, daughter of John and Rachel Beason, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Jacob and John. Mrs. Sheeler departed this life June 11, 1854. Mr. Sheeler was enlisted in the army in September, 1864, serving ten months, and was engaged in the battle between Hood and Thomas, at Nashville, Tennessee. Was mustered out of service in August, 1865; was enlisted in Company II, twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiment, first brigade second division, twenty-third army corps under Generals Scofield and Thomas. Mr. Sheeler was again married February 2, 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of Aaron and Millie Pickerel, of Greenup county, Kentucky. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Maggie, Lucy, Edward, Fannie, Henry, Franklin, Minnie and Katie.

SHELLY, D. C., was born in Hopewell township, Perry county, 1817; reared here, and was never out of the State but once, and then on a visit to relatives in the State of Indiana. He is a successful farmer by occupation, but exerts a mechanical genius in wood, iron and stone, having done the chief part of his own building. His father was George Shelly, son of George Shelly, Senior, who came to Hopewell township in 1814. D. C.'s father was single then, but soon after was married to Miss Margaret Cooperider, who had eleven brothers, and Mrs. Shelly alleges that "each brother had a sister," which is true, for the reason that she was the only daughter. D. C. Shelly had two brothers, John, deceased in Indiana, and George, post office Glenford.

He had also two sisters, Margaret, wife of George Deffenbaugh, post office Thornville, and Elizabeth, wife of Simon P. Swinchart. His mother died in her sixty-first, and his father in his seventy-seventh year. D. C. Shelly was married in 1841, to Katharine, daughter of Peter and Mary Mechling. He began his married life on his father's homestead, and, as he became able, bought out the heirs in the Mechling homestead, subject to the dower of his mother-in-law, Mary Mechling, until 1850, when he removed to it. Their only two living children are Elvena, wife of Amos Albert, post office Chalfant's, and Jefferson, married to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Cooperider. One daughter, Emily is deceased. These kind hearted people also tenderly reared and educated three orphan children, John Baichley and Alfred Mechling, both of whom became teachers, and Elkana Boyer. The grandchildren of D. C. and Katharine Shelly (the children of Jefferson and Louisa Shelly), are Emmit, Dennis, Harvey, Nettie May, George and Frank. Daniel C. Shelly is among the foremost in agricultural pursuits, his farm comprising one hundred and seventy-two acres, on part of which the town of Glenford is built. His an old time Lutheran in religion, a Democrat in politics, and firm adherent to whatever he regards as the right.

SCHENK, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., Thornville, born 1824, in Fauquier county, Virginia; is a son of John D., and his mother's maiden name was Miss Gillian Lloyd. His grandfather, Michael, was also a native of Virginia, but his great ancestor, the father of Michael Schenk, was a native of Germany. The grandfather of Doctor Schenk, on his mother's side, was George Emory Lloyd, who came with his son-in-law, John D. Schenk, the father of the doctor, to Ohio in 1834. Grandfather Lloyd made his home in the Schenk family, near Etna, Licking county, until his death, at the age of ninety-five. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and Doctor Schenk has often heard him relate the experience and trials of those times. The "bare foot" story, he said, was no fiction. He had often taken the place of ill clad soldier on sentinel, to keep him from suffering. He kept a diary and was tempted to print it, but was as often tempted to abandon it. A work on arithmetic was nearly ready for the press, but this, too, was allowed to go by default. He made his own almanacs, and often amused himself with women who did not like their age to be known, by asking them to tell him the day of the week, and the day of what month they were born. Having thus entrapped them, he would laugh and say, "now I know your age exactly," and they would, with equal merriment, chide his supposed presumption, until he felt himself forced to vindicate the science of numbers and tell them their age with such accuracy as to astonish them beyond description. This veteran soldier and arithmetician was a Virginian of modern fortune, and while living there, owned a few slaves, and after coming to Ohio, persisted in his pro-slavery views. He voted for Washington and for every President down to Zachariah Taylor, in 1848. John D., the father of Doctor Schenk, lived to his eighty-seventh year, and remained a spry old man to that time. The brothers of Doctor Schenk are George Emry, post office Fairfield, Illinois; Michael A., post office Outville, Ohio; Theodrick L., Newburg, Arkansas. His sisters are Valeria, wife of Howland White, post office



Cardington, Ohio; Frances G., wife of Myron Bates, Outville, Ohio. Doctor W. H. Schenk read medicine and graduated at Cleveland in 1852, in which year he located in Thornville, where he has now been in practice for thirty years. In 1854 he married Miss Melinda, daughter of the late venerable Adam Bogenwright, of Thorn, who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years. Doctor Schenk's children were six in all, but one died in infancy. The survivors are Valeria K., wife of Charles Wilson, Thornville; Miss Francis G., Miss Lilian L. and George Emry Schenk, a dry goods clerk, and Charles E. at home.

SHEPPERD, T. J., merchant, Moxahala, of the firm of Shepperd and Pile. The same firm also own a store at Rendville. Mr. Shepperd was born in 1840, in Pleasant township, near Oakfield; went to Wisconsin in 1858, returned in 1861, enlisted in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; remained in that regiment all through the service, four years. Hugh Ewing was his Colonel; Theodore Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, but Jones was subsequently made Colonel when Ewing was promoted. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Vicksburg; went with Sherman to the sea, and came out of the war having received but a couple of slight wounds. In 1868 he married Annie E. Fowler, of Pleasant township, and she died in 1877. She became the mother of two children, Addie M. and James W. In 1878 he married Parthena Ayers, daughter of Thomas Ayers, of this township. They have one child, Annie E., born in 1879.

SHEPPERD, GEORGE W., farmer, Pleasant township, Moxahala post office; son of Absalom Barney and Sarah (Snelling) Shepperd; his grandfather, Nathaniel Shepperd, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, his great-grandfather was a native of England. His mother's ancestry was English and Welsh. His father came from Maryland to Muskingum county, and from there to this township in 1831, and entered the farm where he now resides. In November, 1859, he married Rebecca M. Brown, of Pike township, who was of Irish descent. Their children are Hester B., Cora and David E. March 9, 1871, he married Adaline McArtor, of Monroe township, who is of English and Scotch descent. Their children are, Alice J., William B., Charles S. and two who died in infancy.

SHOUGH, P. A., deceased; born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in 1824; died in Somerset, Ohio, in 1881. He married Sophia Price, in Virginia, and soon removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, tailoring, and where were born, William, single; George, married, painter; Lizzie, single; Jacob, merchant tailor, married; Joseph, plasterer, married; Newton, clerk, single, and McClure, clerk, single. In 1860, P. H. Shough became messenger in the State Department under Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; moved to Somerset in 1870; was an Odd Fellow, and at his death his widow drew \$1,000 from the Insurance of the Order.

SHRIDER, LEVI, farmer, carpenter and generally ingenious; born in 1831 in Reading township; son of Peter Shrider, a stalwart man still living, six feet and two inches in his stocking feet. Levi resides on section 20, northeast one-fourth, patented 1805, signed by the great Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; and the southwest one-fourth,

1808, in the name of Andrew Hite, father of Samuel, Isaac and John Hite. This farm contains a renowned spring, strong enough to fill a tile eight inches in diameter; was used to run a wheel for churning butter, for mill purposes, the early resort of hunters, a short distance below which was a deer lick. A horse mill and still-house were also erected by "Uncle Sammy Hite." Indian graves were not far distant, but now these ancient forms are departed. A pear tree grown from the seed, now thirty inches over the stump, is still in bearing vigor, a few rods from the big spring, and perhaps on a level twelve feet above it. A wood pile was placed surrounding it and the chips and rotten dirt had accumulated around it to the depth of two feet or more, when removed by Shrider fourteen years ago. This removal exposed some of the roots and he was compelled to erect a frame of wood around it and fill this frame with muck from the woods. The tree recovered its former vigor and yields as high as thirty to forty bushels of pears in one season. It has not missed bearing for the last fourteen years, and tradition says it never did fail, and the same tradition makes Samuel Hite the first settler of Thorn, and Solomon Whitmer the first white male child born in Perry or in that territory which now composes it. Levi Shrider was first married April 4, 1855, to Caroline, daughter of John Auspach, of Reading township. By this marriage he became the father of six children, five of whom are now living, to-wit: William H., a blacksmith, in Thornville, Ohio; Samuel C., a farmer; David E., John P., post office of all, Thornville; and Levi C., post office, Somerset. The second marriage took place to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Orr, in 1868. The children of this marriage are, Oswell, Estella, Lewis H., Daisy S. and Murray Frederick, now three years old. He followed wagon making until competition of machinery drove him to carpentering and to farming. He has produced fine work in the cabinet line, and the pulpit of the Lutheran Church in New Reading attests his skill. He built his own dwelling and barn, and these are among the most respectable in beauty and convenience. His judgment of land and real estate was complimented by his fellow citizens, by election as land appraiser over a very popular opponent of the same party. He owns one hundred acres of the best land with the best of improvements in Thorn township, and when he bought it, in 1868, he went into debt \$3,000. The fact that he has paid out and erected buildings on the land worth \$3,000 more, not only assert the fertility of the soil, but the best order of financial ability and skill as a farmer.

SHRIVER, WILLIAM I., Treasurer of Perry county; post office, New Lexington.

SIMONS, A. P., mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born April 9, 1853, in Washington county, Ohio; son of Meigs and Eliza (Hocking) Simons; was raised a farmer and continued on the farm until his twentieth year, when he went to mining in this place, and was engaged at that and laying track until December, 1881, when he took his present position with the Straitsville Coal Company. Mr. Simon's great grandfather came from Vermont to Marietta with a colony and lived in the fort at that place, and was wounded by the Indians while living there, and they were obliged to guard their grain fields from incursions by the

red men. After the Indians were driven back, he entered land upon the Muskingum River, in Washington county, Ohio, where he lived until his death. His grandfather, Hosea Simons, came into possession of the home farm and lived there until he raised his family, when he moved into Iowa, where he lived until about 1872, when he departed this life. His father remained in Washington county until his death, which occurred February 18, 1859, in his thirty-second year. His mother was born and raised in Maryland, and came to Ohio with her parents in 1847, who settled in Washington county, where she lived at the time of her marriage. Her father lived with his son until his death in November, 1860, and was in his eightieth year. Her mother lived to be ninety-eight years of age, and died in October, 1878. Mrs. Simons afterward married, January 29, 1854, Mr. John Hammond, of Virginia, and with her family moved in that State, where they lived until the spring of 1866, when they went to Michigan, remaining one year, and then went into Missouri, living in Ralls county one year, and Audrain county from that time until 1881, owning two different farms in this county, one in the south and one in the northern part of said county, owning them at different times. While in the northern part of this county, Mr. Hammond came to his death, October 1, 1871, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Simons, the subject of this sketch, returned to Ohio in 1872, and his mother, Mrs. Hammond, in 1881. Mr. Simons was married February 6, 1877, to Sarah Holt, born August 24, 1855, in Harrison county, West Virginia, daughter of William and Catharine (Gray) Holt. They became the parents of one child, viz.: Arthur. Mrs. Simons died August 2, 1880. Mrs. Hammond and all of her living children are now together in the same house in this place.

Sims, P. R., weighman, Straitsville Coal Company, New Straitsville, Ohio. He was born at Eagleport, Muskingum county, Ohio; is of German parentage; a son of Absalom and Christenia (Hartman) Sims. In 1855 they removed to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, where P. R. Sims remained with his parents until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. His father, at that time, was fifty-nine years old, and after several ineffectual attempts to enlist, dyed his beard and hair, and succeeded. His enlistment was followed by his sons Simon, John, Isaac, William and P. R., the last enlisting in the spring of 1862 for three years. He remained the entire time, doing good service, and receiving two slight wounds, one at Stone River, and one at the charge of Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tennessee. His Company was A, of the Ninety-seventh O. V. I. During the term of enlistment, Mr. Sims participated in twenty-one general engagements, his last being the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, one of the severest fought battles of the war; Wood's entire army was brought to bear on thirteen thousand men, who eventually came off victorious, killing three to one of the enemy. His father was killed in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. His Company was B, of the Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I. His brother William, a member of Company A, Twenty-second Battery, was killed at the battle of Cumberland Gap. His brother, Isaac, a member of Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, was killed in the forlorn hope charge on the blown up redoubt. His brother, Simeon, a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., was killed at the battle of Mission



Ridge. His brother, John, a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, O. V. I., was wounded at Munfordville, Kentucky, and discharged, leaving P. R. the last of six members from one family. In consequence of the sacrifice made by this family, P. R. was offered a discharge, but declined, preferring to remain and avenge the deaths of his father and brothers, and aid in putting down the wicked rebellion, which had caused him and his mother such losses. While in the service, in 1863, P. R. received a commission as Sergeant of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment, given for meritorious and gallant conduct, signed by Colonel Milton Barnes, Colonel J. Q. Lane, and Adjutant Joseph Gossuch, and was always afterwards known as the "boy sergeant." He was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted, and made one of the most gallant records achieved in the late war. After the close, P. R. returned home, and remained home with his widowed mother, until 1867, when he enlisted in the regular army, and was sent to San Francisco, California, where he was assigned to Company A, Ninth U. S. I., detailed to the mail service on the route on the Bay of San Francisco. The steamer "General McPherson" was plying from the city to Angels Island, thence to Alcatraz (bird) Island, thence to Presidio, Black Point, Fort Point, Goat Island and return. P. R. remained in this service about six months, when an accident occurred, which literally tore off the steamer to the water's edge, wounding several officers and the Captain, Jones. Several of the officer's ladies were aboard the steamer at the time. Nearly every man left the steamer but P. R. and O. H. Gardner, of Lake Village, New Hampshire, who cared for the wounded and ladies until rescue came. For this bravery, they were both rewarded. Gardner was detailed to the city as Sergeant of the Recruiting Department, and Sims as Clerk in the Medical Director's office, Department of California. He remained here until within five months of the expiration of his term, when, on request, he was transferred to New San Diego, Lower California, in the Quartermaster's Department, under Captain Cragie. His term expired May 16, 1870, when he returned to Cambridge, Ohio, to fill an engagement with Minnie Urban, of that place, to whom he was married September 2d. Her father, Gudlib Urban, was born in Leipsic, Germany; her mother, Catharine (Miller) in Bavaria. They settled in Guernsey county about 1858. After his marriage, Mr. Sims removed to New Straitsville, where he now resides, being in the employ of the Straitsville Coal Company, as weighman, a position he has filled almost since coming here.

SINES, JOHN, mine boss, Corning, Ohio; was born February 16, 1837, in Guernsey county, Ohio; son of Absalom and Christena (Hartman) Sines. John's first experience in mining was at Black Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he went into the mines at six years of age and remained there until thirteen, when he went to Simmons Creek and worked in a stone quarry eighteen months. Subsequently he mined at Zanesville, Cambridge, Nelsonville and Straitsville, Ohio. He came to his present location in 1880. Mr. Sines was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Hulda J., daughter of Alexander and Catharine (Hartman) Teal, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children and one adopted child, viz.: Leonard D., John A., Annie, Flora

C., Laura C., Herbert, deceased, Elta Dale and Frederick, adopted. Mr. Sines has given close attention to mining and is now one of the most experienced miners in Perry county.

SKINNER, AMOS, farmer, Bearfield township, Portersville post office; born in Virginia, May 25, 1802; son of Peter and Sarah (Roberts) Skinner; father of French, and mother of English descent. He emigrated to Ohio in 1835 and settled in Madison township, this county. lived there a little over a year, and resided one year in Clayton township before he moved to the farm where he now resides. In 1825, he married Margaret A. Murrey, of Virginia, daughter of Thomas Murrey. They are the parents of the following named children: Ferdinand F., married to Elizabeth Hearing. He is deceased. Thomas P., married to Julia A. Whiley, and resides in Kansas; Amos A., deceased; Mary E.; Sarah M., married George W. Murris, resides in this township; Adaline V., married Ezekiel Rose; John R. married Harriet Breece, and resides in Kansas; Julia A., who married Lyman Lamb. He is deceased; Rebecca H., married William Ells, of this township; Elmyra W., married James E. Breece, of this township.

SKINNER, T/P., farmer and stock raiser, post office Buckeye Cottage, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county in 1834; son of Lemuel and Lucinda (Birch) Skinner. Grandson of Peter and Sarah (Roberts) Skinner. Mr. Skinner was married in 1860 to Miss Harriet Brown, daughter of Isaac and Ellinor (Chinoth) Brown. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: Ernest B., Charles E., Frank N., William E., Lester R., deceased, Beverly O., Lucy E., Homer B. and Anna M.

SKINNER, P. H., Rendville, Perry county, Ohio, was born January 5, 1852, in Monroe township, Perry county, Ohio; son of John and Mary (Smith) Skinner. At the age of two years his father died leaving him, his mother and another brother. They lived on a farm in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio, and he and his brother James, two years older, attended the district school until he became of age. In 1878 he attended school at New Lexington and taught his first school in Chapel Hill, which profession he has followed ever since. Was married January 14, 1881, to Miss Mary Donahoe and located in Rendville in 1881, where he taught a subscription school, and on May 29, 1882, was elected Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George Thompson.

SMITH, MAJOR THOMAS J., provision grocer, east side of Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Major Smith was born, March 16, 1846, in this place; son of James and Eliza Smith. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company G., Sixty-first O. V. I., and veteraned in March, 1864. The second week after his return from the war he entered school and attended about seven months. In April, 1866, established his present business, in which he has been successful. Major Smith was married February 22, 1870, to Miss Madglin, daughter of John and Catharine (Shorr) Fox. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Mary Frances, Thomas J. and Catharine.

SMITH, JOHN D., merchant, Shawnee, Ohio, was born December 29, 1846, in Limerick, Ireland; son of David and Ellen (Burke) Smith. Mr. Smith was raised a mechanic and emigrated to America about the

age of nine years with his mother, a brother and a sister, settling in Dunkirk, New York. His father died while he was yet quite young; and for a few years he was obliged to face the storms of life, but he had the courage to tell his mother that he could provide for himself and assist her. He was first employed upon a steamboat plying on Lake Erie from Dunkirk to Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo, where he remained nine months, and then went to Pennsylvania "to strike oil," but not being successful, he was employed in a brick yard at three dollars per day, in the fall of 1865, remaining during the brick making season of that year, when he returned to Corry, New York, and was employed at the A. & G. W. railroad shops. After remaining with them in the yards for some time, he learned upholstering with them and remained in this place until the fall of 1866, when the shops were moved to Franklin Mills, Portage county, now known as Kent, and where he remained until 1868; at this time he became a journeyman, went to Pittsburgh, failed to get employment and there became a peddler, continuing three months. From Pittsburgh he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and was employed with Thomas Denmead, master mechanic of the P. C. & St. L. R'y, remaining until the next spring, when he was sent to Denison, Ohio, where he stayed until fall and returned to Steubenville, upholstering until 1870, and was then sent to Lancaster, Ohio, to take charge of the upholstering department of the C. & M. V. R'y shops in that place, from where he went, in 1872, to the diamond fields of Africa. In April of 1872 he received a letter from a Mr. Stickney, a former shop mate of that place, asking him how he would like to go on an adventure to Africa, when he replied, "I'm your Moses," and on April 27, left Lancaster to join him with a Mr. Hall, of Zanesville. This party, on May 3, left for New York and passed over the Alleghenies at night, losing sight of the horse shoe bend, thinking they had lost a great piece of natural scenery, but it could not vie with what came in their way afterward, in the form of mountains. Arrived at New York May 4, where they took the steamer Angeline, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, Scotland, where they arrived May 21. A few days previous to their arrival, President Grant had made a demand on the British Government for the Alabama Indemnity, which gave them some trouble to get through the Kingdom. They remained in this city, Glasgow, two days, visiting the Cathedral and other places of note. From here they went to Melrose on the Tweed, where they visited Sir Walter Scott's residence, Dryburg and Abbey, where this noted bard of romance sleeps his last sleep; also, other places of interest. The next day they arrived at Carlisle and stayed one night, and thence to London, the greatest city of the world, arriving May 29, and the next day booked for South America on the steamer Norseman, and sailed from Southampton, June 10, having remained here for rest and recuperation, as they had been wonderfully sea sick from New York to Glasgow, sailing with high winds and rough sea. The first evening out from Southampton they again were all sick and all the way across the Bay of Biscay and until they reached Madeira Island on Sunday, June 18, which they all hailed with gladness after eight days sailing in bad weather. Smith says it is the most beautiful place in the world. Funchal City is the capital, and here they remained until seven o'clock



P. M., visiting churches and objects of interest. The island is so very steep that sledges are the only mode of conveyance, many of which are models of convenience and beauty, drawn by oxen. At eight o'clock they weighed anchor in good spirits from indulgence in wine cellars. The next sight of land was the Canary Islands and the peak of Teneriffe; from Teneriffe they sailed seventeen days to the Island of St. Helena, where they dropped anchor in Jamestown Bay and landed on July 4. Here they went up Main street, a shabby affair too, where they found the Consul building, where all the foreign consuls were to be found, each one represented by the flag of his country, which in one common breeze floated aloft, and all are equal. Among them there were nine Americans, who, when they came to the Stars and Stripes, dropped their hats and gave three cheers for the Emblem of Liberty. They were W. C. Stickney, of Steubenville, Ohio; Ed. Hall, of Zanesville, Ohio; William A. Walsh and W. H. Wiley, of Richmond, Virginia; John Osborne, of Montana Territory; William Battenhouse, of New York City, and the subject of this sketch. Next they visited the former residence and the tomb of Napoleon, the First, where they were permitted to pluck a few geranium leaves in remembrance of the great warrior, and drank refreshing draughts from the very spring that once quenched the thirst of the sleeping warrior, whose deeds of valor has nerved the arm of many a soldier since. To this place from Jamestown it was six miles, but they returned ready to continue the voyage at about sunset from the mountainous journey. At eight o'clock they were again sailing, this time for the cape. Their visit at this place was on July 4, and having asked the cabin privilege of Captain Coxwell, they, the Americans, had pre-arranged to celebrate it by a dinner. This project met with some difficulty upon a British steamer, as the English aboard opposed it and began to ridicule America and its celebration of that memorable day. They would sing "Rule Britannia" and other songs. At length the Americans armed themselves, being determined not to be thwarted by such opposition, and then warned the British that if it was necessary it would come to the worst. At this the British kept mute. Just previous to serving the meal, a Flag Lieutenant of Rear Admiral Campbell, who was bound for the cape, looked into the cabin and espied that the Stars and Stripes was above the Union Jack in the display arranged, and raised objection, complained to Captain Coxwell, that as he was carrying English mail it should not be permitted and to save trouble, by the Captain's request, they changed the arrangement and hung all the ensigns on a line in equal height. Supper was served and a good time was enjoyed with three invited guests, officers of the steamer. The next day a draft of resolutions were drawn, thanking the Captain for his kindness, which were handed him. On July 13, they landed at Capetown. The first land seen upon its approach was Table Mountain, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles away. The mountain stands 4,600 feet above the sea. The voyage was made in thirty-three days and a half. Upon landing they found business brisk and the streets filled with groups of Kaffirs, Malays, Hindoos, half breeds, etc., many of whom were drunk on Cape Smoke whisky. The first night came on and they slept upon the vessel and the next morning arose at four o'clock to witness one of the grandest of sunrises, which

they often saw, even in more grandeur than that, during their four years stay in Africa. Notwithstanding the beauty, mentioned, the barren waste of Africa, for four long years left nothing to be remembered with pleasure, only the monotony of a waste desert and Karroo remains. The reflections of home and the fertile soil of America kept a spirit of hope alive in the breast of again, through the kindness of Providence, enjoying its scenery and dying amidst its luxuries. On July 19, they started for the diamond fields; traveled by rail eighty miles to Wellington, arriving at noon. This is near Bains Kloof, or mountain. After dinner they took stage and at sun set they reached the summit of the mountain. Took a supper at Constable, a poor substitute for American luxuries. Constable is a relay station. There were now thirteen passengers for the diamond fields. Horses were changed every three or four hours. Traveled for six consecutive days by stage, by way of Buffalo River, passing river beds every mile or two, but only two had any water, those of the Orange and Moder. Next they reached Worcester at twelve o'clock at night. July 24, they reached Victoria West; here they slept five hours, having only two hour's sleep previous to that since they started for the fields. At this place they saw the first ostriches in Africa. The next place was Queenstown, one of the best towns upon the way. They next arrived at Jacobs Noll, on the Moder River, and on July 27, arrived upon the fields, having traveled about one thousand miles by stage in seven days and a half. Upon the way the first curious thing that attracted attention was the cape sheep. Its tail was so large that it was supported upon a small wagon to enable it to go about. The sheep would weigh about seventy-five pounds and its tail about thirty-five pounds. The tail of this sheep is used instead of butter for their bread, and is the much more valuable part of the mutton, which is quite sweet. At one place they took breakfast with a Kaffir who lived in a long log house with a cane thatched roof, and built the fire in the middle of the floor with no stove or fire place or chimney. They seemed to live in keeping with their filthy life. July is a winter month there, and during their journey they had heavy frosts. The sight of the fields was something new. Europeans in their native attire and Kaffirs in their nakedness standing about in groups. With difficulty they obtained lodging for the night. Upon the next morning they struck for the American camp, where they found Mr. Flynn, Mr. Lancaster and a Mr. Seiber, all from Chicago, Illinois, of whom they obtained the use of a small tent, in which eight of the party slept upon a small litter of straw for one week, when they purchased tents for themselves. At that time they procured tools for diamond digging. The business proved unprofitable for two months, after which they met with some success, but what they endured upon the diamond fields was an experience worth years of life in some quiet work. The heat, the dust storm, the fleas and many pests, would test the hearts of the bravest. Smith found some valuable diamonds. Of the party John Osborne died at Pilgrims Rest, in the Transvaal. Mr. Stickney died in May, 1873, on the Bay of Biscay, on his way home. Walsh and Wiley returned to Richmond, Virginia, in 1874. Smith returned in June of 1876, starting on Good Friday in April. Mr. Smith's heart gave thanks to Providence for his health and success through the rough and hard

trials of the diamond fields and set out for his native land, which he now fully realized was the land of corn and wine, but twelve hundred miles distant. The journey he was permitted to make in safety by an overland route to Algoa Bay, from where he took a steamer; stopping at Capetown two days, he sailed for England, via the Island of Madeira; landed in South Hampson, May 21, 1876, and took a railroad train for London, May 31, and set sail from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving in thirteen days and a half by the steamer Lord. Here he remained six days visiting the Centennial Exposition, and on his way back visited Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Virginia, and landed at Lancaster, from whence he started. After his return he married Mary Jane Bougher, daughter of Peter and Mary Jane (Burke) Bougher; soon after which he went to Texas. After he had been gone four months his wife, whom he had left at her father's, died, May 13, 1877, after seven day's illness, leaving a new born babe which also died six weeks after. From this sad scene in life he returned to Lancaster and worked there until the spring of 1878, when he came to Shawnee and opened in business, and in May, 1879, was married to Alice, daughter of Neil and Ann (Fealty) Coyle, of Perry county, Ohio. To them was born one child, viz.: Nellie Ann. Mr. Smith's mother, who was born in Limerick, Ireland, and his brother and sister are living in Preston, Iowa.

SMITH, LEONARD C., editor, *Weekly Banner*, Shawnee, Ohio; was born December 3, 1861, in Licking county, Ohio; son of Sidney and Annie (Lawrence) Smith. His father was a soldier in the late war, and died in the service, soon after Leonard C. was born. The father and son never saw each other. Young Smith began the printer's trade when thirteen, and at sixteen was editor. He assumed his present charge in January, 1881. The paper in his management has rapidly increased in popularity, and bids fair to be a success.

SMOCK, JOHN M., farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born October 24, 1829, in Greencastle, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Mathews) Smock. Was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits up to 1872, at which time he changed his occupation to that of teamster; teaming at Five Mile Furnace, south of Logan, four years; at XX Furnace, Shawnee, three years. Furnished iron ore by contract, from Iron Ore Point, for the Fannie Furnace, one year; furnishing all the ore the furnace used during that time; and was engaged about the furnace until November, 1881, when he took charge of the stables which he has controlled up to this time. Mr. Smock was married May 13, 1858, to Mary V. Russell, daughter of William and Catharine (Wenner) Russell of Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: William L., Elmer E., Sarah C., Emma L., Harriet V., Minnie B., Robert Russell, Ella May, John Clarence, and Mary Estella, all living. Mr. Smock served as a carpenter in the army during the late Rebellion, enlisting May, 1863, and remained until October of same year; and upon his return, he volunteered with the O. N. G., and served four months in the Shenendoah Valley under General Siegle, when he was honorably discharged and returned home to his family.

SMOOT, JOHN, telegraph operator, Shawnee, Ohio; was born Feb-



ruary 10, 1856, in Fairfield county, Ohio; son of Solomon and Rachel (Pannebecker) Smoot. Mr. Smoot was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age, when he employed as clerk at Sugar Grove, in the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad office, where he remained about one year, after which they sent him to Lancaster, Ohio; Logan, Ohio; and Nelsonville, Ohio, as clerk. Came to Shawnee next, where he has been clerking and studying telegraphy for six or seven months, and up to this time, and is now engaged as operator for the C. & H. V. R. R.

SNYDER, SAMUEL, was born in 1843, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; a son of Peter Snyder. His mother's maiden name was Ellen Dean. He was married in 1865, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael Reynolds. The children are: Mary, Ellen, Catharine, Mattie, Dora, Maggie and Stephen A. The brothers of Samuel are: Jacob, William, Joseph, Austin, Alfred, Thomas and Nicholas. In 1881, Samuel Snyder became a successful candidate for county commissioner, and his hotly contested nomination against a field of worthy and formidable competitors, was ratified at the following election, and he is now serving the people of his native county with great devotion to the general welfare. He is a working man, and in partnership with his brothers, carries on three portable saws and one planing mill. The hands with these mills often camp near the saw, do their own cooking, and thus reduce the expenses to the minimum, while the profits are kept up to the maximum, by judicious purchases of timber, by large contracts of lumber to the trade abroad, and the conversion of much suitable material into flooring and other forms for building, for bridges, and so on. The extortionate rates of freight charged by the B. & O. Railroad, is assigned as sufficient reason for removing the planing mill from Somerset to some other point, where competition for freight is likely to insure better terms.

SOPHER, J. H., senior partner of the *Corning Weekly Times*; was born May 12, 1849, near Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio; son of J. D. and Julia (Newlon) Sopher. Mr. Sopher was removed from his place of nativity when a child, to Rosseau, Morgan county, Ohio, where he remained until manhood, when he was engaged as a clerk in a store for about three or four years, and then engaged in business for himself, selling drugs, medicines, etc., which he continued eighteen months in Rosseau, when he moved his business to Ringgold, where he was appointed post master. At this place he remained eighteen months, and then moved to Junction City, Perry county, Ohio, having previously disposed of his goods, but continued as post master, employing a deputy for nine months, at which time he had the deputy appointed post master. At Junction City he was employed at various kinds of business; where he remained about two years, when he was obliged to leave on account of the ill-health of his family. From there he went to near Portersville, Perry county, Ohio, where he was engaged at various pursuits—publishing a small amateur monthly known as the *Comic Visitor*, remaining there until November, 1880, then came to this place, where he continued the publication of the paper, and in a short time afterward, made it a semi-monthly, changing the name to the *Corning Times*, issuing it at fifty cents per year. Again, in June, 1881, he changed the is-

sue to a weekly, and made it a five-column folio, for one dollar per year; and in December, 1881, took into partnership Mr. George S. Weaver, of Columbus, Ohio, which firm continues as Sopher & Weaver. August 31, 1882, they again enlarged the paper to a seven-column folio, and issued it at one dollar and fifty cents per year. It was the first, and is now the only, paper published in the Sundry Creek valley mining districts, and is neutral in politics. Mr. Sopher was married February 18, 1875, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Lazarus and Lorena (Shepard) Pierce, who lived near Ringgold, Morgan county, Ohio. This union has been blessed by two children, viz.: Allie May, and William H. Mr. Sopher's father was a former resident of Virginia, and afterward of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio at an early date, and settled in Morgan county, of which he remained a citizen up to the time of his death, which occurred during the late civil war, dying April 22, 1862, at Savannah, Tennessee, a soldier in his country's cause. His mother also came from the eastern States, marrying after she came to Ohio, and is still a venerable resident of Rosseau, Ohio. Mrs. Sopher's parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, during the pioneer period, and were married in this State, living near Ringgold, Morgan county, Ohio, up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Pierce died in 1862, and Mrs. Pierce died in 1874.

SOUSLIN, ISAAC, farmer; post office, Somerset, Ohio; born in 1838, in Perry county; is a son of Jacob Souslin, and his wife, Sarah E., daughter of Michael Lutz. His grandfather, Martin Souslin, was a resident of Licking county, Ohio, where he deceased. Isaac was married in 1865, to Miss Nancy Stickel. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and served to the end of the war. He was partner in a tan yard for six years, with his brother-in-law, Charles Stickel; farmed rented land two years; and in 1876, he bought in section 35, Hopewell, of William Parks. He has greatly improved this farm, and demonstrated the power of industry and good husbandry in production of good crops. The children are: Charles F., John R., Laura W., Sarah K., Louisa Ellen, Mary Alice, Bertha Olive, William Henry, Daniel Richard, and James A. Garfield Souslin. Mr. and Mrs. Souslin are Lutheran in religion, and add to the comforts of home the light of the newspapers and the contentment of Christians.

SPARKS, LEROY B., carpenter, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 15, 1854, in Bowling Green, Licking county, Ohio; son of William and Elizabeth (Brady) Sparks. Was raised upon a farm to the age of eleven years, when his father moved into Brownsville, same county, and with whom he made his home until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio. He learned the carpenter trade while at home with his father. Upon coming to Shawnee, he first employed with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, as a carpenter, and worked six months; and has been employed at that business at the following places: London, Madison county, Ohio, two months; Upson Coal Company, Shawnee, Ohio, one year; Odd Fellows' Hall, this place, for B. Hollenbach, two months. At this time he returned to his father's home, and remained three months, during which time he was married to Jessie M., daughter of George W. and Alcinda (Fry) Holmes, of Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of two

children, viz.: Edward P. and Allie Grace. After his marriage he returned to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has remained up to this time, and has been employed at his trade upon contracts for Swartz, three months; assisted in building the M. E. Church; for XX Coal and Iron Company, one year; on contracts with John Campbell, two months; at Fannie Furnace, three months; again at XX Furnace, about one year; and with the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, up to this time.

SPENCE, THOMAS, mine boss at No. 9, Rendville, Ohio; was born June 2, 1840, in England. At eight years of age he went into the mines of England, where he worked until 1863, when he came to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and remained about one year; then came to Bellaire, Ohio, and was mine boss there about six years. He came to the Hocking coal district about 1872, and to his present place in 1879. Mr. Spence was married June 19, 1858, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert and Anne (Maughan) Bickerton, of England. They adopted a child, Catharine, married to Mathew Robson, and Elizabeth and Anne. Mr. Spence has had an extensive experience in mining, and thoroughly understands the business.

SPENCER, HENRY W., farmer, Reading township, post office Somerset; son of William C., and grandson of William Spencer, who was born in 1772, and came to Perry county in 1805, his wife being Martha Love, a sister of Thompson Love's mother, and of Irish descent. Henry's grandfather died in his eighty-eighth year, and his grandmother nine years prior to this event. His father was born on the Spencer homestead in 1808, and is yet living, while his mother died there in her sixty-eighth year. Her maiden name was Weirick. Her sons were Horace, shot to death by one Harvey in an altercation in Omaha; John, who resides in Dayton, Ohio; and Harry, who resides upon the homestead of his ancestry, near Somerset. Her daughters were Louisa Cain, Ellen Overmeyer, Martha Law, and Ann Shirley, all deceased, leaving Henry and John the only survivors. The family is of Old School Baptist belief, and Whig, or Republican in politics. Henry was in Company E, Seventeenth Ohio, and Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and served as a soldier to the end of the late war. He was united in marriage May 1, 1866, to Miss Emma Keys, a daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Keys, whose maiden name was Henderson. The family at present comprises Father Spencer, his granddaughter, Henrietta Overmeyer, Miss Belle, the sister of Mrs. Henry Spencer, and four children, viz.: Charles, May, Paul and Nellie. The Spencer homestead, under the proprietorship of Henry, its present chief, maintains its ancient reputation for social hospitality and intelligence. It has fallen to his lot to live where his grandparents died, where his father was born, where his mother bade him a last farewell, and where, also, three of his sisters returned to receive paternal care in their last sickness. It was his uncle, Eli Spencer, who represented Perry and Muskingum in the Senate of Ohio, and the public has indicated its partiality towards Henry also. In the fall of 1880 he was elected land appraiser in Reading township by fifty majority, when the party of his worthy opponent carried the township by one hundred and forty majority for Hancock.



**SPIECE, PHILIP**, born in Prussia, came to America when young and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there married Susannah Merchant. His sons, Peter and David, were born in Pennsylvania, and Adam in Reading township; the latter married Miss Odlin, and has one son living in Dayton. Philip came to Ohio in 1809, and settled where David now lives. Was of the Reformed church, and a farmer.

**SPIECE, DAVID**, born January 3, 1807, second son of Philip, who, with his son Peter, bought the homestead and who then bought Peter's share. Married, for his first wife, Mary M. Houtz, by whom he had the following living children: Susan, wife of Abner Rarick, a farmer, five children; Daniel, farmer, one son and two daughters; Solomon, carpenter, bachelor, Dayton, Ohio; Lydia, wife of John Price, farmer, Paulding county, Ohio; George, married to Isabel Bowman, farmer and miller, has four sons and one daughter, Paulding county, Ohio; Sarah, single, at home; Peter, married to Cecelia Mitchell, farmer, two sons and two daughters, Fairfield county. David, married a second wife, Katharine (Voght) Davis in 1848, by which union he had four children; those living are Jane C., Almedea S., wife of Henry Baker, who has one son and three daughters, farmer, Reading township; John W., teacher, farmer, single. His taxes, \$40 per year now, have been as high as \$100 during the war. He kept wood fires exclusively to within a few years; has used tobacco fifty years; drinks from a hard water spring, and has lived on the same place for seventy-three years, and has voted at the same poll for fifty-three years, the Democratic ticket up to 1854, and the Republican ticket since then. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the few early settlers.

**SPIRER, DANIEL**, day laborer, Shawnee, Ohio, was born February 27, 1849, in Fairfield county, Ohio, son of Ambrose and Theresa Spirer. Mr. Spirer was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he engaged in huckstering and assisting in a store for two years, and then moved to Shawnee in 1873, where he has been engaged in trimming coal upon railroad, digging ore, and hotel business up to this time. He now owns eight and one quarter acres of land with a substantial frame dwelling upon it, just out of corporation limits of Shawnee. Was married July 20, 1870, to Regena, daughter of Adam and Frances (Cable) Bock, of Fairfield county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Theresa Ann, Adam, Cecily, Joseph, William, and Margaret, all living at home.

**SPRINGER, EZEKIAH**, farmer, Saltlick township, post office, Hemlock, Ohio, son of Daniel and Jane (Jones) Springer, was born March 29, 1823, in Harrison county, Ohio. Mr. Springer was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. Lived in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, when, with his father, he came to the farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he now resides. His father entered this land, paying \$1.25 per acre. He built his cabin, cleared the farm, and lived upon it until 1846, when he sold it to his sons Ezekiah and Rezin. Mr. E. Springer has added twenty acres to his eighty acres and much improved the farm, having erected a fine farm residence. He also assisted in

cutting the logs and building the first cabin upon the farm. Mr. Springer has been deacon of the Christian or Disciple Church about twenty-five years. Was married October 3, 1853, to Catharine, daughter of John and Rebecca (Avery) Condon, of Salt Lick township, this county. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Benjamin F., Mary, William, Rebecca, John, Alice, Lewis, Granville, Lillie and Annie.

SPRINGER, BENJAMIN F., farmer, Saltlick township, post office, Hemlock, Ohio, was born in this township; son of Ezekiah and Elizabeth (Condon) Springer. Was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Union county, Ohio, and worked upon a farm three years, when he returned home and was married, September 1, 1877, to Almira J., daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth J. (Storer) Sanders, of what is now Coal township. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Alton J., and Effie B. In about one year after his marriage he moved to Clark county, Iowa, where he remained about three years and six months, when he returned and located on his present farm near Hemlock, Ohio.

STALLSMITH, JOHN S., manufacturer of woolen goods, Hemlock, Ohio; born October 19, 1833, in Harrison county, son of George and Elizabeth (Springer) Stallsmith. Mr. Stallsmith was brought up on a farm and followed farming until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, when he began working at the carpenter trade, which he followed for about four years. He then enlisted in the army, in 1861, for three years, or during the war, and served up to the holidays of 1863, when he veteranized for three years, or during the war, and served up to August, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. Mr. Stallsmith enlisted as a drummer and refused two proffered promotions to First and Second Lieutenant, as it would have taken him from his company, but was discharged as First Sergeant. He served in Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, O. V. I., in the Army of the Cumberland, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and was in the following engagements: Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May, 1862; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Shepperdsville, Kentucky, 1862; Cages Ford, Tennessee, November 22, 1862; Stone River, December 30, 1862 to January 2, 1863; Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863; Tullahoma, June 30, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Dalton, Georgia, May 12, 1864; Dallas Gap, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 19, 1864; Kennesaw Mountains, Georgia, June 24, 1864; Chatahoochie River, Ga., July 5, 1864; Peachtree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864; Nashville; Savannah; Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865; and on Sherman's March to the Sea. Upon returning home he purchased a store in Millersville, which he owned about six months, when he sold the store and engaged in running a saw-mill for about six years, after which he went into the woolen manufactory which he continued up to 1881, when he quit but again re-

sumed, and was the cause of Hemlock being built, by the establishment of the woolen mill. He is now Justice of the Peace of Saltlick township, and has served several terms as township trustee, and as school director. Mr Stallsmith was married December 29, 1865, to Hannah, daughter of James and Eliza (Veil) Ball, of Coal township. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Eva May, Eliza Helena, William Hermon and Cora Jane. By his first wife he had three children, viz.: Jacob Geo., John W., and Mary Elizabeth.

STALTER, JOSEPH, farmer, post office New Lexington, Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio; born in this county in 1848; son of John and Mary (Stakely) Stalter; the former died in 1880. Mr. Stalter was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Snider, daughter of Peter and Ellen (Dean) Snider. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: John P., Lucy, deceased; William P., Mary E., Gertrude, Thomas V. and Jessie, deceased.

STEVENSON, JAMES, engineer, Rendville, Ohio; was born August 19, 1838, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania; son of Samuel and Susan (Kissinger) Stevenson. When a child his parents moved to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he made his home until he became a man, after which he made his home in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He came to his present residence in 1879. Mr. Stevenson was married July 7, 1860, to Miss Eva E., daughter of David and Catharine Kennedy, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, viz.: George M., married to Anne I. George, of Perry county, Ohio, and Laura, who died in infancy.

STEWART, JOHN, born in 1836, in county Donegal, Ireland; came to America in 1852; revisited Ireland, England, the isle of Man and Scotland in 1865. His marriage is referred to in the Hammond biography. His brothers are James, George, Hugh, Thomas and Gilbreth. His sisters are Ann, Jane, Mary and Lucy, all in Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Meldrem. After learning the blacksmith trade, and visiting different parts of the United States, and meeting with some thrilling adventures on the frontier, Mr. Stewart married and settled on the Hammond homestead, to which his industry and thrift have added many acres and much improvement. He ranks among the foremost farmers in enterprise and intelligence, and is the founder of a new American house of Stewart.

STEWART, JAMES, miner, New Straitsville; he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, September 16, 1842; is a son of Hugh and Jane Stewart, natives of Ireland. He came to America in 1859, and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861; he then came to Athens county, Ohio. In 1864, he married Mary Duffey, whose parents were natives of Ireland. Mr. Stewart came to New Straitsville in 1871, and began mining coal for the Straitsville Mining Company, by whom he is yet employed. He has, by his industry, accumulated the home where he now resides.

STICKEL, CHARLES, son of Daniel M. Stickel, who was born in Hesse Cassell, Germany in 1798, and died in Somerset, O., in 1861, at the age of sixty-three years; his wife was Katharine Staffinger. They brought with them three children to the State of Virginia, in 1833, where they remained about six years. They came to Somerset in 1839. Their



sons are John, in Van Wert, Ohio; Daniel and Charles in Somerset, Ohio. The daughters are Emily Parkeson, post office Somerset; Catharie Parkeson, of Newark; Maria, of Somerset; Mary Fromm, of Canal Winchester; Nancy Souslin, near Somerset. Charles Stickel was married to Phidelia J. Jones, daughter of Jehu B. Jones. He finished work as an apprentice at the tanning trade in 1867, and now owns the residence and tannery of his preceptor. He volunteered in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment, O.V. I., Captain Jackson in 1861; was wounded November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge; re-enlisted and was honorably discharged July 25, 1865. He has added the Forquair, to the Poorman estate and tannery, works three hands, and his leather is sought for at home and abroad. He is Lutheran in religion, Republican in politics, and his career illustrates the rewards of patriotism, sobriety, industry and plodding perseverance. His mother is yet living at the age of eighty-one, to which advance period of life she has arrived without the aid of snuff or tobacco.

STILLMAN, T. SPENCER, born March 26, 1823, in Weathersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut; son of Deacon Ebenezer Stillman, and the youngest of twelve children. His mother's maiden name was Miss Rhoda Francis, said to be the most handsome woman in her vicinity. The children are Frank, of Hamilton, New York; Ebenezer, deceased; John, who died in Mobile, and whose sons were in the Rebel service; Henry, Hartford, Connecticut; Lewis, Newark, New Jersey; Thomas Spencer, of Somerset; Mary, widow of John Doubleday, and mother of Henry S. Doubleday, deceased, of Somerset; Fanny, widow of Frederick S. Moors, of the United States Navy; Eliza, died at thirty-two years of age; Anna, still living; Rhoda, widow of C. W. Badger, Newark, New Jersey, and Caroline, died in infancy. T. Spencer Stillman was married November 14, 1850, to Mrs. Swayzie, a young and beautiful widow, whose maiden name was Miss Sylvia Dawes, cousin of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. At first his father was a shoemaker, but soon became owner of several tracts of those rich and beautiful lands bordering on the Connecticut River, near Weathersfield. Thomas was educated as a dry goods clerk, became a clerk of a steamer, plying between Hartford and New York, then a dry goods merchant on his own account in Hartford, thence removed his store to Hamburg, South Carolina, where he was during the Mexican War, becoming acquainted there with Brooks and other celebrities of that State; sold out in 1848 and embarked in the produce trade in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was captivated by the charms of his present wife, then became a farmer near Weathersfield, which business he followed for three years, and then March 19, 1853, came to Somerset to join W. S. French, a cousin, in the sub-contracts on the old Scioto and Hocking Valley Ry., under the chief contractors, Seymore, More & Company, who "pegged out," as Tom says in his curt reference to those times, "and left me \$9,000 short of money paid out of my private means for labor, but no man can say I owe him a dollar for work done on the railroad." He has judgments in Licking and Perry Courts vs Seymore, More & Co., amounting to over \$50,000, but in those days a laborer had no lien on the road his labor and his money constructed. Mr. Stillman, and his amiable wife, have not been blessed with children, but their hearts and hands are

open to the unfortunate, and though their ship has met with rude buffetings on the ocean of life they are comfortably moored in its afternoon, and Mr. Stillman as notary and pension agent, keeps his bank account healthy.

STITH, JOHN, farmer, post office Rushville: born in 1813; is the eldest son of the late Rev. Elder Jesse Stith, of the Baptist Church, and his wife, Polly Graham. The Rev. Elder was born in North Carolina, and was only in his nineteenth year when his son John was born, on a farm bordering on the Reservoir in Walnut township. Elder Stith and his wife became Baptists when quite young, and their devotion to the church often impelled them to travel on foot from Walnut township to the Pleasant Run Church, and carry their children, then too small to be left at home. Their sons were John, Henry, James, Jesse and William Baker Stith; the daughters were Amy Trovinger, now a widow, and Nancy Grey, now dead. The sons are all living except Jesse, who volunteered in the army and fell a sacrifice on the bloody field of the Wilderness while a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, and the Sixth Corps, whose gallantry won unfading laurels. John was married to Delilah, daughter of the venerable Isaac Hite, September 6, 1835. Her mother was Magdalena, daughter of John and sister of the late Henry Bretz, who were of the early settlers, and distinguished not only for their thrift, but for their piety and respectability in Fairfield county. After six years residence on the "Refugee," Etna township, Licking county, John purchased the famous farm where he and his dutiful wife now reside, in Richland, Fairfield county, since 1842. In 1880 their house took fire and burned to the ground, the insurance covering only a part of the loss. In a few days not less than twenty teams were in line from Pleasantville loaded with material for the grand country structure, which now adorns the premises, and these were only twenty testimonials of sympathy for a deserving neighbor and an honest man. Their children are Mary, wife of Joseph Puffner, post office Rushville; Isaac, who was last heard from in California, whither he went with his uncle Levi Hite; Amy, wife of Levi Saum, post office Rushville; Katharine, single; Levi, married to Katharine Nagle, Lancaster; William Allen, married to Amanda Louis; Lizzie, single, residing with her aunt, Levina Hite; Phebe, wife of David Henderson, post office Salem; John, married to Ella Spohn; Nancy, single; Levina, wife of John Holliday, Bushe's Station; Jonas, single; Jesse, married to Phebe Ann Stoltz, Delphos, and Ruth, wife of William Bull, of Hickman's Mills, Jackson county, Missouri—fourteen in all—the youngest lacking but one year of being of age. This interesting family is not only remarkable for its size, but also for its robust health, not one of whom ever doubted their capacity to paddle his, or her, own canoe. Grandfather Stith began to preach before he could read his text, but he soon not only could read, but rose to the front rank as a speaker in his church, while his sons and daughters all grew to be men and women, noted for their success in life and for the generous hospitality, which kindles happiness around the old Baptist hearthstone.

STOBBS, CATHBERT, miner, New Straitsville; was born in New Castle, North England, January 12, 1847; is a son of Ralph and Catharine (Clark) Stobbs, natives of England. At the age of sixteen he

came to America. He was married at Pomeroy, Ohio, November 15, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Hughey and Esther Williams, natives of Wales. They are now the parents of six children, two of whom were born in Pomeroy, and four in New Straitsville.

STOLTZ, LEWIS, JR., was born in 1843, in Jackson township, a few months after the death of his father, Lewis Stoltz, Sr. He had five brothers and three sisters. Lewis went into the Forty-sixth Regiment, Company F, Captain Henry H. Giesy. Three of his brothers joined the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Company G, Captain Ephraim Brown, two of whom lost their lives. He was wounded on the same day and at the same battle where General McPherson fell. He and his wife, who was Miss Margaret Petty, were married November 24, 1867, and have succeeded to the ownership of the Petty homestead, where she was born, and where she grew to womanhood; and where, surrounded by the associations of childhood, and blessed with a kind husband, their beautiful home maintains the generous welcome to its friends, which was so often met there in days of Father Petty.

STONEBURNER, JOSIAH, farmer; post office, Crooksville; was born in Muskingum county in 1820. Settled in Perry county in 1860. Son of Jacob and Margaret (Hartsell) Stoneburner. The former died in Muskingum county in 1831, the latter in Morgan county in 1845. Mr. Stoneburner's parents emigrated from Maryland in a very early day, and settled in Clayton township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. Stoneburner was one of a family of eleven children, six of whom are still living. He was married in 1838, to Miss Sarah A. Williams. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: N. H., Josiah, deceased; Margaret A., deceased; Mary J., deceased; John W., Augustus, Manda C., deceased; Sarah A., Mary C., deceased; Harvey E. Those living are all married and living in this county. Mr. Stoneburner had three sons in the late war. Josiah enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Sixty-second Regiment, O. V. I., Captain Edwards. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic, Harrison's Landing, Black Water, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Virginia; Signal Hill, Deep Run, Chapman's, Virginia, and Darby, Virginia. John W. enlisted in 1864, in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment. N. H. was in Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. Mrs. Stoneburner's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War.

STONEBURNER, N. H., farmer and potter; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1839. Came to Perry county in 1859. Son of Josiah and Sarah A. (Williams) Stoneburner. Mr. Stoneburner has been in the pottery business about twenty years. Married in 1860, to Miss Clarissa A. Brown, daughter of B. S. Brown. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John F., Mary and Ada. Mr. Stoneburner enlisted in the war in 1864, Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Virginia, Martinsburgh and Old Town. Discharged at Zanesville.

STORER, JAMES L., M. D., Corning, Ohio; was born April 18, 1830, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Case) Storer. At the early age of two years, James L. Storer was



brought to Ohio by his parents, who settled and lived in Muskingum county, on a farm, where he was reared to the age of fifteen years, when he entered the Muskingum County College, situate at Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio; and in the fall of 1851, graduated at that institution. Immediately after graduating, he began teaching school, which he continued for a number of years, mainly in Kentucky and Ohio. In about two years after graduating, he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. In 1855 or 1856, he began the study of medicine, and in 1858, he began the practice of medicine, which he continued until the breaking out of the late war, when he was engaged in the army until the close of the war, at which time he again took up the practice of medicine in his former field of practice, at Millertown, Perry county, Ohio, where he has continued up to this time. Dr. Storer was married June 8, 1854, to Miss Esther, daughter of George B. and Mary Jane (Frazier) Passmore, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Edgar A., Jesse and Guy. All at home.

STROUSE, S. F., boot and shoemaker, Junction City, Perry county, Ohio. Son of John and Leah (Minich) Strouse; born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1850; left there when about eight or nine years of age, and went to Pickaway county, then went to Iowa; lived there five years, then came back to Pickaway; went to his trade when about fourteen. Set up shop for himself in 1869, in Straitsville, this county; came to Junction City in the fall of 1872, where he now does business. Was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of William and Catharine (Darsham) Haine, in 1874. Are the parents of three children, viz.: Lola May, Alice L. G., Vernon F. Mr. Strouse's people are of German descent.

SULLIVAN, FRANK, wagon maker, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 22, 1850, in Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio; son of John and Hester (Williams) Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan was raised a farmer, and has lived in the following places, viz.: McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, one year; Amesville, Athens county, Ohio, in all and at different times, about ten years; eighteen months, while engaged on portable saw mill; fourteen months in hotel business; two years in dry goods business, and about five years in wagon making business, after he left his father's home; on a farm near Hartleysville, Putnam county, Ohio, one year; Nelsonville, short time; in Missouri short time, in hotel business; one winter in Ames township, Athens county, Ohio, where his father packed tobacco; thence to Buffalo, Putnam county, Ohio, two years, where he learned his trade; after which he went to his father's farm, living one year; and then, as above stated, in Amesville five years; in Maxville, two years at his trade, when he came to Shawnee, Ohio, one year ago, and has engaged at wagon making up to this time. Was married September 23, 1874, to Eva, daughter of James and Charlotte (Blackburn) Evener, of Athens County, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Reason, deceased; Austin, deceased; Sylvia, deceased; and Blanche, the only one living.

SWARTZ, GEORGE W., grocer; post office, Thornville, Ohio; born 1828, in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio; a son of John Swartz, whose wife's maiden name was Susan Jordan, both natives of Rocking-

ham county, Virginia. One brother, John, lived in Jacksontown, Ohio. Another, David, resides in Wyandot county, Ohio; post office, Fowler's Station. A sister, now Mrs. Sarah, wife of John Shook, post office, Little Sandusky, Ohio, was first the wife of E. Bowers, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I., Sixth Army Corps, who was lost in service. Father Swartz died in his sixty-third year, but Mother Swartz is still living, near the age of seventy, with her daughter, Mrs. Shook. George W. Swartz first married Matilda, daughter of William Clumb, in 1849. By this marriage he became the father of Margaret, wife of Jefferson Cover, of Thorn, and Sarah J., wife of John Clark, Junction City, Ohio, a son of Allen Clark, near there; a third daughter is Miss Susan, at home. After the death of his first wife, he was married to Miss Josephine Highland, of Mercer county, Ohio, and by this marriage there is one son, Morris Swartz. About six years after his last marriage, he became blind, in the fall of 1867. His service in the army had much to do with his misfortune. He was finally placed on the pension rolls, and in 1868, he, with only \$2.20 in cash, began business in Thornport, as a grocer and retailer of liquors, and has provided himself with a neat home, and lives in comfort. His head is twenty-four inches; weight, two hundred and twenty pounds; and height, five feet nine inches in stockings. He is a grandson of Phenus Swartz, a native of Germany, and inherits a conk shell that called to dinner prior to the Revolution. This grandfather served this country in the Revolution, and died near Wooster, Ohio, thirty-five or forty years since. His maternal grandfather, Adam Jordan, was also a sifer in the Revolutionary War, and drew pension; his widow drew afterwards, and after her marriage to a second husband. An uncle, Silas Swartz, served in the Mexican War, from the State of Illinois. An uncle, Andrew Swartz, of Stark, Illinois, is still living.

SWEENEY, JOHN, butcher, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 22, 1841, in Monroe township; son of Thomas and Bridget (McCabe) Sweeney, natives of Ireland. John was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-two years of age. He traveled one year on the Muskingum River. In 1866 he engaged in merchandising in Monroe township, where he remained five years. Came to this place in 1873, and worked two years at the carpenter's trade, then engaged in his present business. Mr. Sweeney was married February 5, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of Bernard and Julia (Conway) O'Farrell. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Julia Anne, Bridget Catharine, Rose Lily, Mary Ellen and Theresa. Mr. Sweeney is doing a good business.

SWINEHART, PETER, farmer, was born in 1810, in section nineteen, Hopewell township; has been Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, county commissioner six years; has held every office in his township except constable, and has been a resident of this township for seventy-two consecutive years. His great grandfather and mother, tradition affirms, crossed the ocean from Germany with a large family, and being able to pay only the fare of the younger and more helpless of their children, the older ones were hired to service in America to settle the bill. Whether John, the grandfather of Peter Swinehart, was among the last named, is not known, but that he lived in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there reared a respectable family, among

whom was his son John, the father of Peter, is certain. Leaving all his relatives in Pennsylvania, John Swinehart and his wife emigrated to Perry county in 1807. A few years after, John's father paid him a visit, perhaps in 1810, the year Peter was born, and returned the same year to Pennsylvania. He must have carried back good news of his son John, for in 1814 two sisters of John, the wives of John Linn and Henry Coble, escorted hither by their mother, settled in Perry county. After she had visited her son John, and his wife, and kissed his children, born in the forest home, she bade good bye to her two daughters and to her son John, mounted one of the horses that had pulled the wagon from Pennsylvania, and rode home. She was a small sized, sprightly woman, of fearless heart. At the same time, or at least the same year, there came Andrew Swinehart, son of him who crossed the ocean, uncle of John, and great uncle of John's son Peter. This ancient Andrew, who either came with his father over the sea, or was soon after born in Pennsylvania, settled as a carpenter and joiner in Somerset, where he died. This Andrew was the father of the late venerable Samuel Swinehart, who died on his farm near Somerset, and Jacob, who died at the toll-gate east of Somerset, and of Daniel and Peter Swinehart, who lived in Circleville, Ohio, and of George, the father of that Samuel who now resides in section thirty-two, Hopewell. When Peter was only a few years of age, his father, John Swinehart, moved from section nineteen to section nine, Hopewell, and before his cabin was chunked and daubed, and quilts were hung on the wall for protection, and while his wife expected soon to be confined in childbed, he was drafted into the army, reported at Franklinton, and failing to get leave of absence, crossed the Scioto, broke through the ice, and after a tedious and perilous journey through the woods, reached home, arranged for the comfort of his family, returned to military duty, was arraigned for desertion and bailed by Jacob Anspach, afterwards the father-in-law of Peter, and served until honorably discharged. The brothers of Peter are Jacob, Little Sandusky, Ohio; Jonathan, Henderson county, Illinois; Samuel, deceased in Hopewell township; Daniel, deceased in Fulton county, Indiana; George, Black Swamp, Sandusky county, Ohio; Andrew, Bloomdale, Wood county, Ohio; and his sisters are Sally, deceased wife of George Anspach, Thorn township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Jacob Cooperider, Thorn township; Katharine, deceased wife of Jerome Stalter, deceased; and Juda, wife of Jacob Lawrence, post office, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Peter Swinehart was married to Miss Sophia Anspach in 1834. She died in 1881, in the sixty-seventh year of her life, and the forty-seventh of her marriage. Their children and post offices are Simon P., Glenford, married to Elizabeth Shelley; John, Arcola, Illinois, married to Susan Bowman; George Henry, Linville, Ohio, married to Martha Orr; Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Cooperider, Glenford; Ann Sophia, wife of Emanuel Cooperider, Glenford; Magdalena, wife of Oliver Cooperider, Glenford; Margaret, wife of George H. Bowers, Gratiot, Ohio; Nancy C., wife of George Hupp, Brownsville, Ohio; Levina Emeline, wife of Joseph H. Orr, Glenford, and Melzena Alice Swinehart. Peter relates that an uncle, sometime about the year 1812, entered a half section of land, made the required down payment, and failing to meet the back



payments, the land reverted to the government. Subsequently the certificates held for such lands were made receivable by act of Congress for their face value at any land office of the United States. In 1830 Peter applied one certificate to eighty acres of land ten miles west of Fremont, at the Tiffin, Ohio, land office, for himself, and did the same for his father. Fourteen years later he sold his eighty for \$300, and a year later half of it sold for \$400, and now the whole eighty is estimated to be cheap at \$4,000. Peter Swineheart weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, is about five feet ten inches in height, and his head measures twenty-three and one-half inches in circumference. He has furnished an interesting assortment of facts relating to early days in Perry county, which appear in the general history of Hopewell township.

SWINGLE, L. B., dental surgeon, corner of Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Dr. S. was born January 29, 1842, in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, son of Nicholas J., and Mary M. (Leffler) Swingle. Dr. Swingle began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1867, in his native town. In May, 1873, he established his office in this place where he has built up a good practice. The Dr. was married June 21, 1881, to Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Grimes) Bearer.

TAYLOR, JAMES, dealer in coal land, projector of railroads and inventor, and at present a resident of Columbus, Ohio; born in Perry county in October, 1825, a son of Thomas Taylor, and a grandson of Thomas Taylor, native of county Down, Ireland. He was editor of sundry newspapers, and for three years editor-in-chief of the *Ohio State Journal*. James Taylor would be a leader in human thought and action in any community. As a writer his style is vigorous, pungent and sententious. He was asked "When did your father, Thomas Taylor come to America?" "He did not come at all," was the reply. "How then did he get here?" "He was brought," was the answer. "Who brought him and when?" "He was impressed into the British service under General Gage to coerce the Colonies, and landed in Boston in 1774." "I suppose he deserted the British service after that?" "No," replied Mr. Taylor, "he did not; he just left. How could a man desert an army he never joined? No, sir; he just left Boston, wandered into Western Massachusetts, and finally joined the American army; was appointed ensign and orderly to James Monroe, chief of Washington's staff; served with Monroe while in the army and otherwise to the close of the war; then settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, on Monroe's farm, where his seven sons and five daughters were born." These seven sons were Nathaniel, William, Thomas, John, George, James, deceased young, and Joseph. The daughters were Katharine, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Ellen. Of these seven sons, Thomas, Jr., was the father of James, and had also seven sons and five daughters. The names were Joshua O. Taylor, a Justice of the Peace in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, for thirty years; Thomas Evan Taylor, died in Danville prison; James; John S., in Clayton township, Perry county; George W., deceased, who was Justice of the Peace in both Harrison and Clayton townships; William A., Columbus, Ohio; and Albert G., killed at Mission Ridge. The sis-

ters of James and the daughters of Thomas Taylor were Amelia, wife of William Adams, Pike township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of L. D. Gardner; Sarah, wife of John B. De Long, of Harrison township; Mary, deceased at eighteen; and Katharine, wife of William A. Babbitt, New Lexington, Ohio. By careful and actual count more than a company of the Taylor family were in the army on the Union side, twenty-one of whom died or were killed in the War of the Rebellion. James Taylor was married to Miss Amanda Hatcher, of New Lexington, Ohio. Their children are Laura, wife of Judge Kelly, of Perry county; and Miss Stella, of New Lexington.

TAYLOR, J. C., furniture dealer, Junction City; born near Bridgeport, Belmont county, January 21, 1840; son of Samuel A. and Hannah (Calaughan) Taylor. His mother's parents, James D. and Abigail, were from Ireland. His grandparents, John and Mary E. (Yost) Taylor, were early settlers of Belmont county, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Taylor's lot has been cast in many places; he has lived in seventeen States. At the age of two years, his father's family moved to Cincinnati, thence to Wheeling, West Virginia, Bridgeport and Grant county, Wisconsin, successively. At the age of seventeen years he began an extensive tour as a carpenter, walking from place to place through many States, and at twenty-one commenced mercantile life at Barnesville, O., as senior member of the dry goods firm of Taylor, Wilson & Co. Later he followed farming and other pursuits in that vicinity, and in August, 1873, removed to New Lexington, operating a meat and provision store until he lost it by a destructive fire, February 23, 1874. After a short stay in Zanesville, he came to Junction City, April 20, 1874. He was employed for several years in the planing mill of Bringardner & Co.; was then salesman in Brown's store, and carpenter until the spring of 1880, when he formed a partnership with H. A. Pletcher, and has since conducted a general furniture and undertaking business. He was married September 1, 1864, to Elizabeth J. Neptune, of Barnesville, daughter of William H. and Elenor (Barnes) Neptune, who emigrated to Belmont county from Loudon county, Virginia. They have had two children, Wilbur L., deceased; and William Walter.

TEAL, LAWSON, Auditor's clerk, New Lexington, Ohio; born in April, 1817, in Bearfield township; son of Lloyd and Rachel (Moore) Teal. Young Teal was brought up on a farm, and began teaching when twenty-three years old, and taught ten or twelve years, and has been Auditor's clerk about fourteen years. Mr. Teal married Alice, daughter of Peter and Cynthia (Barnes) Vansickle, of Pike township. They are the parents of two children, Edward L., deceased; and Herman A. Mrs. Teal was first married to Stephen Bailey. They became the parents of three children, Orr, Joseph and Cynthia.

TEAL, A. A., Rendville Ohio; was born in Bearfield township, February 28, 1841; son of Edward and Nancy (Koons) Teal. Mr. Teal was brought up on a farm. In 1861 he volunteered in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Siege of Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Teal was married in April, 1864, to Elizabeth A. Clayton. They are the parents of six children, namely: Edward L., Myrtle

May, Evanna Markie, Ada May, Harry Hooker, and Cora Bell. Edward L. died when eight years of age, in the State of Illinois. His first residence after marriage was in Pike township, and in 1867 he moved to the State of Illinois, where he remained nine years, and in 1876 he returned with his family to Perry county, where he did business for several insurance companies; also, sold fruit trees.

TEATERS, JAMES, merchant, New Lexington, Ohio; was born May 5, 1833, in Donegal, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; son of Michael and Margaret (Henry) Teaters, of German ancestry. In about the year 1848 he went to Point Mills, West Virginia, where he followed milling. From this place he moved to Roney's Point, and subsequently to Tridelfhia, where he was railroad agent, postmaster and merchant for four years. April 12, 1870, he came to this place and established his present business. Mr. Teaters was married September 5, 1861, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Humes. They are the parents of five children, viz.: William Elsworth, deceased; George Alden, deceased; Lizzie May, Frank Stewart, and John Henry.

TEDROW, GEORGE, potter; post office, Crooksville; born in Muskingum county in 1840; came to Perry county in 1853; son of Moses and Mary (Dunifant) Tedrow. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Clara E. Rambo, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Rambo. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Blanche, Dora, Charles and Frank.

TEETER, THOMAS B., Corning, Ohio; was born near Linnville, Licking county, Ohio, September 17, 1841; son of Curtis and Mary (Essford) Teeter. When at the age of ten years, he went to work in the woolen mills at Newark, Ohio, where he remained four years; then boated two years on the Ohio Canal, after which he dug coal until the 17th of April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Ohio three months service, and re-enlisted for three years, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864. He was engaged in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Green Brier, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and was captured near Cedar Bluffs, Georgia, and held as a prisoner at Belle Island, until his exchange at City Point, Virginia. When he came to Columbus, Ohio, he immediately joined in pursuit of John Morgan, in his raid through Ohio. After his capture, he went South and joined the army of the Cumberland, and marched with General Sherman as far as Kingston, Georgia. He returned to Perry county at the close of the war, and mined coal. In 1865 he went to Haydenville and worked there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Straitsville and mined one year. In December, 1872, he purchased a lot on the corner of Clark and Railroad streets, in the above town, and engaged in the grocery business, and continued there until the spring of 1881, when he came to this place. Mr. Teeter was married January 9, 1866, to Miss Nancy A. Jiles, by Rev. Cady, near New Lexington, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Ida, William J., Edward, Mary E., Samuel J. and Unis H.

TERREL, JESSE, farmer, Monday Creek township, Maxville, Ohio; was born January 23, 1812, in Harrison county, West Virginia; son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Nixon) Terrel. Mr. Terrel's early life was spent in hunting, and when game became scarce he went to farming,



which he has followed to this time, and by industry and economy, has gained a handsome fortune. Mr. Terrel was married the first time, September 19, 1833, to Nancy, daughter of Ralph Webb. Mrs. Terrel died October 18, 1864. They became the parents of ten children, viz.: Benjamin G., deceased; Leroy S., deceased; Martha J., deceased; William, Isaac H., Jerome, Mary Ida, deceased; Clara, deceased; Samuel T. and Frank. He was married the second time, February 21, 1867, to Mariah, daughter of John and Mary (Long) Sykes. Mr. Terrel's grandfather, Matthew Terrel, came from England and settled in Virginia, and was Drum Major in the Revolutionary War. His son, Timothy, father of the subject of this sketch, was the sixth in number of thirteen children born unto him. Timothy came to Ohio in 1815, in search of game, and located in Monday Creek township. Mrs. (Webb) Terrel's father came to Falls township, Hocking county, Ohio, in 1817.

THACKER, ORRIN, Auditor of Perry county; post office, New Lexington.

THARP, ABISHA, miller, Hemlock, Ohio; was born November 25, 1855, in Perry county, Ohio; son of Alfred and Annie (Storror) Tharp. Mr. Tharp was brought up as a miller, and has followed the business up to this time, except two years he farmed; and has been employed as stated below: Milling in Buffalo Shoals, Wayne county, West Virginia, about ten years with his father; at this place about five months, when he went to Pickaway county, Ohio, and farmed about six months; returned to Hemlock, farmed one year, and again went to milling for Benjamin Sanders, which he continued about five months, when he, in partnership with Spencer S. Sanders, rented the mill and ran it for one year, since which he has milled for Spencer S. Sanders up to this time. Mr. Tharp was married December 25, 1879, to Nora Dell, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Frances (Leffler) Sanders, of this place. They are the parents of one child, viz.: Clarence Sebastian.

THARP, JAMES M., grocer, Bristol, Pike township, Maholin post office, Ohio; was born December 10, 1857, in Bristol, this county; son of James and Elizabeth (Lyons) Tharp. Mr. Tharp remained with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school and has taught in the following places: Monday Creek township, District No. 5, four months; Pike township, District No. 7, two months; Pike township, District No. 8, Bristol, four terms, three six months terms, and one four months term; near Somerset, one three months term, and between the terms he taught in Bristol. Mr. Tharp's father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio when a boy with his parents, whose father entered land two miles south of this place, and near Bowman Hill iron ore mine, and afterward owned two hundred acres of land now owned by Robert Bennett, and was one of the pioneers of the forest. His son, James, and the father of the subject of this sketch, once owned one hundred and twenty acres of land where Buckingham now stands, and afterward owned fifty-three acres near this place, now owned by John McCabe. Upon selling this, he moved to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he lived one year, and then into Fairfield county, living one year, when he moved back to this place, where he has since lived. In the spring of 1882, James M. Tharp, the subject of this sketch, bought a grocery, where he is now engaged in selling family groceries.

**THOMAS, SIMEON**, farmer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born July 2, 1842, in Saltlick township, this county; son of Joseph and Jane (Smith) Thomas. Mr. Thomas was raised a farmer, and made agricultural pursuits the business of his life until within the last eight years. Farmed in Perry county, Ohio, with the exception of two years, when he farmed in Pickaway county, Ohio. Returned to this county in 1873, and engaged at Beard's Furnace until fall of 1876, when he came to Shawnee, and where he has remained up to this time, engaged at mining, except one year, when he assisted in building the New York Furnace. Mr. Thomas was married August 28, 1862, to Margaret M., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Worley) Wells. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Jessie M., Elizabeth Jane, and John A., deceased. Mr. Thomas is at this time a trustee of the M. E. Church of this place. Mr. Thomas enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, O. V. I., March 12, 1861, the first company enrolled in this county for three months, and served four months; returned home and followed farming until January 12, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment, O. V. C., for three years or during the war; served eighteen months, and was discharged in August, 1865, because of close of war. Was under fire nearly every day after going into the service, and saw the hardest battle at Atlanta, Georgia, where he had his horse shot from under him. Was on Sherman's March to the Sea.

**THOMPSON, GEORGE**, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, August 20, 1811, and died at Corning, Ohio, May 10, 1882, aged seventy years, nine months and twenty days. The deceased came to America when only ten years old. Nearing the age of manhood, he became an apprentice to learn the harness-making trade in New York City. June 6, 1834, he was married to Catharine Skinner. Six children were born to them; three of whom now survive, viz.: Adam, married to Anne Cumiskey; she is now deceased; John, married to Mary A. Slevin, and Timothy, married to Jennie A., daughter of Colonel James and Catharine (Cook) Dalzell. George Thompson, the subject of this sketch, lost by the Morgan Raid property to the value of eight hundred dollars; also lost heavily in prospecting for oil in Perry county, Ohio. During his twenty-one years of service as Justice of the Peace, there was never one of his decisions reversed by the higher courts. In 1835 he came to Ohio, and entered eighty acres of land, and laid out the town of Thompsonville; and, in order to get a post office, the place was named Chapel Hill. He donated an acre of ground on which the Catholic Church and pastor's residence now stands, and afterward united with this church, continuing a faithful member until he departed this life. He was appointed postmaster under Pierce's administration, and his commission dated January 13, 1860, is signed by J. Holt, Postmaster-General. Having been elected Justice of the Peace for Monroe township, he was commissioned by Governor S. P. Chase, and he was continued in office until his death.

**TINKER, CHARLES H.**, Recorder of Perry county, Ohio, was born June 21, 1847, in Union township, Morgan county, Ohio; son of S. and Mary A. (Blackstone) Tinker. When Charles H. was two years old, his parents located on a farm in Monroe township, where he was brought up. He followed farming until 1875, when he engaged in merchandis-

ing at Millertown, where he remained one year; then moved to Junction City, and continued his business there two years. Came to this place in 1879, and clerked two years in a dry goods store. He was elected to his present office in October, 1880. Mr. Tinker was married March 7, 1872, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel Morgan, of Monroe township. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Frank Albert, Lydia Viola, Charles B. and William Leroy.

TRACY, T. J., stone mason, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born November 29, 1850, in Harrison township, this county; son of William and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Tracy. Mr. Tracy was raised in New Lexington, Ohio, and has been a resident of that place nearly all of his life. Was married December 7, 1871, to Emma, daughter of William and Lovenia (Patterson) Rambo, of Grangers' Mills, this county. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Lizzie, Guy, John and Lovenia, now living. Mr. Tracy has made stone masonry the business of his life up to this time, and has been a contractor for the last eight years, undertaking county contracts at New Lexington, for the bridges near Arnold's Mill over Rush Creek, one near C. & M. V. depot, Rush Creek, two over Fowler's Run, and one over Yager's Run. Out of New Lexington he put in stone work for one near XX Furnace, Shawnee, Ohio; one near George Deffenbaugh's Honey Creek; one on Main street in Corning; one near Beard's Shaft, same place, and now has a contract for one over Fowler's Run at New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Tracy is fourth sergeant in Company A, Seventeenth O. N. G., and was in the skirmish at Corning during the miner's strike in the fall of 1880.

TROUT, WILLIAM, farmer and stock grazer by occupation, post office Glenford, Ohio; was born in Hopewell township; he is a son of George Trout and Francis Cowen, who were married in 1822. He and his brother, George H. Trout, occupy the ancient homestead in section three. The last named was married in 1863, to Miss Ann Maria Walser, and are the happy parents of four children, named Sarah Frances, John W., George Allen and Martha A. Trout; of these John W., now fourteen, exhibits excellent genius as a draftsman and penman. His uncle William has remained unmarried and has a large and comfortable room of his own in the family home, where he enjoys all the comforts of bachelor life, and where all welcome callers are treated to the hospitalities of a gentleman. William and George H. are the only surviving sons of George Trout. The surviving daughters are Susan, wife of Samuel Cooperider, and Margaret, wife of George Cooperider, post office of both, Brownsville, Ohio. The mother of this family died in 1852, and the father in 1860, in his sixty-second year. When twelve years of age he came with his grandfather, Judge Trout, to Somerset, Ohio. His brothers, the sons of Judge Trout, were Jacob, a soldier in the War of 1812, and went to Fort Wayne; John, who settled in Hancock county, Ohio, and laid out the village of Van Buren; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Parkeson, who moved to Miami county, Ohio; Juliann Sophia, wife of Jacob Brunner, of Somerset; Margaret, wife of Rev. Andrew Hinkel, who with his wife died in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, and who, though both a Mason and Odd Fellow, was buried by the Lutheran Church; George, the father of William and



George H. Trout, who died in Hopewell township; Henry, who lived in Somerset and vicinity and died there; Philip, who lived and died in Perry county, and Michael, the youngest, born in 1809, who resides in Germantown, and is yet a practicing physician at the age of seventy-three years. Judge George Trout, when yet a resident of Pennsylvania, was an inn keeper, as he was also after his removal to Somerset, Ohio. He was one of the first Associate Judges of Perry county, helped to lobby the bill to organize the county and to establish the county seat at Somerset, donated the ground where the court house now stands, assisted in the entertainment of General Jackson at the hotel of Ben Eaton in Somerset, was a Democrat in politics, and old time Lutheran in religion, and an honest man from principle. He died in 1829, in Somerset, universally lamented, in the sixty-seventh year of his life. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Zeigler, who survived her husband many years and died at the age of eighty-two. The relics of Judge Trout, in possession of his grandson, William Trout, in whose possession are also the records of the family, are a cane, the gift of a friend on his departure from Pennsylvania for Ohio; a pair of old time shoe buckles, worn by the Judge at the Jackson supper; a profile likeness, said to be a good representation of the forehead, nose, mouth and chin of the Judge, black upon white paper, framed in a circular frame about four inches in diameter. The name Sophia came into the family from the Zeigler side, based upon a legend that Sophia, a sister of Mrs. Trout, in the haste and confusion of retreat from hostile Indians, somewhere in Carolina, was forgotten, and when her father returned to her rescue, he found her hiding behind a door of the cabin, crouching with great fear and mute as a mouse, and she was thus saved from the massacre that drenched the village near by in the blood of innocence. The Trout family fled from Alsace when it fell into the power of the French to avoid submission to the demands of intolerance upon its Lutheran citizens, preferring liberty in the wilds of far off America to home and country and kindred, and patrimony in France. An ancient mound, covering nearly an acre at its base, and rising to a height of perhaps twenty-five feet, is found on the Trout farm, section three, Hopewell, and a like mound is seen half a mile southwest of the first named, in section nine. In size, regularity of shape, and beauty of contour, these mounds present an imposing aspect to the eye and the questions arise, were they created from natural forces, or by the hands of men? For twenty odd years the Trout brothers have devoted themselves to the rearing of the best breeds of sheep. They breed from none now that do not bear the test of U. S. sheep register, and they are consequently in the front ranks of sheep husbandry and they have added one hundred and fifty-seven acres to the original homestead range for their flocks in Licking and Perry.

TURNER, FRANK N., merchant, Rendville, Ohio; was born September 30, 1852, in Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; son of Jesse and Ruth T. (Foster) Turner. Mr. Turner was raised in the place of his nativity, which remained his home until 1880. Mr. Turner attended school at Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, from which he graduated; after which, in June, 1873, he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in

1877. In the fall of 1877 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, remaining until 1878, at which time his health failed him and he was obliged to leave off his studies, and return home where he remained until 1880, when he went to Kansas, from whence he came to Rendville, Ohio, in September of same year, and employed with the Sunday Creek Coal Company, remaining with them until April, 1881. He afterward bought out Charles Herring, of the firm of Carter & Herring, and upon May 1, 1881, he formed a co-partnership with Charles Carter the firm being Carter & Turner, which partnership continues up to this time, and has met with good success. Mr. Carter's father still resides upon the homestead in Pennsylvania.

TURNER, JOSEPH, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio.

TUSSING, L. A., of the firm of Tussing & Donaldson, attorneys at law, and Mayor, New Lexington, Ohio; was born January 2, 1851, in Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio; son of Rev. Samuel C. and Juliet (Marlow) Tussing. Mayor Tussing was educated in the public schools, and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Began teaching when about eighteen and taught six years: began reading law in 1876, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in this place immediately after his admission. In June, 1878 he formed a partnership with L. J. Burgess, firm name Burgess & Tussing, which was dissolved September, 1880, when the present firm was formed. In April of the same year, Mr. Tussing was elected Mayor of New Lexington, Ohio.

UCKER, JACOB, clerk in New York store, Shawnee, Ohio; was born September 1, 1851, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of George and Theresa (Cabell) Ucker. Was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Shawnee in the fall of 1873, and was employed dumping coal one year, as weighmaster two years, since which he has been clerking in the store of the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, having been with them seven years, in all. Mr. Ucker was married July 2, 1873, to Rachel, daughter of Asbury and Edith (Turner) Voris, of Hocking county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Ella and Jacob Edward, living; Charles and John, dead.

VANSYCLE, STEPHEN A., son of Peter A. and Cynthia (Barns) Vansycle, daughter of Rev. Isaac Barns, and grandson of Andrew, who died in New Jersey at the age of ninety. Stephen's father arrived in Ohio and settled on the farm where he died in 1876, at the age of ninety-three. He spent over \$800 for the monuments and fencing of his burial ground, and that of his venerable consort. He reared eleven children to the estate of married life. Among these are Almira, wife of George Pherson, ex-treasurer of the county; Alice, wife of Lawson Teal, Deputy Auditor, and Stephen A., the subject of this sketch, who was married to Eliza Saffel, deceased, February 24, 1880. Their children are James Reuben, Isaac Alfred, Mary Jane Swinchart, Lydia Katherine Brookhart, now a widow residing with her only child at the home of her father; John Thomas, William, Calvin, Ellen Brehm, Elizabeth Poland, Perry Elmer and Frank, the youngest son. Stephen began life a renter, in a few years bought forty acres near Bristol, and paid \$100 on the contract, having time to pay the other \$300. He alleges this was the

hardest money he ever earned, but he got through and kept on buying until he had one hundred and sixty acres in a body. He also is of the opinion that the first \$1,000 any man earns, is far the most difficult to acquire. He can read tolerably, but his learning was chiefly acquired in leveling the forest and threshing wheat with a flail. He sold out the farm he earned by hard knocks and economy, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Reading township, prospered there, bought the Cassel farm, and then next to it the beautiful home of the late Judge William M. Brown, in sight of Somerset, where he now lives in comfort, and but for the loss of his cherished wife, also in happiness. His first tax receipt was \$1.08; last year he paid over \$180, and worked twelve days to pay his road tax. His children generally inherit the thrift of their ancestors and have nearly all grown to the estate of womanhood and manhood. He is of German Baptist extraction, never held, or was a candidate for any office, except school director, his church being non-combative and non-office holding. He has avoided lawsuits, and except the last sickness of his wife, \$100 would pay all his bills for the doctors or medicine, though he has reared a large family.

VENING, GEORGE H., carpenter and contractor, Rendville, Ohio; was born July 24, 1850, in Logan, Hocking county, Ohio; son of Henry and Mary A. (Gregory) Vening. George H. was brought up on a farm near New Lexington, and learned his trade with his father; came to his present residence in November, 1879. Mr. Vening was married November 4, 1878, to Miss Sophia, daughter of William Newton and Susanna (Dixon) Irwin. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Ethel May and Mary Edna. Mr. Vening has had good success, being one of the best mechanics of the county.

WAGNER, JOHN, was born June 3, 1823, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of George Wagner and Catharine Ritz; post office Rushville, Ohio. The family is of German descent on both sides. Father Wagner came to Ohio in 1831, bought the farm on which he died, in 1850, and in the days prior to railroads, kept a regular drove stand and hotel. The sons, who came with him from Pennsylvania, were Simon Peter and George Washington, and the daughter was Mary Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Westall, who died in Lawrence county, Illinois. Those born afterwards were Susan Catharine, wife of Joel Petty; Henry M., who married Miss Leach; Jacob R., who married Mary Haines; Anna Jane, wife of Moses Petty; Matilda, deceased, former wife of Daniel Berket, all of whom reside in Lawrence county, Illinois. April 18, 1844, John Wagner was married to Ann Stoltz, who is the mother of eight sons and three daughters now living. These are: George W. married to Jane, daughter of Lewis Combs, post office Rushville; Simon Peter, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Neely; Henry M., married to Jessie, daughter of Lucretia Baker, a widow near Linnville, Licking county, Ohio; Samuel S., married to Belle, daughter of William Rutherford, post office Rushville, Ohio; Mary K., wife of Wesley, son of Samuel Thomas; Margaret Ann, wife of Asa, son of David Dennison, post office Rushville, Ohio, and Matilda Jane, wife of Lewis A. Gillespie, post office Hancock, Perry county, Ohio. The children yet single and at home are: John R., Thaddeus, David Grant and Sherman. The religious connection is of the Brethren Church. The



home of John Wagner, two miles east of Rushville, ranks among the foremost in the county both in size and value, and is the fruit of that persevering adherence to one occupation, characteristic of the Wagner name.

WALKER, ROWLAND, son of John Walker; born 1798, in Great Dolby, Leicestershire, England, and grandson of Rowland Skivington Walker. In the childhood of John Walker, his father paid for teaching him to read and write, twelve cents per week, at the same school where the poor were admitted free. The town built the school house. Newspapers cost six-pence, or twelve cents. John served four years as apprentice to a butcher, getting his board, while his father clothed him and paid ten pound (\$50) for his tuition. Saturday was the day fixed for beef sales and no other day, in Nottingham, was a sale of beef permitted by retail. As late as 1840 he sold beef, best cuts at fourteen cents per pound, and steak, free from bone, sixteen cents per pound. His maternal grandfather, Mawley, gave him twenty guineas to begin butchering on his own account, and he said he made money at it, or he could not, in 1843, have brought his wife and all the children to the United States. In 1821, he married Sarah Dixon, who came with her husband and six children to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Their children were Sarah Ford, who died in Pennsylvania; Rowland, George, Mary, Mrs. Ann Bailey and John, who all came to Perry Co. with their parents in 1864, and settled in Pike township, on a farm one mile from the N. S. & S. R. R., where his wife died in 1877. This farm was sold at \$100 per acre, or \$16,000, a price due to mineral deposits. After this he bought east of Somerset, and in sight of it, a large tract which he divided between Mrs. Bailey, a daughter, widowed by the loss of her husband in the army, who brought with her from Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, five children; and Rowland, a son who had gone to Illinois, but is now here, and with whom his father is spending the evening of his life, and who has drawn a pencil portrait, both of his father and mother, which do credit to an art taught him in the common schools of England. It was the expressed desire of Mother Walker to have the following lines, slightly altered in expression, engraved upon her tomb:

Sarah Dixon was my name,  
 England was my nation,  
 America my dwelling place,  
 And Christ is my salvation.  
 When I am dead and in my grave,  
 And all my bones are rotten,  
 This inscription testifies,  
 That I am not forgotten.

WALKER, JOHN, JR., farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, Ohio; was born September 23, 1836, in Nottinghamshire, New Bedford, England, and son of John and Sarah (Dixon) Walker. Mr. Walker was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits in the summer season and the lumber trade in the winter season for about thirteen years. From the time he was twenty-one years of age until he was twenty-five years of age, he made the handsome sum of \$1,700, during the winter

season alone with his team. He was united in matrimony with Hannah M., daughter of John and Catharine (Vansickle) Grimes. They have no heirs. Mr. Walker came to the United States with his father in May of 1843, who settled in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1864, when he came to Perry county, Ohio. John Walker, the subject of this sketch, came to Perry county in 1862, and owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Bearfield township, and also fourteen acres in New Lexington, where he now lives an acceptable citizen.

WALKER, WILLIAM H., was born September 3, 1841, in the town of Somerset, Ohio. He is the eldest of the sons of Joseph Walker, a native of Maryland, who came to Somerset, in company with his family, in the year 1820, and who, in the year 1836, became the husband of Catharine Miller, daughter of George Miller, the weaver. The father of Joseph Walker was William, a blacksmith, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Walters, sister of Jacob Walters, who carried on shoemaking in Somerset. Moved to Zanesville where he died and where his wife still survives him. The grandfather of this Jacob was also William Walters, a maker of leather breeches, who was murdered for his money by a man who confessed the deed on the gallows, and that he got only six cents in cash. The father of this murdered man was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the age of one hundred and fourteen years. He was a native of Holland. In August, 1862, William Henry Walker, subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Miss Maria Russell and the same day departed with Company H, Ninetieth O. V. I. for the war. They have five sons and two daughters living. As stated in the sketch of W. H. Russell, he began business under the name of Walker & Russell in 1866, and his success in his chosen occupation exceeds the average of business men, who start on far greater capital, and is due to that care, attention, industry, sobriety and perseverance which have distinguished both the partners.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, miner, Shawnee, Ohio, was born May, 1846, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Son of George and Jane (Wallace) Wallace. Was raised in Edinburgh and learned the trade of lamp maker, and was also a miner some eight years in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Mr. Wallace was married September 10, 1869, to Isabel, daughter of William and Margaret (Graham) Keay, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They are the parents of five children, viz.: George, Margaret, Jane, William and Alfred. Mr. Wallace came to America in August of 1872, leaving his family in Scotland, but in 1873 he sent for them and they arrived in this place on May 14, of the same year. He has made mining his business since coming to this country, and is now inside bank boss in the New York and Straitsville Coal and Iron Company's Mines, a position he has held for one year past.

WATT, ISRAEL, farmer and stock raiser, post office McLuney. Born in this county in 1825. Son of Joseph and Mary (Hitchcock) Watt. Grandson of Robert Watt. Grandson of Isaac and Susan (Fuller) Hitchcock. Married in 1848 to Miss Rebecca Iliff, daughter of Thomas and Saloma (Reed) Iliff. They are the parents of five children, viz.: John I., Mary S., Thomas, deceased; J. W. and L. D. Mr. Watt's father was a captain in the War of 1812.

WATT, JAMES, farmer, post office, Saltillo. Born in Baltimore

county, Maryland, in 1809. Settled in Perry county in 1837. Son of Charles Watt, who died in 1833, in Muskingum county. Elizabeth (Longley), his mother, died in 1825. Mr. Watt is a grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Watt, and also grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth Longley. They are of German and English descent. Mr. Watt's grandfather was married in 1830 to Miss Eliza A. Barnett, daughter of Peter and Mary (Owens) Barnett. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Austin G., deceased; Elizabeth, Charles, John W., William H., John J., deceased; Jonathan, deceased; and George W., deceased. Those living are all married. Mr. Watt had three sons in the late war. George W. enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment, Captain William Free, Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Resaca. Austin G. enlisted in 1861, Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, and William H. in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment.

WEATHERBURN, THOMAS, mine boss, New Straitsville, Ohio, was born April 27, 1846, in Saghill, county of Northumberland, England. Son of Thomas and Ann (Robson) Weatherburn. Mr. Weatherburn was brought up as a miner in his native county, where he lived until he emigrated to America, setting sail from Liverpool June 1, and landing in New York June 17, 1870, from where he went directly to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, and was engaged in mining for two years. From Cambridge he came to this place, February 20, 1873, and has been engaged as follows: Laying track for one year in what was then called the Old Troy mine, now known as the Thomas Coal Company mine; laying track one year in what was then the Patterson Coal Company mine, now W. P. Rend & Company's mine; after which he took his present position of mine superintendent for W. P. Rend & Company. Mr. Weatherburn was married August 14, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, born January 2, 1848, in West Cramlington, Northumberland, England, daughter of Robert and Mary (Farrer) Wilson. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Ann, born July 2, 1870, and died August 17, 1872. Mary Hannah, born February 5, 1873. Robert William, born August 28, 1875. Joseph, born August 7, 1878, and Evelyn, born April 19, 1881. Mr. Weatherburn's father was born March 14, 1819, in England, where he still lives. His mother was born June 20, 1822, and is still living. Mrs. Weatherburn's father was born May 14, 1823, in England, and is now living in this place, where he has resided for the past ten years. Her mother was born May 8, 1823, in England, and died February 17, 1873, in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio.

WEAVER, GEORGE C., junior partner of the *Corning Weekly Times*. Was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, November 15, 1835, son of John W. and Julia A. (Sayler) Weaver. Mr. Weaver resided in Virginia and Cumberland, Maryland, until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1852, and commenced learning the printing business in the office of the *Ohio Statesman*, then owned and edited by Samuel Medary. Owing to a strike in the office, he was offered a better position in the *Ohio State Journal* office, which he accepted and where he finished a four years apprenticeship, at which



time he joined the Printer's Typographical Union No. 5. In 1856 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman printer. In 1857 and 1858 he attended school at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, but the panic of that year so affected his father's financial condition that he was obliged to leave school before graduating, and returned to Columbus in 1858. In 1860 he again went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which license has been renewed from year to year until the present time. May 23, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of George and Rebecca Getz. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Harry G., Mary E., John Walter, and his first born, Charles Wesley, who departed this life in September of 1863. Mr. Weaver came to Perry county, Ohio, July 8, 1881, as agent of the Perry county Auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and after having spent several months in Monroe and Harrison townships, the work having been suspended in October, he returned to Columbus. December 10, 1881, he commenced work on the *Corning Times*, and formed a co-partnership with James H. Sopher, including a half interest January 1, 1881, which interest he still holds.

WEAVER, JACOB C., Shawnee, Ohio, was born July 15, 1845, in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio; son of John P. and Catharine (Lenhart) Weaver. Mr. Weaver's father is a merchant, and he was raised in Eagle Port, Morgan county, Ohio, until he was thirteen years of age, when his father moved to Blue Rock, Muskingum county, Ohio, and remained about eight years, where Jacob C. was married, August 19, 1865, to Matilda, daughter of Hiram and Matilda (Larrison) Lucas. They became the parents of four children, living, viz.: Harlon C., Tillie K., Eva J. and Elcie D.; and one deceased; Annie C. After his marriage he moved to Delcarbo, and from there to Roseville, Ohio, where he lived about two years, engaged at mining, and returned to Blue Rock, where he remained five years at farming and then came to Shawnee, Ohio, where he has lived up to this time. Since coming to this place his first wife died September 26, 1877. Mr. Weaver was married again December 18, 1879, to Elcedana, daughter of Anthony and Delilah (Rusk) Townsend, of Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Mary S.

WEILAND, JOSEPH, butcher, Main street, New Lexington, Ohio. Mr. Weiland was born June 15, 1840, in Hocking county, Ohio; son of George and Catharine (Shrader) Weiland. Joseph was brought up on a farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. When about fifteen he began working at the cooper's trade, which he followed during the winters and farmed during the summers until he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth O. V. I., in September, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. He served in the army of the Cumberland and was with General Sherman in his "March to the Sea." On his return he engaged in his present business at Nelsonville, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then came to this place in April, 1869. Mr. Weiland was married January 11, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Catharine (Hoodlet) Edington, of Nelsonville, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Clara Ida, George J., John E. and

Thomas J. This firm is doing an extensive business in their line, both at this place and at Corning, where they have a branch shop.

WELLS, DAVID, postmaster, Rendville, Ohio, was born April 3, 1840, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England; son of William and Elizabeth (Fryers) Wells. David went into the mines of England at the age of twelve years, and worked until 1866, when he came to America, and located in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained about fifteen months. Thence he went to Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Came to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1868, where he remained until 1876 when he came to Perry county, Ohio, and located at Moxahala and followed his accustomed occupation, mining. He came to Rendville in March, 1880, and was appointed postmaster January 30, 1882. Mr. Wells was married first, January 11, 1862, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Anne (Frith) Dyson. They became the parents of four children, viz.: Anne Elizabeth, married to John Smith; Mary Anne, married to Martin Davidson; Susanna and Caroline. Mrs. Wells died in September, 1873. Mr. Wells was married the second time, March 22, 1875, to Mrs. Margaret, daughter of Robert and Mary (Parrot) Bardsley. They are the parents of two children, viz.: William and Robert. Mrs. Wells was married first to John Sykes, by whom she had one child, Mary Anne.

WELLS, JOSIAH, superintendent S. C. Mining Company; post office, New Straitsville. He is a son of Matthew and Jane Wells, of the county of Cornwall, England. He was born in Charleston, St. Austile, January 8, 1842, and when a boy removed with his parents about twenty miles east, to Pencilva, near Siskead. His parents had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The others, the subject of this sketch, and two sisters, are yet living. One sister, Elizabeth, is in Bunly, Lancashire, England; the other, Grace, is in Adelaide, South Australia. Josiah went to work as a miner at the age of fourteen. February 15, 1861, his father died, aged fifty-one years, and three years after, he came to America, leaving his mother in England. He first went to Lake Superior, Michigan, and in the latter part of 1866 he came to Nelsonville, Ohio. Three years after, he was married to Cornelia Galentine, and in 1870 he came to New Straitsville, when there were only three or four houses erected there. In March, 1875, he cast his first vote, and at the same time was elected township and corporation clerk. He filled the former office five years. In 1874 his mother died, at the age of seventy-three years. In November, 1880, Mr. Wells took charge of the Straitsville Central Mining Company's mine as superintendent, which position he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had nine children, two of whom are dead. Four boys and three girls now constitute their family.

WELLS, FRANK C., contractor, brick and stone mason, Corning, Ohio; was born November 28, 1849, in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, son of David A. and Anne (Cunningham) Wells. From his family the town of Wellsburg, West Virginia, derived its name. The Cunninghams are from the Eastern States, of English ancestry. Frank C. was brought up at Hebron, Licking county; went to his trade at twenty-one and has followed it to the present time. He came to Corning, Ohio, April 6, 1880. Was married July 30, 1872, to Miss Mary M.,

daughter of Thomas Owen, a native of Wales. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary L., David T., died when about seven years old; Leota B., Orville C., deceased and Nellie C., deceased. Mr. Wells united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when about fifteen and is at present an efficient officer in the church and Sunday school. Mrs. Wells has been a faithful member of the Baptist Church since she was about sixteen years of age.

WEST, J. L., merchant and liveryman, New Straitsville, Ohio; was born May 2, 1856, in Perry county, Ohio; son of John T. and Sarah (Little) West. Mr. West was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he came to this place with his parents and attended school about one year, after which he worked at Plummer Hill coal mine for about two months. He then took charge of and superintended a grocery store about one year for his father, at this time purchasing the store himself, continuing about six months, and added to his business that of general merchandise, which he continues to this time. In November, 1881, he bought his brother's livery stable, and in April, 1882, bought the livery stable of J. Watkins, who had been in the business since the town began its existence. April 28, 1882, he bought the livery of Thomas Raybould, and thus controls entirely the livery business of New Straitsville; and runs a semi-daily hack and mail line to Shawnee and return. March 27, 1879, he purchased a house and lot from Thomas Fulmer for \$1,000; May 12, 1882, he also purchased a house and lot from Jane Skinner, for the sum of \$1,000, and owns a lot at Sand Run. Was married January 10, 1881, to Charlotte Harper, born September 11, 1861, in Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Spencer) Harper. They became the parents of one child, viz.: John Clarence, who was born December 3, 1881, and died May 23, 1882. Mr. West's parents were born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Perry county, Ohio, where his father entered land and cleared the place to set his house. He entered eighty acres of land and added to it by purchase until he owned three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and sixty acres of which he sold during the coal excitement in this vicinity for \$25,000, yet owning the remaining one hundred and sixty acres, which is among the finest coal lands. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Hocking county, Ohio, and invested \$12,000 in houses and lots in this village. Mrs. West's father came to Ohio from Virginia at an early day and married Mary Spencer, of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, and engaged in the business of coal operating, which he followed up to the time of his death, in 1875, in his sixty-first year. Her mother died in 1866 in her thirty-ninth year. In Longstreth's addition to Nelsonville, Ohio, Mrs. West owns twenty town lots at this time.

WESTALL, JOHN W., was born in Reading township, in November, 1832, and, excepting his two sons, Samuel and Frank, is the only one of this name left in the county, save his half brother, residing on the homestead, three miles west of Somerset. His great-ancestor, George Westall, was born in London, England, and after a 42 days' voyage, full of peril, landed in Rockingham county, Virginia, in time to serve in the Continental army as a drummer. He had three sons—



James, who died in Cumberland county, Illinois; Ambrose, who was a cripple from an accident in infancy, and Gilderoy, whose children by his first wife, Katharine Lidey, sister of Gen. John Lidey, were Samuel, Joseph F., Eliza, Daniel A., John W., Rachel, Mary, Sarah, and George W., all of whom, except Rachel and Mary, settled in Lawrence county, Ill., these having settled in Whitney county, Ind. John W. Westall was married first in 1855 to Susannah, daughter of Jacob Petty, leaving at her death Samuel M., H. Franklin, and Susannah Katharine, an infant only two weeks old, at the death of her mother in 1861. In April, 1865, he moved to Somerset and started in the grocery trade, which he wound up in 1876, after the death of his second wife, who was a Miss Berkheimer. His father, Gilderoy, came to Ohio in 1821, when 21 years of age, and was noted for his skill as a wrestler, a sport not only peculiar to the Virginians, but much practiced in the early part of the present century in Ohio. His second marriage was to Katharine Montgomery, daughter of Rev. Joshua Montgomery, by whom he became the father of four sons and three daughters, who with their mother reside upon the old homestead.

WHITMORE, PETER, son of Peter, Sr., was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 16th, 1801, and when yet an infant came with his parents to Perry county in 1802, and in the following year moved on the farm where he lived 78 consecutive years, to the date of his death in 1881. This period of consecutive residence at one place was not exceeded at the date of his death by any resident of Ohio known to him or the writer in 1879, when the facts and dates of this sketch were obtained directly from Peter Whitmore himself, whose memory was found clear and distinct, the intellectual faculties in full play and the naturally mirthful temperament radiant with pleasing humor. He had seven brothers, all of whom preceded him to the grave. He had then but one sister living, a Mrs. Zellinger, in Piqua, Ohio. His mother's name was Mary Magdalena Overmeyer, an aunt to the venerable Peter Overmeyer. Peter Whitmore picked up chestnuts from the ground where the old Court House in Somerset now stands, met bears in his path through the woods at night when a boy 12 years old, and on one occasion scared away this grizzly denizen of the forest by clapping his shoes together. The bears were hard on pigs, but the worst wild beast and the most uniformly hated was the catamount, or wild cat. He went to German school to one Hartman, and to English school to James Johnson, who taught on subscription, about the year 1812. He never attended a free school. The first mill was Shellenbarger's, below Lancaster. His brother John nearly froze on one trip there, and would have frozen but for the kindly offices of Mrs. Binckley, the mother of George W. Peter Whitmore was the seventh child and the third son. He bought 140 acres of the home farm long after his first marriage and prior to his father's death by buying out the interests of his brothers and sisters. He added 44 acres to this purchase and erected a fine brick house in 1840. His barn is also a superb structure, and his vines and orchard, the best in quality and care of selections. In the last few years of his life his passions for good fruit led him to buy and plant liberally. He found for some years past that sheep paid better than wheat, but he had not tried the fertilizers now in general use. He was reared a Lutheran; did

not believe in close communion or consubstantiation, and, therefore, with three brothers left that church and joined the M. E. Church, to which, as also his present wife, he continued to adhere. In 1824 he voted for Clay, in 1828 for Jackson and other Democratic nominees for President and for Pierce in 1852, for Fremont in 1856 and Republican candidates since. "My father's tax reached \$5.50, and we all thought it prodigious. I now pay \$65, and we still think it is too much. First saw Zanesville in 1814, when I was twelve years of age. It looked to me then like a big city. Salt was \$4.50 per bushel in 1807, so a large company was organized to visit the Kanawha salt works, in Virginia. It consisted of axmen, huntsmen, pilots with compass in hand, horses, pack-saddles, oats bags, camping attachments, etc., etc. They cut a trail from here to Logan and from there they found one already blazed. The Whitmore ancestry came to this country 150 years ago from Switzerland. My father, Peter Whitmore, Sr., was born in 1760. He was a soldier in the Revolution for three years, and came to Belmont county, Ohio, several years prior to his arrival in Perry, 1803." Peter Whitmore was first married to Miss Lizzie Darsham, a sister of the late Jacob Darsham, of this county, in the year 1823. Their children were Isaac, who married Catharine Stoltz (a daughter of Henry) and died on the home farm leaving two daughters. Dr. Allen, married Lovena Turner, daughter of Joseph Turner, of Rushville, and they had three sons and two daughters living. After the death of this first wife, Dr. Whitmore was married to a daughter of David Brown, and has resided in Thornville for near 30 years, as a practitioner of medicine. The last marriage produced no children. Hannah, the only daughter, wife of John Wise, Newark, Ohio. Benjamin, a grocer of Somerset for near 25 years, whose first wife was a Miss Thomas, daughter of David Thomas, now of Rushville, to whom one daughter, Laura, was born. The second marriage was to Miss Mary Kishler, to whom two daughters and one son were born. He is very prosperous and successful in business. Michael, died when four years old. Adam, married a daughter of Jacob Bugh, and resides in Milton Station, Coles county, Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. David, who was not heard from for 23 or 24 years. He is now in Washington Territory. Thomas, was married to a daughter of Mr. Andrew Baker, of this county, and a sister of ex-sheriff Martin's wife. He is in the hardware trade at Topeka, Kansas. He has five children, and was in 55 battles of the Rebellion where his comrades fell. Frank, was in the late war from first to last, and went to Arizona, where he was killed by a mine explosion. William, was married to a Miss Baltzer, in Miami county, Ohio. He resides in Topeka, Kansas, where he is chief clerk in the post office, at a salary of \$85 per month. He also saw service in the late war. John, was married to a daughter of Ellison Martin, and resides on the home farm. This marriage produced two beautiful twin daughters, now over twelve years of age, since which one more daughter was born. He was also in the war and the only one of six brothers who was wounded. Randolph was married in Topeka, Kansas, where he is in service as a freight agent. He was also in the war. The second marriage of Peter Whitmore was to Miss

Mary Davis. The children by this marriage were George, who died in his fourth year; Daniel, now married to a Miss Dorris, and devoted to agricultural pursuits, and Miss Mary, who with her mother, reside in the ancestral home, hallowed by a thousand recollections of the past, the beautiful homestead of Peter Whitmore, Sr., and Peter, Jr., whose names and memory it embalms and commemorates.

WHITMORE, REV. SAMUEL, minister in the United Brethren Church; born November 8, 1821, in Richland township, Fairfield county. He is a son of George Whitmore, and a nephew of Peter Whitmore, Jr., now deceased. His grandmother was an Overmeyer, a sister of Peter Overmeyer, Sr. His mother was Sarah Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1842, Samuel Whitmore was married to Miss Susannah, daughter of George Bowman, the first of this name in Perry county, and who had a brother, Daniel, the father of Michael Bowman, now of Somerset. The wife of George Bowman, Susannah Rugh, was a sister of Solomon, Peter and Michael Rugh, of Fairfield county. Samuel had five brothers—Andrew, Solomon, Peter, Isaiah and George, and one sister, now Mrs. Walmire, of Thorn, formerly Mrs. Jonathan Palmer of Richland township. His mother was married to a second husband, Mr. John Brown, of Richland; and by this marriage he has two half-sisters, one a Mrs. Isabella Yancy, the other a Mrs. Sarah Ann Miller. He and his goodly wife have but two daughters, a Mrs. Isaac Mechling and a Mrs. Daniel Needy, both of Somerset. Rev. Mr. Whitmore has served his church in the capacity of Presiding Elder, a dignity which he supported with satisfaction to his district and superior officers. On the maternal side, he traces his ancestry to that of John George Obermeyer, who was born in Baden, in 1727, and in testimony of whose "honest service and praiseworthy conduct, especially in his knowledge of Evangelical Lutheran religion, the Rev. John Christian Ebersole, pastor of Blachenloch, most cheerfully certifies," in 1751. After sailing four weeks on the Rhine, landing at Amsterdam on June 20, he set sail for England, and on the 22d set sail for America. These facts are preserved in German manuscript, kindly translated by Rev. M. Walter, of the Lutheran Church, now residing in Somerset.

WHITE, REV. JAMES, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and was born January 17, 1832. He is one of sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters, who all grew to womanhood and manhood. His father, John W. White, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to Ohio in 1802 or '03. His entire family are Presbyterian, except one brother. Of the sixteen children, six brothers and six sisters are still living in 1882: all are married, and all have homes of their own. Father White was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-seven, in Muskingum county. His wife, the mother of Rev. James White, is yet living, at the age of eighty-one years, and it was on occasion of her illness in 1882, that caused a visit from James, all the way from New York, to smooth the pillow of her affliction. Growing better in a few weeks, he returned to his home, grateful for the restoration of his aged parent. Those who know Rev. James White best, need not be told of that command which enjoins upon us all to "Honor our parents, that our days may be long in the land." The maiden name of this aged mother was Hannah Guthrie. The mother of her husband was a Ham-



ilton, and a relative of the great Alexander Hamilton, of whom Daniel Webster said while speaking of him as the finance minister of Washington: "The rod of his genius smote the rock of our dried up resources, and forth came floods of revenue." The history of Rev. James White begins with his education at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, where he also served two years as Professor of Mathematics. He was licensed to preach in April, 1861; was Chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards; served as pastor of Jonathan Creek U. P. Church for eighteen years, near where he founded the Madison Academy, of which he served as President during the last ten years of his pastorate. This academy still flourishes, and, it is believed, will stand as an enduring monument to his memory. In 1879, Rev. White received a call from the Charles Street U. P. Church, of New York City. This church has not less than five hundred and twenty members, and they pay a salary of \$2,500, furnish a study, well lighted and warmed, and other emoluments, making the station one of the first in rank and dignity; and no man could fill it more gracefully or ably. He celebrated his silver wedding September 21, 1882. His estimable wife was, in her maiden days, Miss Amelia A. Wallace, daughter of Rev. William Wallace, of Cambridge, Ohio. The children of Rev. White by this marriage are, the wife of Mr. Edward Ream, a prosperous and highly esteemed hardware merchant of Somerset, Ohio, and her brother, John P. White, now of New York.

WHITE, HAMILTON, liquor dealer, New Straitsville; was born in 1842, in Scotland; is a son of Hamilton and Margaret White. In 1864 he came to America, stopping a short time in Pennsylvania. From there he went to Illinois, and in Chicago enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was mustered out of the service in Selma, Alabama, and returned to Illinois. In 1872, he came to New Straitsville, and was married to Ann McBride, daughter of John and Ann McBride, natives of Ireland. They have one daughter, born June 8, 1877.

WIGTON, J. H., farmer and stock raiser; post office, Roseville, Muskingum county. The father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Muskingum county in 1817. Was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah Horner. They had nine children, of whom J. H. is one. Their names were: J. H., Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary J., Margaret A., deceased; Alice C., Mattie M., J. C., W. W., deceased; one married. The father died in 1873.

WILKINS, JOHN, farmer; post office, Mount Perry; was born in 1816, in Frederick county, Virginia; son of James, Jr., and grandson of James, Sr., who was an English soldier; and in consequence of a severe wound in one of the battles of the Revolution, never again returned to his native country, but remained in Virginia, where he married a Highland Scotch wife, who became the mother of an only child, James Wilkins, Jr. This James was by tradition entitled to an estate in England, which was lost by the slackness of the laws then in force, and the infancy of the only heir in America, which heir perhaps was entirely unknown, on the false supposition that James, Sr., had died without heirs. The father of John Wilkins was a soldier in the War of 1812; the husband of Hannah Roberts, whom he married about the beginning of the present century; a superintendent of a large Virginia plantation, at a

good salary for many years; the owner of a few slaves there, at the death of one of whom, John cried bitterly as having lost a kind nurse. In 1830 the Wilkins family came to Perry county, and a few years later to Muskingum county, where James, the father, died, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a man of remarkable physical endurance, and in his eightieth year, could plow, sow and reap. Mother Wilkins survived her husband only a few years. Her children were Nancy, the wife of Joseph, and the mother of Nathan Plank, who after the death of her husband became the wife of Joseph Snyder, and died as such in Hopewell township; Charles and Mary, of Lawrence county, Ohio; William, White Cottage, Ohio; Joseph, Lytlesburg, Ohio; Theodore, Lima, Ohio; Rev. Llewellyn, of the New Light belief; and two children, deceased, in Muskingum county. In 1839, John Wilkins was married to Mary, daughter of John Bowser. He soon settled where he now lives, section thirteen, Hopewell, and where some of the soil on his farm has been under cultivation for sixty consecutive years, and the last crop of corn measured over one hundred bushels to the acre. It thus supports its fertility by alluvial deposit, and by its natural strength.

Their children are eight in number, all living, except Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Bowman, Arcola, Illinois; Leroy, farmer, post office same; James, John T., Eliza, wife of Samuel Bowman, and Abraham, post office, Mount Perry, Ohio; Ann Maria, wife of Daniel Siberds, and Emanuel, post office, North Manchester, Indiana. These sons and daughters are all comfortably situated, and some of them growing wealthy. Five of the sons weigh 1,160 pounds, the lightest of whom is nearly 200. The mother was a large, handsomely sized woman; the father has weighed 180 pounds; head twenty-two and one-fourth inches, health good, habits temperate, but not abstemious from stimulants. After the death of his wife in 1879, Mr. Wilkins was married to Mrs. Delilah Stine, in 1881, whose maiden name was Dollings; of Scotch and English parentage, and whose father was a native of Virginia, and whose mother was a native of Kentucky. By her first husband, John Creighton Stine, she had two sons, both married; one a teacher and the other a potter by occupation. She alleges that her grandfather, Slover, was a Tory in the Revolution, and that her father fought on the American side, in 1812. At this second marriage, she and her children were welcomed to the Wilkins home by all of Mr. Wilkins' sons and daughters, who reside in the vicinity.

WILLIAMS, JOHN L., was born the 18th of June, 1813, in Berkley county, Virginia. His brother, H. T., lives in Virginia. At the age of fifteen he went to the tailoring trade, receiving a freedom suit and his boarding and clothing for a term of five years. He attended subscription school, and for those days became a fair scholar in reading, writing and arithmetic. About this time his father died and he went home and conducted the farm, for about two years, when in 1836 he landed in Somerset, Ohio, where he had a brother-in-law by the name of William Wright, a saddler, whose sister Mr. Williams had married prior to his removal to Ohio. He was there married December 19, 1835, to Jane Ellen Wright. By this union eight children were born, the eldest, Sarah, in Virginia, the others in Somerset, whose names occur according to date of birth: Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitura, John,

Jane and Charles. Of these, only Rebecca and Charles are now living, Rebecca in Somerset, and Charles in Lancaster. He has, at this date, eleven grandchildren living. On his arrival in Somerset, he began the tailoring business, which he carried on to the time of his appointment as postmaster in 1861, which position he has maintained to this date, twenty years or more. Prior to his service as postmaster, he was elected eight consecutive years as clerk of the township, which, considering the fact that the township was strongly opposed to Mr. Williams' politics, exhibits his popularity and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was never beaten for this office, and it was not until he declined being a candidate that his successor was chosen. He joined the Methodist Church in 1841, and has maintained his membership ever since. His taxes, and those of his second wife, who was Elizabeth C. Rhodes, still living, amount to \$70 a year. His success in life is due to his upright dealing, his sterling honesty, his unflagging industry, his genteel deportment, and his inborn politeness and urbanity, which even now, at the age of sixty-eight, adheres to his manners. Only two men are now living who were here when Mr. Williams first came to Somerset. These are William Jackson and David Brunner. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1839. His son, John, died at Nashville, a member of the Ninetieth Ohio Regiment. His remains are lying in the cemetery in Somerset. He corresponded for the Lancaster *Gazette* while in the army, and his bosom companion, Tom Talbot, while bearing the colors at Atlanta, fell a sacrifice on the altar of his country's cause. Just this year a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted in Somerset under the name of "Tom Talbot Post," a fitting compliment to the youthful hero, and to the memory of daring deeds and undying affection.

WILLIAMS, ELIAS DAVID, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born May 15, 1836, in Aberystwyth Cardiganshire, Wales; son of David and Catharine (Evans) Williams. Mr. Williams remained in his native place working in lead mines, until December, 1863, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, from whence he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years and six months and thence to Irondale, Jefferson county, eighteen months, and then to Coshocton, Ohio, where he superintended the Home Company's coal mine two years, and then came to his present locality, being the second family that located in the place, and is now engaged by the Upson Coal Company, where he has been successful, being one of the free-holders of the place. Mr. Williams was married in December, 1855, to Ann, daughter of John and Jane (Rollins) Edwards. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Jane, Kate, Mary, David, Ann, John, Maggie and William, living and seven deceased. Jane is married to Evan O. Jones, Kate to Charles E. Davis, both of Shawnee, Ohio; Mary to William Davis, of Orbiston, Ohio. Mr. Williams is now deacon in the Welsh Presbyterian or Calvinistic Methodist Church.

WILLIAMS, EDMOND D., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born March 28, 1837, in Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Daniel and Ann (Harris) Williams; was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits in connection with mining until he was twenty-eight years of age. The farm his father rented and upon which he was born, had been rented by



the Williams family for over two hundred years, and in his day the rent was only half as much as neighboring farms. The owner, Windham Lewis, said that the rent should not increase while it was rented by the Williams family. His great grandfather raised a family of fifteen children; his grandfather a family of twelve children, and his father a family of ten children, all upon this farm of three hundred and fifty acres, only thirty of which are arable, the remainder being pasture land. The farm was rented last by his brother Daniel, who lived until February 25, 1879. But the farm changed hands some four years previous to his death. After being engaged upon the farm he went to Mountain Ash, remaining two years as a miner, from whence he came to America in June of 1868, and has been engaged at the following places: Youngstown, Ohio, three months, farming; Oak Hill, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, short time; Orangeville, nine months, mining; Monongahela River, mining; Pan-Handle Railroad, four years, mining; Illinois, mining; S. E. Railroad, mining two years; Springfield, Illinois, mining; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, three months, railroading; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about two years, mining; Pan-Handle Railroad, six months, mining; Shawnee, where he has been engaged in mining to the present time, coming to this place in the fall of 1880. He was married September 20, 1881, to Ann, daughter of James and Esther (Jenkins) Driver. They became the parents of one child that died in infancy.

WILLIAMS, JOHN R., blacksmith, Shawnee, Ohio; was born June 18, 1837, in Llanfachreth parish, county of Anglesey, North Wales; son of Robert and Mary (Jones) Williams. At the age of fourteen he went into his father's shop to learn his trade. His grandfather was also an iron worker. At the age of twenty, John R. came to America and located in Pomeroy, Meigs county, where he remained until 1872, when he came to this place, and worked for the Shawnee Valley Coal and Iron Company seven years. In 1879 he established his present shop in which he is prepared to do all kinds of general smithing. Mr. Williams was married in the spring of 1866, to Miss Mariah, daughter of Henry and Anne (Williams) Davis, of Gallia county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased, and five living, viz.: Annie, Henry, Robert, Sarah and John.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM E., tinner and sheet iron manufacturer, Shawnee, Ohio; was born November 21, 1845, near Llamly, Carmarthenshire, Wales; son of William and Anne (Evans) Williams. At the age of eleven years William E. went to work in the coal mines of Scotland, and worked two years. Then he successively worked in the tin shop, foundry and coal mines, until May, 1869, when he sailed for America, locating first in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and followed mining there, and at the following places: Pomeroy and Shawnee, locating here in 1872; established his present business in 1876. Mr. Williams was married May 12, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Thomas. They became the parents of three children, viz.: Mary and Anne, deceased, and John, living with Daniel Lewis, whom Mr. Williams has employed to care for his son. Mrs. Williams died May 26, 1869, and is buried in the Welsh cemetery, at Minersville, near Pomeroy, Ohio.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS W., collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born April 5, 1840, in Carno, Monmouthshire, Wales; son of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Williams. Mr. Williams was raised in Carno until he was about twelve years of age, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York after a seven weeks' voyage, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and remained at Charter's Creek near Pittsburgh about nine months, engaged in coal mining, and has been employed as follows. Weatherfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, until about 1864, coal mining while there, and during the time he made that place his home; he was at Minersville, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri. Was married March 1, 1867, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Daniels) Morgan, of Minersville, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Mary Ann, Catharine, Hannah, William, deceased; Thomas, deceased; and Lizzie, deceased. After his marriage he has been engaged as follows: Weatherfield four months; Brookfield, Ohio, six months; Mason City, Virginia, about three years; Coalton, Kentucky, until 1873; Mason City three months, and then moved to Shawnee, where his family has remained up to this time, but he was employed a short time in mining in Coshocton, Ohio. He owns a neat and comfortable home in this place.

WILLIAMS, DAVID S., mine boss for W. P. Rend and Company, Rendville, Ohio; born August 28, 1840, in Wales; son of David S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Williams. At the age of seven years he went into the mines in Wales and worked there until 1860, when he came to America and located in Trumbull county, Ohio, and engaged in mining. He remained there about fifteen years, then went to Illinois and filled the position of mine boss at Streator, Lasalle county, for two years. He then returned to this State and was mine boss for Maple Hill Coal Company about three years. He came to Rendville in November, 1881, and took charge, as mine boss, first at number three, then at number two, accepting his present position in August, 1881. Mr. Williams was married December 23, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Abram. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Elizabeth, married to Louis S. Howbrie; William S., Mary Ann, Catharine, Minnie Jane, David D., Margaret, Thomas, Lucy, deceased; and Lewis, deceased. Mr. Williams has had a very extensive experience in mining and fully understands the business, having been mine boss since he was eighteen years of age.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., farmer, Madison township, post office Sego. He is a son of William and Mary (Wright) Williams, and was born August 8, 1828. He is an agriculturalist, which vocation he has always followed. He came to this township in 1836, and was married May 1, 1855, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Boone) Cullum. They have four children: Howard H., Charles A., Mary B. and Elmer E.

WILLIAMS, REESE E., mine boss, Shawnee; was born December 4, 1842, in Breconshire, Wales; son of Thomas and Rachel (Williams) Williams. Mr. Williams was moved to Monmouthshire at the age of four years, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, and was engaged in Wales as follows: Glamorganshire about five or six years, as foreman in a mining shaft. At this time he emigrated to

America, landing in New York ; and has remained here up to the present, engaged as follows : At Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, three months ; Thomastown, Summit county, Ohio, where he was attacked by typhoid fever, from which he narrowly escaped with his life : mining in this place in the winter season and at Talmage in summer season, for about four years. During the time he was engaged at this place he was married, July 3, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Williams) Thomas. They became the parents of one child, viz. : Elizabeth, who only lived fifteen months. Mrs. Williams departed this life February 8, 1872, aged nineteen years and a few days. In 1872 Mr. Williams came to Shawnee, where he has remained to this time, in his present position, which he took in June of 1872. Mr. Williams' second marriage took place May 22, 1881, to Mary E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Harris, of Glamorganshire, Wales. They are the parents of one child, viz. : Celia. Mrs. Williams was educated in Wales for a school teacher, where like a tradesman, they are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of five years before they can be employed, upon their own application, by a school board. After entering upon their apprenticeship they can only be released by the payment of ten pounds or giving six month's notice. After serving out an apprenticeship they are then granted what is known as a Queen's certificate ; after this still, they require improvement upon the part of teachers, by which they are graded every two years as long as they continue to teach, and it would be well also to state that this apprenticeship includes, "Household and domestic economy, pastry, etc." Mrs. Williams taught in Wales eight years and employed her vacations in visiting some of the prominent places of interest in England and Ireland. She went across Milford Haven to Waterford and Kilkenny, through Limerick ; to the lakes of Killarney and through Cork.

WILSON, JAMES, farmer and hotel keeper, Maxville, Ohio ; born in Hopewell township, Perry county, Ohio, March 24, 1821, son of Isaac and Margaret (Rison) Wilson. Spent early boyhood on a farm, and in 1838 came to Monday Creek township with his father, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Wilson was among the early settlers of that township and has always been one of its most highly respected citizens, having served in the capacity of trustee of that township for two terms. He was, at one time, extensively engaged in quarrying and burning limestone, but is now quietly residing on his farm and keeping hotel in the village of Maxville. He was married February 8, 1844, to Eliza, daughter of David and Sarah (Larimer) Haggerty, of Fairfield county, to whom was born one child, Isaac, who died at the early age of three months. Mrs. Wilson died on the anniversary of her marriage, in 1845, having been a bride but one year. Mr. Wilson was married the second time to Margaret, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Ray) Larimer, January 2, 1850.

WILSON, THOMAS, farmer and stock raiser, post office Roseville, Muskingum county ; born in Muskingum county in 1814 ; came to Perry county in 1828 ; son of Zedick and Elizabeth (Stewart) Wilson ; grandson of Matthew Wilson, grandson of Pozy and Prudence Stewart. Married in 1842 to Miss Christie A. Wylie, daughter of John



and Hannah (McClain) Wylie. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Harriet, John, deceased; Zadock, George, Marion, deceased; Luther, Clara, Thomas. Zadock served in the last war in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

WILSON, WILLIAM, formerly of the firm of Wilson and Rutter, butchers, New Lexington, Ohio; was born October 11, 1841, in Falls township, Hocking county; son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burgess) Wilson. William was brought up on the farm and has followed agriculture, husbandry and butchering to the present time. He came to this county about the year 1857, and located in Clayton township, at his present residence. The present firm was formed November 5, 1881. Mr. Wilson was married March 1, 1864, to Miss Rachel C., daughter of George White and Harriet (Richards) Moore. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Sorata Bell, Malcome Everett, deceased; Edward Beecher, Howard Franklin, George Morris, Jesse Heber and Valus Wilma.

WILSON, JOHN, collier, Shawnee, Ohio; was born February 21, 1848, in Cockfield, county of Durham, England; son of John and Elizabeth (Wanless) Wilson. Mr. Mason's father moved to Crook, soon after his birth, where he was raised and employed at brick making and mining until he was about the age of twenty years. At nineteen years of age he took the position of weighmaster and timekeeper, which he held about five years, and again for three years was employed in the mine, and a second time was weighmaster and timekeeper for one year, at which time he emigrated to America, leaving Liverpool September 22, and landing in New York October 3, 1879, from where he came to this place where he has lived to the present time, and enjoys his own home. Was married June 28, 1873, to Hannah, daughter of Judge and Isabel (Richardson) Scott, in county of Durham. Mr. Wilson is a local preacher and class leader in the Primitive Methodist Church of this place.

WINTER, W., post office Crooksville; merchant; born in Muskingum county, in 1851. He came to Perry county in 1878. He is a son of Wickum Winter, who died in 1856. His mother, Elizabeth, died in 1857, leaving Mr. Winter to do for himself at a very early age. At the age of seven he engaged in the pottery business with Squire Crook, of Crooksville; serving with him till the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Iowa, being there some eighteen months. He then returned and engaged in shipping stone ware, till he engaged in his present business, that of dry goods and grocery trade. Mr. Winter was married, in 1877, to Miss Sarah McKeever, daughter of Samuel and Hannah McKeever. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Francis A., Samuel G. and Thomas M.

WISEMAN, JUDGE JOSEPH G., was born December 6, 1801, in Monroe county, now West Virginia; post office Salem. By occupation in early life a bricklayer and later, a farmer, also. He is a son of Rev. John Wiseman, who came to section twenty-nine, Thorn township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1818, and grandson of Isaac Wiseman, who died in Virginia, at the age of ninety-two. The brothers of Judge Wiseman were James G., John R., Isaac, Philip S. and Jacob G. Wiseman; all gone. His sisters were Elizabeth, wife of John Brattin; Mar-

garet, wife of Aaron Morgan; and Ann, wife of George Stinchcomb; all gone. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Green, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and a niece of Hugh McGarey, an Indian fighter, of Kentucky, a companion of Daniel Boone. The memory of these brave men is preserved in a poem by Bryant. The father of Judge Wiseman was with Washington at Valley Forge; died in 1842, in his eighty-second year, and rests in the Methodist Episcopal cemetery, at Salem. He was a local preacher, regularly ordained, and solemnized marriages. Judge Wiseman was married in 1827 to Miss Susan, daughter of John Manley. Four of her six children still survive. In 1844, after the death of his wife, he was married to Mrs. Katharine Parr. In 1855, after the death of his second wife, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Melick, sister of Alexander Melick, of Madison township. His children are: Louisa, wife of N. H. Crouch, of Newark; Minta S., wife of H. F. Winders, Findlay, Ohio; J. Manly Wiseman, married to Caroline Baker, sister of Andrew Baker, and Katharine, wife of Charles Kelsey, post office Salem; one son and three daughters. His son, Theodore, went into the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the beginning of the war, lost his health, and died at the age of twenty-three. Joseph G. Wiseman became Associate Justice on the Common Pleas bench of Perry county and served six years. He was a Filmore elector in 1856, and a Bell elector in 1860, and served six years as Justice of the Peace. He supported the war policy of Lincoln and has since voted with the Republicans. He has acquired a handsome estate by plodding industry and honest labor, enjoys a pleasant home, and the respect of his neighbors, and except Elijah Kemper and Jonas Groves, has voted longer in Thorn township than any other man. He always was a great reader and patronized literature.

WOLF, LEWIS, Superintendent of the German miners at Buckingham, Ohio; was born April 22, 1840, in Knox township, Columbiana county, Ohio; son of Henry and Margaret (Stoffler) Wolf. Was brought up on a farm where he remained until twenty-one, when he engaged in mining iron ore, at which he worked about five years. He then superintended the mining of iron ore and coal, and prospecting for iron ore and coal until 1877, when he came to Moxahala, and in the spring of 1880 came to his present residence. Mr. Wolf was married in the spring of 1861 to Miss Emma, daughter of William McLaughlin, of Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: Luander, William, Emerson, Charles, George, Leora and Gertrude. Mr. Wolf has devoted the greater part of his life to mining and prospecting for iron ore and coal, by which he has acquired a very useful experience.

WOLF, GEORGE, JR., dealer in hides, fur, sheep pelts, at Junction City, Ohio; son of William D., and Susans (Chidester) Wolf. Was born March 10, 1842, in Ewing, Hocking county, Ohio. He stayed on the farm till the age of nineteen, after which he went to the saddler trade and served three years apprenticeship; then worked as journeyman for a few years, a part of the time running a shop of his own. He started a saddle and harness shop in Junction City in 1871, which he carried on until 1879; since that time has been engaged in his present business, dealing in wool in the summer season. Mr. Wolf was married

in January of 1871, to Catharine, daughter of John and Christina Filing. They are the parents of one child, Lizzie Idela. Spent one winter with the Osage Indians, being at that time connected with a trading post.

WOOD, J. E., shoemaker, post office, Moxahala, Pleasant township; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Left home when eleven years old, went to Pittsburgh, obtained work on the boat "Metropolis" for five years; then learned the shoemaker trade at Pittsburgh; then went to New Orleans; from there to Galveston, Charleston, Augusta, Nashville; then worked in several towns in Kentucky. Then he went back to New Orleans and through the southwest, Mexico, Texas, and the Indian Territory; lived with the Comanche Indians a while; rescued a white child from the Comanches, brought it east, and his mother raised it. He enlisted in 1861 in the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; was captured at the first Fredericksburg fight, remained a prisoner on Bell Island four months; he was then exchanged, returned to Camp Chase and did guard duty for eight months, and was then sent forward again and joined his regiment. He was in the battles of Slaughter Pen, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; was wounded there and taken to City Point Hospital; was then transferred to Emery Hospital; then to Little York, and then discharged. Since then he has made his home in Clayton township.

WOODCOCK, JOHN W., SR., of the firm of Woodcock, Son & Co., New Lexington, Ohio; was born July 16, 1815, in Licking Creek, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; son of Bancroft and Elizabeth (Giles) Woodcock. John Giles, grandfather of Mr. Woodcock, joined the British Navy when eleven years of age, and served eleven years. He was in the engagement between the Rodney and De Grace, and received a wound in the leg by a spike which he pulled from the wound with his teeth. At the age of sixteen years John W. went into his father's foundry. The first cupola west of the Allegheny Mountains was put up by him. The blast was produced by a large bellows, worked by horse power. In 1838 the father and son moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and continued business there until 1849. From there John W. came to Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, where he conducted the foundry business until 1873, when he came to this place. Mr. Woodcock made the first coke at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, produced west of the Allegheny Mountains. Bancroft Woodcock was the patentee of the celebrated "Self sharpner" plow. This plow came into use in 1832, and has continued to be used to the present time. Samuel J., the youngest of John W.'s family, is the inventor of the mill manufactured by the Woodcock firm in this place. This is believed to be the best feed grinding mill now in use. Mr. John W. Woodcock, the subject of this sketch, was married March 4, 1841, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jane (Miller) Abel, of Belmont county, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children, viz.: Jane Elizabeth, George B., John C., Irene E., Hattie, deceased, and Samuel J.

WOODWARD, ROBERT BRUCE, M. D., was born March 4, 1839, in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of David Woodward, a highly respectable farmer, who was a native of Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Susan



German, a native of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Of six sons, only Samuel D. and John T. Woodward survive. Two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Bowden, and Isabel, wife of Loyd F. Croft, are living. Evans, Harrison and Amos, brothers of Dr. R. B. Woodward, are deceased. October 14, 1869, the doctor was married to Miss Ella, daughter of the late venerable James Combs, of Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. The children by this marriage are: Robert Edmund, Charles D., and an infant daughter, Adelle. Dr. Woodward, when yet in his minority, devoted himself to books, using all his spare time from work upon the farm, in acquiring knowledge; became a teacher in the common schools of his native county; read medicine with Dr. Cushing, and afterwards with Dr. Beckwith, both of Zanesville, Ohio. Graduated February 14, 1867, at Cleveland Medical College, at the head of his class of twenty-eight, in anatomy and materia medica; practiced some time in Zanesville, and March 25, 1869, located in Somerset, where he devoted himself with assiduity to his chosen profession. He soon rose in public esteem, not only as a valuable physician, but as an exemplary citizen. He was three times elected Mayor of Somerset, and to his faithful service the town owes its first delivery from the machinations of rowdism and disorder. He volunteered in Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served to the end of the War of the Rebellion, being honorably discharged September, 1865. Was Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F., two sessions. His industry, devotion to his profession, and his scrupulous attention to every duty assigned to his charge, has won for him golden honors, and such a share of public confidence as seldom falls to a man of his age. His practice of medicine has become so extensive as to make large drafts on time, both day and night, and its burdens are so great that none but an iron constitution and an unflagging energy could equal the demands upon his professional service.

WORSTALL, THOMAS D., cigar manufacturer and tobacconist, New Lexington, Ohio; born June 28, 1859, in Putnam, Ohio; son of Dudley R. and Anne Lucy (Berkshire) Worstall. Young Worstall learned his trade with his father, who has been engaged in the same business for about thirty years. Thomas D. established business in this place in 1881, and is building up an active trade.

WRIGHT, JACKSON, farmer, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born February 2, 1826, in this township, and on the farm where he now lives; son of Thomas and Margaret (Ankney) Wright. Mr. Wright was brought up on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits up to this time. He lived with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was married December 26, 1850, to Rebecca Groves, born August 16, 1830, in Reading township, this county; daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Huston) Groves. They are the parents of six living children, viz.: Burrell B., James Horace, Lewis Alexander, Maggie Caroline, Mary Ellen, Thomas A., and one deceased, William Jackson. Soon after this marriage, he moved into the old homestead, where his father had bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and lived there for five years, when he moved into the new frame dwelling by which his father had supplanted the log cabin of yore in

1843, where he still lives. Mr. Wright's father came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1812, moving by a four-horse wagon. It rained upon him every day but one while upon his journey. In 1813 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and soon after that purchase, entered three hundred and twenty acres; and as opportunity afforded and fortune blessed him, he bought two farms of one hundred and sixty acres each, near New Lexington; one of one hundred and sixty acres, lying just west of the land he had entered; and one of one hundred and sixty acres, where Patrick Sherlock now lives; owning all of this land at one time. He lived to see his eighty-first year, and died July 1, 1865. His wife survived him, living until March 30, 1881, and was in her ninety-second year at the time of her death. Mr. Wright, the subject of this sketch, became the support of his parents in their declining years, and from the time he moved into his present dwelling until they died, he cared for them. His father gave him one hundred and seventy-one acres of the home farm, to which he afterward added eighty acres, buying forty acres from his brother-in-law, William Storts, and forty acres of his brother, Calvin; also eight acres off of what is now the James McDonald farm; and at his father's death he received seventy-eight acres by will. He has since sold thirty-one acres to Burrel, forty-seven acres to James, and forty acres to Lewis, his sons, and yet owns two hundred and nineteen acres. Mr. Wright has served several terms as township trustee, and is a prosperous farmer.

YAKA, MRS. MARGARET, Pike township; post office, New Lexington, Ohio; was born December 21, 1816, in Mansfield, Ohio; daughter of Samuel and Drusilla (Creig) Croskrey. At the time of Mrs. Yaka's birth there were but few cabins in Mansfield. She was married to Henry, son of Mark and Elizabeth (Davidson) Yaka, of Loudon county, Virginia, October 23, 1842. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary E., Samuel, Wm. B., Catharine, and John Henry. They also adopted a child, Sarah J. Two and the adopted child—Mary E. and William B., are now living. Mrs. Yaka has lived a farmer's wife since her marriage, and now lives near New Lexington in her own house. Her grandfather Croskrey came to this State in an early day, and entered four quarter sections of land, that is now the present site of Mansfield city, and her father built the first house in that city; but on account of her mother's health, he moved from that place, and finally settled in Perry county, O., where he lived until his death. Mr. Henry Yaka, husband of the subject of this sketch, died June 11, 1880.

YARGER, JACOB, SR., farmer, Clayton township, Perry county; post office, New Lexington; born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803; came to this county with his father in 1811; son of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yarger; the former died about the year 1853, the latter about the year 1823. Mr. Yarger was married in 1828, to Miss Susan Keister, daughter of John and Mary M. (Hunts) Keister. They are the parents of eleven children, viz.: John, deceased; David, Jacob, Peter, Daniel, Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel, Adam, Henry, Mary, Joshua, are all deceased.

YARGER, JACOB, JR., farmer, Clayton township, Perry county; post office, New Lexington; son of Jacob and Susannah (Keister) Yarger. The latter died in 1864. Grandson of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yar-

ger. Mr. Yarger was married in 1862, to Miss Saloma, daughter of Henry and Saloma (Yarger) Kokensparger. They have four children, viz.: Jacob H., Mary E., Levi H. Saloma K.

YARGER, DAVID, farmer; post office, New Lexington, Perry county; born in this county in 1829; son of Jacob and Susannah (Keister) Yarger; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Auker) Yarger. The latter died in 1864. Mr. Yarger has been twice married; first, in 1857, to Miss Sophia Kokensparger. This union was blessed with seven children, viz.: William H., Frederick D., Sarah A., Samuel, Noah E., John, Charles. Mr. Yarger was married again in 1871, to Miss Mary Barker, daughter of William Barker. They have one child, viz.: Allie.

YOUNKER, JOHN L., blacksmith, Maxville, Ohio; born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, November 16, 1838; son of Leonard and Christina (Wittman) Younker. His father was very desirous that his son should become master of the sciences, and in early boyhood he attended school at Limbach, Germany; and at the age of 14 years entered Temple Hof Academy in the same kingdom, and made such progress, that at eighteen years of age, he was permitted to enter the famous Erlangen University, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. He had only remained here two years, when the death of his parents threw him upon his own resources, and he was compelled to give up his college life, and at once emigrated to America, landing in New York City, September 21, 1858, and at once went to Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, and apprenticed himself to the machinist trade, and continued to apply himself at this trade for about eighteen months, when he also began to work at the blacksmith trade. On the 31st day of March, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, serving as corporal, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, until he was taken prisoner at Coal Harbor, Virginia, June 11, 1863. He was at once taken to Richmond, and from there to Andersonville, Georgia, where he endured all the tortures and sufferings of that infernal rebel prison; was taken from Andersonville to Florence, thence to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was paroled December 11, 1864, having been a prisoner exactly eighteen months. After being paroled, he returned to Annapolis, Maryland, and rejoined the army, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment as hospital steward. He was honorably discharged from the army at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, March 31, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Circleville, Ohio, and resumed the trade of blacksmithing, which employment he has ever since followed. In the autumn of 1877, he removed to Webb Summit, Hocking county, and remained three years, removing to Maxville, Perry county, Ohio, in 1880, where he has ever since resided. In the spring of 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still continues to hold. Was married in Circleville, Ohio, December 9, 1860, to Loisa, daughter of George and Phoebe Schlicher, of Perry county, Ohio, to whom were born six children, viz.: Frank, Mary, Emma, Rose, Maggie and Philip M.; the oldest, Frank, died in infancy. Mr. Younker is considered one of the best read men of the township in which he resides, and is a first-class mechanic and a good citizen.

YOUNKIN, E. P., Pleasant township, Moxahala, carpenter, born September, 1842, in Bearfield township; son of John and Margaret (Trout) Younkin, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father came to



this State in 1818, entered a farm in Bearfield township and became one of the wealthiest farmers in that township. He was in the War of 1812, and died July 12, 1881, aged 90 years. When the subject of this sketch grew up to manhood he went to Illinois, remained there nineteen months and the rest of the three years he spent in the west he lived in Iowa; he then returned to Perry where he remained one year, then came back to Moxahala, where he still resides. June 7, 1873, he married Miss Agnes McCall, daughter of Matthew and Levina (Gaddis) McCall, of Morgan county, and of Scotch descent.

YOST, A. R., dealer in general hardware and agricultural implements, Somerset. He was born in 1839, in this county. His father, Isaac Yost, was born in 1807 in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1808, settling in Reading township. John, grandfather of A. R. Yost, died in 1854; his grandmother, in 1859. They were the parents of seven children. The father of the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was married in 1834 to Miss Elizabeth Pherson, of Clayton township. She was born in 1815. He removed to Clayton township in 1834 and lived there until his death, May 10th, 1881. His wife died in 1874. They were the parents of eight children. A. R. Yost is the third. He was married in 1864, to Miss Olivia Leiter, of Stark county. She was born in 1841 in Mansfield, Richland county. They are the parents of three children, Charlie, Mary and Laura. In 1869 he came from the farm and engaged in the dry goods line with his brother Albert. Went out of that in 1876. Began the hardware business in 1878, buying an entire new stock. He is, also, the patentee of an axle oiler.

ZARTMAN, WILLIAM F., was born in 1845, on the ancient homestead of Peter Zartman, his grandfather, and of Peter, his father, section 24, Thorn. The mother of William F. Zartman was, in her maidenhood, named Sarah Binckley, daughter of Jacob, who now lives with her, aged ninety-three years, and a grand-daughter of Christian Binckley. His three sons, who came with him from Pennsylvania the same year, were John, Adam and Henry, all dead and all among the early pioneers. The grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Reid. The great ancestor, Mr. Peter Zartman, must have come into Thorn township in 1805, or thereabout. He was prosperous, and gave homes to his six sons, Samuel, Solomon, David, Franklin, Washington and Jackson, who all moved to Miami county, Indiana, and to his three daughters, Sally, wife of David Mohler; Polly, wife of John Shroyer, Palmetto, Kansas, and Mary Ann, wife of A. Springer, Neptune, Ohio. Peter Zartman, the father of William F., is the only son, and Mrs. Mohler the only daughter that remained in Perry county, of this large and influential family, and Peter died in 1882, at an advanced age, leaving but one child behind him as his survivor. The only brother of William F., was Levi Franklin, who joined the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and gave up his life in the service of his country. The religion is Lutheran. William Francis Zartman was married in 1864, to Miss Clara, daughter of Valentine Weirick, the name being of English extraction, while that of Zartman is German. The surviving children of this marriage are Elmer, Lizzie and Elsie. The first born, Laura, is dead.

ADDENDA.—The following sketches were received too late for insertion in their proper places :

CARTER, CHARLES, merchant, Rendville, Ohio ; was born November 10, 1852, in Pleasant township, Perry county, Ohio ; son of Charles and Rachel (Tharp) Carter. Mr. Carter was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to school ; attending the New Lexington high school one year ; one summer at Granville, Ohio, and one summer at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating in a business course at the latter place. During the years he was attending school, he taught in the winter season and for five years afterward followed teaching. In March of 1881, he opened a store of general merchandise, in partnership with Charles Herring, at Rendville, Ohio, which partnership only continued about one month under the firm name of Carter & Herring, when Herring sold out to Frank N. Turner, and the firm of Carter & Turner was established, and has continued up to this time, meeting with good success. Mr. Carter was married September 22, 1876, to Miss Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Horner) Wigton. They are the parents of two children, viz. : James and Sarah.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM, farmer, Pike township, New Lexington, O. ; was born February 15, 1843, in Clayton township, Perry county, Ohio ; son of Nicholas and Susan (Davidson) Hammond. Mr. Hammond was raised a farmer, and has made agricultural pursuits, together with fine sheep breeding of the Merino stock, his business up to this time. The mines of the Nugget Coal Company are excavations of his farm. He was married October 15, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Julia (Wright) Selby.

KLIPSTINE, PHILIP, farmer, Corning, Ohio ; was born on the 12th day of August, 1820, in Greene county, Pennsylvania ; son of William Klipstine and Nancy (Sherman). Was raised on a farm ; lived in Tyler county, Va., and when 22 years of age came to Monroe township.

ERRATA.—On page 46, eighth line from the top, in place of "John Dodds," read "George Dodds."

On page 48, second line from bottom, in place of "Jermiah Lovell," read "Josiah Lovell."

On page 104, nineteenth line from the bottom, in place of "Poin Isabel," read "Point Isabel."

On page 159, second line from the bottom, in place of "bread," read "bred."

On page 220, twenty-fourth line from the bottom, in place of "1874," read "1774."

On page 226, sixth line from the top, in the place of "War of the Revolution," read "War of 1812."

On page 418, the biography of GRIMES, H. C., should read GRÉNER, H. C.

[Since Mr. Colborn's history was printed, reliable information develops the fact that the first settlement in the county was as early as 1801, instead of 1805, as he has given it ; also, that the first Lutheran Church at Overmyertown, now New Reading (a log building), was erected in 1805, which was, no doubt, the first public house of worship in what is now Perry county.]—THE PUBLISHER.

Combined Index

to Both

History of Perry Co., Ohio

and

History of Fairfield Co. Ohio

These histories were originally printed in one volume.  
All names listed in this combined index will appear in one history or  
the other.





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